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NEW CITY HALL—MAIN STREET FRONT.

The Worcester of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Eight.

Fifty Years a City.

A Graphic Presentation of its Institutions, Industries and Leaders.

Edited by Franklin P. Rice.

Worcester, Massachusetts:
F. S. Blanchard & Company, Publishers.
1899.

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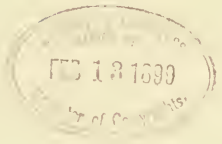

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INTRODUCTION.

WITH the year 1898 Worcester passed the Fiftieth Anniversary of its Incorporation as a City. The period of fifty years just closed has been one of continual accretion, rich experience and worthy achievement. Few municipalities have within any single half century been more favored in everything which could contribute to material prosperity, local expansion, and real advancement in the line of human progress. In the growth of the city, the most sanguine expectations have been exceeded and the most extravagant predictions all but fulfilled. The point now reached in the onward march is one for special commemoration, marking not only the end of a notable period, but also the beginning of a new era with the opening of the twentieth century.

Worcester has been singularly fortunate in its past, and the record of that past is secure, preserved in the numerous publications which have from time to time appeared. The purpose in the volume here presented has been to deal more especially with the Worcester of to-day, its condition and aspects, its various institutions, its prosperous industries and solid business interests, and particularly the men who have, during the fifty years, helped to make it what it is, and those who are making it what it will be in the future.

To preserve and to transmit to posterity a faithful representation and correct picture of our city as it appeared in 1898, has been the aim of the publishers.

F. S. BLANCHARD & COMPANY.

EDITOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THAT the expectation of a ready response to the announced purpose to prepare a volume commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the City, and descriptive of the Worcester of to-day, was fully justified, the matter and proportions of this book are ample proof. The cordial interest and enthusiasm with which the project was received by our most prominent and intelligent citizens at once assured its success, and the labor involved in the organization and carrying out of the plan of the work has been lightened in no inconsiderable degree by their encouragement, friendly coöperation and material assistance. To those gentlemen who have prepared chapters on special subjects, and whose contributions have added so much value to the book, this statement particularly applies. I desire to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment that I have in nearly every instance received in my quest for information, and of the facilities so freely afforded in every quarter. To the publishers, F. S. Blanchard & Company, my acknowledgments are due for their liberality in acceding to my wishes in regard to the elaboration and expansion of certain departments of the book, and for the profuseness and elegance of the illustrations, which have so largely increased the expense of the undertaking. The mechanical execution of the pages is highly creditable to their taste and skill.

This volume is in no respect to be considered as a history, but rather as a collection of essays and sketches to illustrate with approximate completeness the various institutions and industries, general and particular features, condition and aspect of the Worcester of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-eight, with introductory sections containing a summary of the administrations of the different mayors, and the statistics of industries during the half century. To these are added the biographies of past and active citizens who have been, and are, prominently identified with the life of the city. Incidentally more or less history is interwoven.

As for my part in the work very little is to be said. I have proceeded with the purpose and desire to make the book as complete and

reliable as possible, and I have spared no reasonable effort in this direction. It is hoped that the volume will prove of permanent value and serve as a compendium of ready information. Some shortcomings are apparent. Failure on the part of a few to avail themselves of the opportunity given has prevented an adequate and equal presentation of the enterprises in which they are concerned, and I have substituted in a condensed form such facts as I could gather from general sources. Two or three omissions are to be regretted; notably an architectural and particular description of the new City Hall, which was expected, but which, after repeated efforts, I failed to obtain.

FRANKLIN P. RICE.

December, 1898.

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FIFTY YEARS A CITY.

THE growth of Worcester during the second quarter of this century was phenomenal. From a total of 3,650 souls in 1825 the population increased to 17,049 in 1850. Business, valuation, and returns from taxation kept pace accordingly. In 1825 the valuation was $2,437,550; in 1850 it was $11,082,501. During this period trade enormously increased, and manufactures greatly multiplied in number and value of products, giving some indications of the still more marvelous growth which was to follow. In many other evidences was the general prosperity manifest and unmistakable. The reasons for this wonderful change in so short a time are plain. The opening of the Blackstone canal in 1828 gave the first impetus to this upward movement, and the building of the several railroads from 1835 to 1850* continued the influx of population and business until Worcester outgrew the limits and the manners of a rural community. Under these conditions the general meetings of the voters were found to be unwieldy, and other difficulties presented themselves which could be obviated only by change of forms and methods in conducting the affairs of the corporate interest. So new powers were asked and granted, and Worcester became a city.

On the 8th of November, 1847, in general meeting, it was voted to choose a committee of ten to present to the Legislature a petition for a city charter, and also to draft an act in such form as they should deem most for the interest of the town. The members of this committee were Levi Lincoln, Stephen Salisbury, Ira M. Barton, Isaac Davis, Benjamin F. Thomas, Edward Earle, James Estabrook, Alfred D. Foster, Thomas Kinnicutt and Ebenezer L. Barnard. The efforts of these citizens were successful in the General Court, and on the 29th day of February, 1848, the act granting the powers and privileges desired was signed by the governor, George N. Briggs. On the 18th of March following, the charter was accepted by the inhabitants by a vote of 1,026 to 487 opposed.

*The Boston railroad was opened in 1835, the Western in 1839, the Norwich in 1840, the Providence in 1847, the Nashua in 1848, and the Fitchburg in 1850.

[illegible] DEL SEPT [illegible]

LEVI LINCOLN.

The election of the first mayor and City Council was held April 8th, and to the surprise of many was closely contested. Levi Lincoln, by reason of his long, varied and distinguished public services the first citizen of Worcester, had at the sacrifice of personal inclination and self-interest, but with characteristic public spirit, yielded to what seemed to be practically the general desire of his fellow townsmen that he should organize the City Government as its chief magistrate; but no sooner was his consent obtained than opposition manifested itself, and the Reverend Rodney A. Miller, a worthy divine, whilom pastor of the Old South Church, was put forward as the candidate of the radical temperance and other dissenting elements, and received 653 votes, which, with 45 scattering, brought Lincoln's majority down to 138, with a vote of 836. Seventy votes in a total of 1,534 would have changed the result.

ADMINISTRATION OF LEVI LINCOLN.*

April 17, 1848, to April 1, 1849.

The new City Government was inaugurated on the 17th of April. The members of the Board of Aldermen were Parley Goddard, Benjamin F. Thomas, John W. Lincoln, James S. Woodworth, William B. Fox, James Estabrook, Isaac Davis and Stephen Salisbury. In the Common Council of twenty-four were such representative citizens as Doctor Benjamin F. Heywood, Freeman Upham, Darius Rice, Horace Chenery, Alexander H. Bullock, Albert Curtis, William T. Merrifield, Calvin Foster and Thomas Chamberlain. Charles A. Hamilton was city clerk and clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and William A. Smith was clerk of the Common Council.

The work of this first City Government was largely one of organization, and the task was undertaken with faithfulness and industry. Eighty-four regular meetings of the Aldermen were held during the municipal year, and in this board all the elaborate and detailed reports were prepared, and most of the ordinances drafted. The labors of the City Council were incessant, and the objects of attention many and diversified: changes in the City Hall building to adapt it to its new uses were carried out; the new road to Grafton was completed, and more than one hundred miles of highways was supervised and kept in repair, and several new streets were established; a portion of Main

*Levi Lincoln was a son of Levi Lincoln, senior, who was a member of Congress, attorney-general in Jefferson's Cabinet, lieutenant-governor and governor of Massachusetts. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1802, was a member of both branches of the General Court, judge of the Supreme Court, governor nine years, member of Congress six years. He was born in Worcester October 25, 1782, and died here May 29, 1868.

HENRY CHAPIN.

street was paved; lots for school-houses were purchased in Quinsigamond Village and on Summit street.

The financial interests of the city required special consideration. The treasury at the time of the change of government was empty, and there was a debt of $99,677. By the charter the city was required to assume all the liabilities of the town, the Centre School District* and the Aqueduct Corporation,† which amounted to the above sum. After providing for all extraordinary and running expenses, $9,000 was applied toward the reduction of the debt.

Twenty-three school-houses came into possession of the city in 1848, five of which were of brick. There was one Classical and English high school, and three were grammar schools. Thirty-nine teachers were employed, and the sum of $14,500 was appropriated for the use of this department.

The Fire Department‡ was composed of seven engineers and 240 members. Five engines and one hook-and-ladder carriage were in use.

The Police Department was organized by the appointment of George Jones as city marshal, Frederick Warren, assistant marshal, and five constables. The first paid policeman was appointed in September.

The Almshouse establishment consisted of a farm of 240 acres, an almshouse, brick hospital and other buildings, which had cost $15,000.

The amount of taxes assessed was $52,222; total expenditures during the municipal year, $65,389.

If ability, social position and real character are considered, this first City Government in personnel stands unmatched in the long line of succession to the present time. And a foundation was made worthy of the hands that laid it, and which has endured to this day.

ADMINISTRATION OF HENRY CHAPIN.

Two terms—from April 1, 1849, to April 7, 1851.

The city election of 1849 resulted in the choice of Henry Chapin,§ the Free-Soil candidate, who received 1,158 votes to 656 for Isaac Davis, the Democratic nominee. John W. Lincoln was the opposing candidate in 1850.

Under Mr. Chapin's administration the Ash street school-house was built, and the erection of the new Thomas street school-house begun; the paving of Main and Front streets continued; a sewer constructed

* Incorporated in 1824, with authority to assess taxes for the support of schools.

† Incorporated in 1845, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an aqueduct to conduct water from Bell pond for the use of the town.

‡ Incorporated in 1835.

§ See sketch in Biographical Department.

PETER [illegible] BACON.

in Main street; Chestnut street was extended to Pleasant street; the stone bridge on the Millbury road was built, and the aqueduct was extended into Pleasant street; two new fire engines were purchased; the office of city solicitor was established. The total expenditures for each year were, in 1849-50, $96,021; in 1850-51, $87,300. The appropriations were, for the first year: Schools, $16,000; highways and paving, $14,768; Fire Department, $3,779. For the second year: Schools, $18,000; highways, $17,750; Fire Department, $3,600.

Mr. Chapin's radical tendencies in respect to the temperance and slavery questions excited a strong opposition among a certain class, which was manifested during the second year of his administration in daring attempts at outrage. Bombs were exploded in the building in which the mayor's office was located, and under the windows of the city marshal, fortunately without injury or loss of life so far as human beings were concerned, but in the first instance the building was partially wrecked. The principal and accessory in this dastardly attempt were arrested; the former fled, forfeiting his bond, which proved to be straw bail, and in the absence of the principal the accessory could not be held, so the prosecution was abandoned.

It was during Mayor Chapin's term that Father Mathew, the distinguished apostle of temperance, visited Worcester. He arrived in the city on Saturday, October 20, 1849, preached at the Catholic Church Sunday, and was received at the City Hall on Monday, where he obtained many signatures to the pledge from his fellow countrymen who had become residents of the place.

The Worcester Gas Light Company was formed June 22, 1849. Gas lights were used in the streets later in the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF PETER C. BACON.

Two terms—from April 7, 1851, to January 3, 1853.

Peter C. Bacon,* the Free-Soil candidate in March, 1851, was elected by a vote of 1,134 over 466 for Isaac Davis, the Democrat; 160 for Warren Lazell, Citizens', and 420 for Charles Thurber. John W. Lincoln was the Whig candidate in December, 1851.

During Mayor Bacon's term the Thomas street school-house was completed at a cost of $13,500, and new school-houses on Pine street and Blithewood avenue were built, costing respectively $1,600 and $1,800; the aqueduct was extended into Chestnut and Elm streets; an

*Peter Child Bacon was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, November 11, 1804; was graduated at Brown University in 1827, and practiced law at Oxford and Dudley before coming to Worcester. His reputation as a counselor was justly founded on his knowledge and sound judgment. He died February 7, 1886.

JOHN S. C. KNOWLTON.

engine-house on Carlton street was erected, and the floating bridge over Lake Quinsigamond, over 500 feet long, was planked anew at a cost of $1,100. Hope cemetery at New Worcester, comprising fifty acres, was purchased for $1,855. The city debt was increased $3,088 in 1851, and $6,928 in 1852, by necessary and justifiable expenditures.

Under the charter of the city in 1848, the municipal year began the first Monday in April. In 1850 an act of the Legislature provided that after the year 1851 it should begin the first Monday in January. Consequently Mayor Bacon served only twenty-one months in completing his two terms. It was his good fortune to welcome the distinguished Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, who visited the city April 26, 1852, receiving here as he did throughout the country a grand ovation. Kossuth rode in procession to the Common, where he was introduced to the people by the mayor, and made a very eloquent address. He also spoke at a large meeting in the City Hall in the evening.

ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN S. C. KNOWLTON.

Two terms—from January 3, 1853, to January 1, 1855.

At the city election in December, 1852, the candidates for mayor were Calvin Willard, Whig; Edward H. Hemenway, Free-Soil; William Dickinson, Temperance, and John S. C. Knowlton,* Democrat. In 1853 the candidates were Alexander H. Bullock, Whig; Albert Tolman, Free-Soil; William Dickinson, Temperance; and Knowlton. The latter prevailed in the first instance by a plurality, and in the second by a majority over all.

Mayor Knowlton's administration was distinguished by its large expenditures and extensive improvements in the Highway Department, and by other extraordinary expenses incurred, however wisely, in the face of considerable opposition. The paving of Main and Front streets was continued; Mower's hill, so called, on Main street, was cut down and the valleys filled up; a portion of Southbridge street which had suddenly disappeared below the surface of the swamp solidly reconstructed; Temple street laid out and made public; two expensive bridges and the viaduct in Southbridge street built, and the culvert to take the water from Lincoln square constructed. The new Almshouse was built at a cost of $25,000. The Sycamore school-house was begun, for which $16,000 was appropriated. A survey of the Old Common

* John Stocker Coffin Knowlton was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in December, 1798, and was graduated at Dartmouth College. He established the *Worcester Palladium* in 1834, of which he was editor until his death, June 11, 1871. He was a State senator in 1852-3, and sheriff of the county 1857 to 1871.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

burial-ground, and a plan on which the graves were indicated were made, and the stones buried below the surface. In 1854 the land for the New Common (now Elm park) was purchased for $11,257, and so strongly was this action disapproved by some that the grantors were within a year or two unofficially asked to release the city from the contract, which, fortunately, they refused to do.

The year 1854 was a turbulent period, and witnessed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and its attendant excitement, which was followed by the Kansas emigration movement, having its origin in Worcester. The Know-Nothing furor swept over the State, one result being a serious riot on the 18th of May, caused by the presence of the "Angel Gabriel," an eccentric character who assumed the mission of a specially inspired apostle of the new political party. On this occasion the mayor was obliged to call out the military, but no serious results followed. Another riot on the 30th of October was occasioned by the efforts of Asa O. Butman, a deputy United States marshal, to reclaim a fugitive slave.

The Merrifield fire, the most disastrous of Worcester's conflagrations, causing a loss of half a million, occurred June 14th. This experience of calamities and disturbing circumstances was probably sufficient for a peace-loving man like Mayor Knowlton, and he was undoubtedly glad at the end of his term to resign his office into the hands of his successor.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.

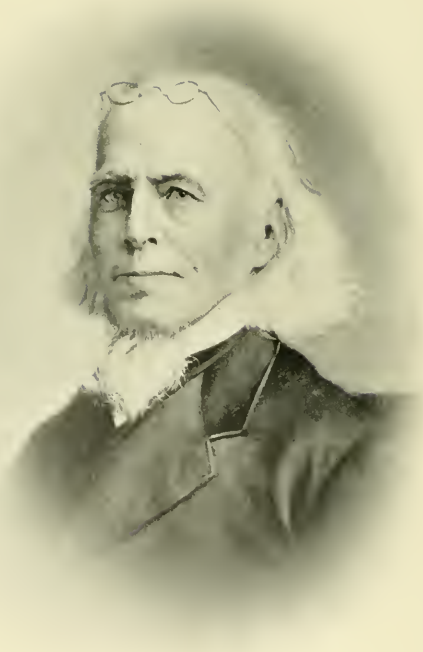
From January 1, 1855, to January 7, 1856.

George W. Richardson,* who was supported by the Know-Nothings, received 1,599 votes to 288 cast for James Estabrook, Democrat.

In 1855 the assessed valuation of the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of Worcester was $18,059,000, the population was 22,285, and the value of the manufactures was $4,000,000. Worcester was then the third city in the State.

So large a collection of people and wealth in an inland city, having no navigable stream of water, was seldom found. The great diversity of the employments of its citizens prevented any entire subversion of its business then as in later years, in a time of great depression, and the manufactured products found a ready market at remunerating prices.

* George Washington Richardson was born in Boston in 1808, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1829, in the class with Oliver Wendell Holmes. He came to Worcester in 1834. He was sheriff of the county 1854-56, and was for a term of years president of the City Bank. He died at St. John, New Brunswick, in June, 1886.



ISAAC DAVIS

In 1855 there were thirty-five schools in the city, and the amount appropriated for their support was $22,500. Fifty-six female and seven male teachers were employed. The whole number of pupils who attended was 3,330. Since the organization of the city in 1848, nine school-houses had been erected — one on Ash street, one on Pine street, one in Quinsigamond, one on Sycamore street, one at Adams square, one in Pond district, one in Blithewood avenue, one at South Worcester, and one on Thomas street — at a cost of $58,000; and fifteen other school-houses belonged to the city valued at $57,000.

The expenditures of the year were as follows: Highways, $27,000; Fire Department, $7,467; Poor Department, $5,791; contingent expenses, $8,335; total expenditures, $239,664. The debt was $118,000, an increase of $20,000 over that of 1854.

Two day police, fifteen constables and twenty-one night watchmen were employed, under the orders of the city marshal and his assistants.

Hope cemetery, containing fifty-three acres, had been purchased in 1851 at an expense of $1,850. Since the purchase, there had been expended about $5,000 in fencing and improving the grounds, and constructing a receiving-tomb. The amount received for lots up to January 1, 1856, was $1,725.50. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1854, the charge and oversight of this cemetery were placed in the hands of five commissioners, to be chosen by the City Council.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF ISAAC DAVIS.

From January 7, 1856, to January 5, 1857.

At the election in December, 1855, Isaac Davis,* Democrat, was elected mayor by a plurality of 971; P. Emory Aldrich, Republican, receiving 782, and William T. Merrifield, Know-Nothing, 745.

Two new school-houses — one at Burncoat Plain, the other on Providence street — were built, costing respectively $2,000 and $3,200. The appropriation for school expenses was $27,200. The office of superintendent of schools was created, and Reverend George Bushnell appointed to that position. The expenditures in the Highway Department amounted to $17,000. Twelve new streets were laid out, and 144 miles of highways kept in good repair. Drains and sewers were constructed in Elm, Pleasant, Pine, Summer and Laurel streets at an expense of $2,764. The New Common was fenced, and a street on the west side laid out. A two-story engine-house was built on Pleasant street at a cost of $2,000. The city debt was reduced $15,000.

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

On the question of taking Henshaw pond for a water supply, the vote stood 940 nay to 939 yea, the vote of Ward 1, which would have decided it in the affirmative, not being counted. The estimated expense of this project was $340,000.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.

From January 5, 1857, to January 4, 1858.

At the December election in 1856 Dwight Foster, Republican, was defeated by George W. Richardson by a vote of 1,492 to 1,437. Mr. Foster, who afterwards achieved the distinction which his qualities merited, in the office of attorney-general and a seat on the Supreme bench of the State, aspired at the age of twenty-eight to the office of mayor of his native city, and it was charged at the time that his presumption was checked by the hostile votes of those who, objecting to his youth, would otherwise have remained loyal to their party.

The total appropriations for city expenses this year were $154,000, and for the several departments as follows: Schools, $30,000; highways, $20,000; poor, $8,500; Fire Department, $10,000; police, $6,000; lights, $3,000; salaries of city officers, $4,200.

By an act of the Legislature more permanency was given to the School Committee by increasing the tenure of their office three-fold. The service of a superintendent of schools proved unsatisfactory in the respect of decreasing the expense of the duty performed, which had previously been discharged by individual members of the School Committee, who had received one dollar for each visit paid, and adverse criticism following in consequence, the incumbent resigned in May, 1858, and the office was for some time vacant.

The Fire Department at this time was composed of 382 members. There were six engine and two hook-and-ladder companies and three hose companies. There were twenty-five fire police and a board of seven engineers.

The city debt was reduced $4,000, leaving it an even $100,000.

This being a panic year, with great financial depression throughout the country, Worcester suffered in common with other places, the value of property depreciating within twelve months 15 or 20 per cent.

On the 11th of March Mechanics Hall, now as then one of the most beautiful and commodious public halls in the United States, was dedicated to public use. The cost of this structure was $140,000.

During the years 1856 and 1857 the bodies in the burial-ground on Raccoon Plain were removed to Hope cemetery, and the land devoted to other purposes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF ISAAC DAVIS.

From January 4, 1858, to January 3, 1859.

At the December election of 1857 Isaac Davis prevailed over Putnam W. Taft, the Republican candidate for mayor, by a vote of 1,418 to 1,331.

In 1858 the valuation of the city, which had been based upon a speculative and fictitious appreciation, was reduced by a wholesome revision from $18,472,200 to $16,385,650. The tax rate was reduced from $8 to $7 on $1,000. The amount of tax assessed in 1857 was $158,996; in 1858, $133,776. The expenses of the schools amounted to $30,000; of the highways, $12,000. Ten new streets were laid out, 723 feet of curbstone set, 1,556 yards of cobble paving laid, and 481 feet of sewerage constructed. West street was extended at an expense of $342.

The success of the Atlantic cable was celebrated on August 6th and September 1st by the firing of a salute, ringing of bells, military parade, and illumination, at a public expense of $226.30.

On the 10th of November, Frederick Warren, the city marshal, was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of H. W. Hendricks, a deputy-sheriff of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Warren died on the 13th, and a public funeral was held on the 15th.

On the first day of January, 1859, the engine-house on Pleasant street was demolished by an explosion. The building and contents were totally destroyed, and the school-house and adjacent buildings badly shattered. The cause was a leak in the gas-pipe.

ADMINISTRATION OF ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

From January 3, 1859, to January 2, 1860.

Alexander H. Bullock,* the Citizens' candidate for mayor, was elected over William W. Rice, Republican, at the election in December, 1858, by a vote of 1,655 to 1,599.

The amount expended for schools in 1859 was $35,000. A school-house was erected in Tatnuck, costing $4,200, and one at Northville for $2,550; $26,043 was paid for salaries of teachers. The mayor by a gift of $1,000,† which was the amount of his salary, established the

*Alexander Hamilton Bullock was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1816, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1836. He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was governor of Massachusetts 1866-69. He died suddenly January 17, 1882. Governor Bullock was a polished orator of the Everett school.

†Increased by accumulated interest and the gift of $500 by Colonel A. G. Bullock in 1896 to $2,000.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK

Bullock medal fund, the benefits of which were for meritorious pupils of the high school. Of late years the income of this fund has by consent of the donor been applied to increasing the high school library.

A lot of land annexed to the City Farm was purchased for $1,000, and one adjoining the city barn for $2,000.

The expenses of the Fire Department were $8,500. A new house was built for $3,800. The sum of $15,000 was expended upon the roads and bridges. The debt this year was $99,429.

Towards the close of the year Doctor John Green and the Lyceum and Library Association offered to give, upon certain conditions, to the city, libraries containing respectively 7,000 and 4,500 volumes, to form the nucleus of a public library. The offer was accepted by the City Government, and an ordinance establishing the Free Public Library was passed December 23. A lot of land on Elm street was purchased on which to erect a library building, for $5,042.

ADMINISTRATION OF WILLIAM W. RICE.

From January 2, 1860, to January 7, 1861.

In December, 1859, William W. Rice,* Republican, received 1,679 votes to 855 for D. Waldo Lincoln, Democrat.

The population of the city in 1860 was 24,960. The debt was $99,429; amount of taxes assessed, $140,745; valuation, $16,406,900. Expenditures for support of schools, $33,000; 75 teachers—7 male and 68 female—were employed; 3,400 children were in school constantly; there were twenty-three school-houses with fifty-seven schools; value of school-house property, $140,000. Cost of maintaining highways, $14,000; the Patch road was completed at an expense of $1,208. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of the Free Public Library, $4,000 of which was to be paid within the year, and "Free Public Library scrip" was issued for the remainder, to be paid in yearly installments. The corner-stone of the building was laid July 4th. The total cost of the building when completed was $22,500.

Appropriation for the aqueduct service was $1,500, and the expense $3,300. The income was $1,600. The Council instructed the mayor to petition the Legislature for authority to introduce water from Lynde brook. In June a bond for the purchase of his farm was taken from Edwin Waite of Leicester, $10,000 to be paid for 130 acres.

The first steam fire-engine, the "Governor Lincoln," was purchased for $3,000, and the services of Engine Company No. 6 dispensed with in consequence. This action caused much feeling among the members

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

WILLIAM WHITE

of the old hand fire-engines, and they exerted themselves unduly in vain endeavors to throw a stream higher with their own apparatus and muscular power than that given by the steamer, but were obliged to succumb in the face of actual demonstration.

At the end of Mayor Rice's term the sum of $7,000 was in the treasury, and $5,000 had been applied to the reduction of the debt.

During the latter part of the year the public mind and business were greatly disturbed by the political troubles and impending dissolution of the Union.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION OF ISAAC DAVIS.

From January 7, 1861, to January 6, 1862.

George M. Rice, Republican, was defeated at the city election by Isaac Davis, Democrat, by a vote of 1,648 to 1,472.

At the beginning of the municipal year, business was prostrated. Real and personal estate had but a nominal value. Many business firms were obliged to bow under the pressure, and thousands were thrown out of employment. States were seceding from the Union, and the future of the city and the country was dark and gloomy. In April civil war burst upon the nation with all its horrors. The city of Worcester responded promptly and nobly to the call of the government. At the end of the year one thousand men of the city were in the army and navy enlisted for the war. To arm, equip and uniform, to provide for families according to the State law, to care for the returned sick and wounded, imposed numerous duties and great responsibilities on the City Government, and were attended with heavy disbursements, amounting by the first of December to $12,259.77.*

The valuation of real and personal estate was $16,230,600; total tax, $139,212. The city debt was $129,755. This included the Public Library debt of $14,435, and the war debt of $14,500.

The brick school-house on Salem street was erected this year at an expense of $10,000, and was dedicated September 21st.

A new road was made from James' mill to Auburn line, which involved the construction of a bridge over Kettle brook, the whole costing $620.

The work of building the causeway over Lake Quinsigamond was begun in the fall, and about one-third was completed at the end of the year. The length of this road was nearly 500 feet, and its width at the top thirty-six feet. Mayor Davis, in consideration of the hard times, employed a large number of laborers, some of whom otherwise would

* Valedictory address of Mayor Davis.

P. EMORY ALDRICH.

have required assistance from the city, paying each sixty cents per day. More or less unfavorable criticism followed this course, but its wisdom and justice can hardly be questioned.

The beautiful monument of Italian marble, erected on the Common to mark the last resting-place of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, was publicly dedicated April 19, 1861, almost at the same hour that Massachusetts soldiers were shedding their blood in the streets of Baltimore while on their way to Washington to defend the capital. The monument was the gift to the city of Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, a great-grandson of the patriot.

ADMINISTRATION OF P. EMORY ALDRICH.

From January 6, 1862, to January 5, 1863.

At the December election in 1861, P. Emory Aldrich,* Republican, was elected mayor, receiving 1,711 votes to 1,600 cast for Isaac Davis, Citizens'.

The war of the Rebellion was at this time the engrossing theme of every conversation and the first thought of every individual; sons, brothers and townsmen stood side by side fighting the battles of the country, surrendering every comfort, shedding their blood, willing to sacrifice even their lives, that all might continue to enjoy in peace and safety those precious privileges of free domestic institutions and constitutional government.†

The whole number of volunteers furnished by the city, exclusive of three months' men, to January 1, 1863, was 1,620, between 600 and 700 of whom enlisted during 1862. The total expenditures of the year on account of the war were $94,000. The number of families receiving State aid in the city was 525.

The total amount assessed upon the polls and estates of the city in 1862 was $202,688, being an increase of $63,400 over the assessment of 1861. Of this the State tax was $35,838, and the county tax $21,600. The rate was $12 per $1,000. The debt of the city in 1862 was $130,219. The appropriations for city expenses amounted to $145,250. One extraordinary expense was the causeway over Lake Quinsigamond, the total cost of which was $25,997, requiring an appropriation of $20,000, the balance having been paid the previous year. Of this sum $5,000 was ultimately refunded by the county. This road was com-

* Peleg Emory Aldrich was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813, and died March 14, 1895. He was for many years in law partnership with Honorable Peter C. Bacon, and from 1873 until his death was a justice of the Superior Court of the State.

† Paraphrase of inaugural address of Honorable Daniel Waldo Lincoln in 1863.

pleted June 27, and the first person to cross in a wheel-vehicle was Doctor John Green, the founder of the Public Library.

The total expenses of the schools in 1862 were $35,750. The average annual cost per scholar for the years 1856-9 had been $11.36. The annual cost in 1861-2, including salary of superintendent (Reverend J. D. E. Jones having been elected in 1859, the ordinance creating the office remaining in force), was a fraction less than $10. The number of schools in 1862 was 62; number of teachers, 83—6 males and 77 females; number of pupils, 5,771; number of school-houses, 24.

An appropriation of $7,000 was made to the Public Library, $4,000 of which was towards the payment of the debt.

The appropriation for roads and bridges was $17,500. Specific repairs upon the Paxton road cost $1,182; a double-arch stone bridge over the Blackstone at Quinsigamond Village was built at an expense of $5,670; a sewer of 801 feet was constructed in West street costing $409.

Extensive alterations and repairs were made on the City Hall at a cost of $1,100.

The total expenditures for the support of the poor amounted to $9,997. Number of persons who received assistance was 1,308, of whom 1,243 were outside and 65 in the Almshouse. The average number supported at the Almshouse was, in 1853, 30; in 1860, 31; in 1861, 33; in 1862, 37.

The Fire Department consisted of seven engines and 250 men, engine, hose and hook-and-ladder companies inclusive. There were thirty-eight alarms of fire in 1862, and property to the amount of between $50,000 and $60,000 was destroyed. The appropriation for this department was $11,000.

The police force consisted of a marshal, two deputy marshals and ten watchmen. During a portion of the year two or more were employed as day police. Seven hundred and fifty-five arrests were made and 921 poor persons lodged and fed; total expenses, $7,956.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1862 authorizing the election the following January of three commissioners, to have the sole care of the public grounds. This was accepted by a majority of 57 in a vote of 451, and the board was designated the "Commissioners of Shade Trees and Public Grounds."

In 1862 Honorable Isaac Davis tendered to the city a deed of about fourteen acres of land bordering upon Lake Quinsigamond for the purposes of a public park. The gift was declined by the City Council. This land came into the possession of the city many years after, being included in the tract presented by Mr. H. H. Bigelow and Honorable E. L. Davis.

ADMINISTRATION OF DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN.

Two terms—from January 5, 1863, to January 2, 1865.

At the city election in December, 1862, Daniel Waldo Lincoln* was chosen mayor by a vote of 1,247 to 948 for David S. Messinger, the Republican candidate.

The amount paid for bounties to soldiers in 1863 was $5,910; aid to families, $41,137; the war debt was increased $15,402.

Appropriations for the year, $140,370; total tax, $214,283; valuation, $16,698,750; city debt, $96,380; war debt, $118,436. Amount expended for schools was $37,836; a school-house at East Worcester cost $15,000, and one on Mason street, $5,619. The truant school was established. The Free Public Library received $2,500, the Police Department, $7,797; number of arrests, 1,526; the Fire Department, $14,827, including $3,500 for new steam fire-engine; the fire loss was $25,000. Cost of support of poor, $11,948.

Fourteen thousand dollars was expended on roads and bridges. The aqueduct in Pleasant street was extended from Ashland street to West street 480 feet, at a cost of $780. Stone sewers in Crown and Ashland streets, and a brick sewer in Pleasant street were constructed. Lincoln square was raised and regraded, and Main street, from Southbridge street to Webster square, was widened and reworked; Pleasant street, to Oxford street, regraded and paved. This work was done in preparation for or in connection with the construction of the horse railway line.

The bodies in a portion of the Pine street burial ground (which was opened in 1828) were disinterred and removed this year, and the land used for the purposes of the East Worcester school-house.

The Worcester Horse Railroad Company was chartered in 1861 with the following corporators: Albert Curtis, Frederick W. Paine, Loring Coes, William H. Heywood, Joseph Sargent, John C. Mason and James H. Wall. The capital stock was $100,000. James B. Blake, afterwards mayor, was elected president. Tracks were laid through Lincoln street from Harrington avenue; Main street from Lincoln square to New Worcester; Front and Grafton streets to the railroad station; Pleasant street as far as West street. The Lincoln, Main and Front street lines were opened September 1, 1863, and the Pleasant street branch the 3rd of the following November. The railroad did not prosper under Mr. Blake's management, and in course of time the company failed, and the property was sold under the hammer. The Pleasant street

* Daniel Waldo Lincoln was a son of Governor Levi Lincoln, born in Worcester January 16, 1813. He was president of the Boston & Albany Railroad for several years previous to and at the time of his death, which was the result of a railroad accident while attending a college regatta at New London, Connecticut, July 1, 1880.

DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN

tracks were taken up. In 1869 Augustus Seeley of New York bought the property and franchise for $30,000, and for twelve years the cars were run over the limited lines with a seven-cent fare, and five cents more to get to the railroad station. The five-cent fare became general in 1881, and this year the line was extended to Adams square, the residents in that direction contributing quite a sum towards indemnifying the company. The history of the street railway after 1885 will be followed in succeeding pages.

The centennial celebration of the erection of the Old South Meeting-House, in which town meetings were held till 1825, was observed September 22, 1863. The historical discourse was delivered by the Reverend Leonard Bacon, D. D.

The vote for Mayor Lincoln at the December election of 1863 was nearly unanimous.

The appropriations for war purposes in 1864 amounted to $27,500. The war debt was $160,000; 1,300 men were raised, and $55,885 paid in bounties.

Appropriations for city purposes, $173,500, being $33,129 over those of 1863; city debt, $290,000. The school expenditures were $49,294. The city now owned twenty-eight school-houses, seating 4,676 pupils, and valued at $180,000. To the Public Library $2,500 was granted for its support, and $4,000 towards extinguishing the debt. Thirteen thousand dollars was expended on the highways; $9,000 for support of the poor; improvements at the Almshouse cost $1,300.

With 1864 the year of the Fire Department was changed to begin in January instead of May. The pay of the members, 272 in number, was raised; $6,000 was expended in building a new steamer-house, and all the expenditures in this department amounted to $25,000.

During Mayor Lincoln's administration deeds of several tracts of valuable wood- and other land belonging to the city were discovered and the property taken possession of.

The sources of public water supply of the city at this time were as follows: The Allen, or Spring water, supplying thirty-seven different parties on Main street by an aqueduct two miles long from a source near Adams square; Paine spring, from Laurel hill, supplying 125 parties on School, Union, Main, Thomas and Summer streets through one mile of pipe; the Rice aqueduct, supplying sixty-one families near Grafton and Franklin streets; Bell pond, or Worcester aqueduct, which contributed the more general supply, on which the city relied for water in case of fire. This aqueduct had been transferred to the city by the company, which was incorporated in 1845 to construct it.

For ten years previous to 1864 the pressing need of additional water supply had been impressed by successive mayors. The necessity of

PHINEHAS BALL.

some action finally became imperative, and consequently, on the 18th of January, 1864, the question, "Shall water be introduced into the city of Worcester by authority of the city, in substantial accordance with the report of Phinehas Ball and the Joint Standing Committee on Water?" was submitted to the people for a yea and nay vote, receiving an affirmative majority of 582 in a vote of 1,146.

The City Council adopted an order in February authorizing the mayor to purchase the right to the waters of East or Lynde brook in Leicester, and to proceed in the work of introducing said water into the city, at a cost not to exceed $110,000. Early in March work was begun in the construction of a dam and the laying of pipe. From Myrtle street to Gates lane a sixteen-inch pipe was laid, 13,162 feet, and from this point west 1,946 feet an eighteen-inch pipe, making 16,162 feet, a little more than three miles. The line was completed November 11, and the first water let in November 14. The capacity of the Lynde brook reservoir was 228,000,000 gallons, covering an area of forty-eight acres. The completion of the aqueduct from Leicester was celebrated November 22.

On the 6th of February, 1865, an order was adopted by which the Bell pond and the Lynde brook aqueducts were united to form one department, to be called the Worcester Water Works. The distributing reservoir was completed in 1867.

In 1864 Dale Hospital for invalid soldiers was established here, and continued a few months. The old Medical College (now one of the buildings of the Worcester Academy) on Union hill and fourteen barracks erected adjacent were occupied.

ADMINISTRATION OF PHINEHAS BALL.

From January 2, 1865, to January 1, 1866.

In December, 1864, Phinehas Ball* was elected mayor, receiving 1,664 votes to 1,598 for D. Waldo Lincoln. Mr. Ball was the popular choice, in consequence of his connection with the introduction of water as the engineer of the undertaking.

The year 1865 was distinguished by witnessing the end of the war of the Rebellion, and the successful re-establishment of the government in all parts of the Union; the assassination of President Lincoln, and the return of the war veterans to their homes and peaceful pursuits. Worcester sent during the four years 3,927 men to the war, at a total direct money cost of $586,054.

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

JAMES B. BLAKE.

On the 1st day of June the Honorable Alexander H. Bullock delivered a eulogy on the martyred president by invitation of the City Government. The exercises were held in Mechanics Hall. On July 4 a grand ovation was given the returned veterans, with an all-day's celebration of national independence.

The debt of the city January 1, 1866, was $433,777, as follows: City debt, $89,140; library debt, $2,637; water debt, $175,000; temporary loan, $15,000; war debt, $151,000. The valuation was $18,937,000; the assessed tax, $221,702; the tax rate, $17 per $1,000; number of polls, 7,851. There were 76 schools with 6,719 pupils, employing 93 teachers, of whom 7 were males; the expenditures amounted to $54,356. There were 114 miles of streets and 47 bridges in the city. The fire loss of 1865 was $42,200. The engine-house on School street was built at a cost of $8,140. Eighty-eight thousand dollars was expended in the Water Department.

Doctor John Green, the founder of the Public Library, died October 17, aged 81. In his will he left $30,000 to the city, mainly to endow his department of the library. One provision is that one-quarter of the income shall be added to the principal every year. Honorable George F. Hoar raised about $10,000 as a reading-room fund, and this privilege was added to those of the library, the principal newspapers, reviews, magazines, etc., being supplied for public use.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES B. BLAKE.

Five terms—from January 1, 1866, to December 18, 1870.

The vote for mayor in December, 1865, was for James B. Blake,* Republican, 1,971; for D. Waldo Lincoln, Democrat, 1,420. Isaac Davis was the Democratic candidate in 1867, and J. Henry Hill in 1869 and 1870. There were scattering votes only in opposition to Mr. Blake in 1866 and 1868.

In 1866 the City Hall was altered and refitted at a cost of $27,232. Land on Dix, Washington and Southgate streets was purchased for school-house lots at a cost of $5,276. Machinery and building for preparing material for macadamizing streets cost $3,498. The highway expenses this year were $25,846; Hermon street bridge and regrading cost $10,337. Number of pupils in public schools was 6,884; the average cost of tuition was $12.89. The school-house on Providence

*James Barnard Blake was born in Boston June 19, 1827. He came to Worcester in 1852, and was appointed agent of the Gas Light Company and superintendent of their works, which position he held until the time of his death, the result of a gas explosion, December 18, 1870.

street, begun in 1865, was completed at a cost of $10,743. The debt of the city was $470,000; total expenses, $260,283; tax assessed, $377,381; valuation, $22,599,850, of which $14,198,550 was real. The rate was $16 per $1,000; number of polls, 7,892.

The police force was increased, and regularly organized, with a marshal, two assistants and twenty-five men.

By a revision of the city charter the term of members of the City Council was extended to two years.

The bell of the Central Church was broken July 4, while being rung to celebrate the national independence, and was replaced by the city at a cost of $500.

In 1867 the population was about 36,000. The city debt was $5.49 for each person. The cost of the highways this year was $44,355. The distributing reservoir of the water works was completed and $12,415 paid on account. Salem square was graded at a cost of $4,173.

On the first of June the city sold to David S. Messinger for $21,537 the Main street school-house. The proceeds paid in part for the Dix street house, which was begun this year. The City Ordinances were revised this year. The second fire steamer, the "Colonel Davis," was purchased.

In 1868 the Dix street school-house was completed at a cost of $32,564, and in May the Lamartine street school-house was finished at an expense of $25,812. Land for school lots on Woodland and Edgeworth streets was purchased.

The expenditures in the Highway Department this year amounted to $64,166. Green and Lincoln streets were macadamized. A street from May street to junction of Beaver and Lovell streets was laid out, forming the first portion of the projected "Boulevard" around the city. This section is now Park avenue.

The "betterment act," giving authority to assess half the cost of improvements in streets on the estates of abutters, was put in force, and has since occasioned more or less clamor and dissatisfaction.

The building of the Water and Sewer Departments was erected on Thomas street at a cost of $12,470.

The Fire Department as now organized was composed of a chief engineer and six assistants and 128 men. The apparatus consisted of three steamers with hose carriages, one hand-engine at New Worcester, five hose carriages and two hook-and-ladder trucks. The fire loss was $20,656; expenses of the department, $19,000. The third fire-steamer, the "A. B. Lovell," was purchased this year.

The cost of maintaining the poor this year was $13,907.

In November the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, founded by John Boynton of Templeton, was dedicated, and

began its sessions. In 1887 the name was changed to Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and in 1889 an essential change took place, by which free tuition to an unlimited number of residents of the county was no longer given, and afforded only to five students admitted at each examination.

The first Swedes came to Worcester in 1868, and found employment at the Wire Works.

In 1868 a free public market was established on the north side of the City Hall on Front street. It did not prove a success, and was discontinued after a year's trial.

In 1869 the total tax assessed was $469,953. The tax rate was $14.40 per $1,000; number of polls, 11,869.

Authority was given by the Legislature, and accepted by vote September 20th, instructing the city treasurer to subscribe for stock of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad to an amount equal to one per cent. on total valuation, which amounted to $262,200. An assessment of $32,440 was paid. This road was opened in 1871, and proved a losing speculation.

The school-house on Edgeworth street was completed, and $13,584 paid on account. A lot for a school-house on Ledge street was purchased.

A contract with Norcross & Brother was made for the erection of a high school building on Walnut street, from plans by Gambrill & Richardson of New York, for $106,000.

The cost of the highways this year was $93,014.

In April, 1869, George Jaques offered to present to the city his homestead estate, comprising about seven acres, for a public park. The conditions were such as would involve the city in a considerable increase of its debt, and the offer was declined.

In 1870 the population of Worcester was 41,105. The tax rate was $17.40 per $1,000.

There were in the city at this time four savings banks with $9,085,119 deposits; eight banks of discount with $2,400,000 capital; and three insurance companies with $604,800 capital.

One hundred and fifty miles of streets was maintained at a total expense of $152,454. Block paving was laid in Main, Southbridge and Mechanic streets, $37,738 being expended in this new method.

The steamer-house in Lagrange street was erected at a cost of $10,000. The fire loss was $60,000.

The expenses of the Police Department amounted to $25,027; number of men, thirty.

The vote at the December election in favor of removing the railroad tracks from the Common and Madison and Mechanic streets, was 2,330 to 480 opposed.

EDWARD EARLE.

June 23, 1870, occurred the great dualin explosion on the Boston & Albany railroad tracks, near the Junction. One man was killed, about thirty persons injured, and many buildings were shattered.

On Friday, December 16, 1870, Mayor Blake (who had been re-elected for the year 1871) went to the Gas Works to inspect some repairs. A stopcock had by accident been left open in the purifying house, and on the mayor's approach with the foreman, who carried a lighted lantern, an explosion followed, which demolished the building, and severely burned and bruised the mayor and his attendant. As a result of his injuries death ensued Sunday morning, the 18th. A public funeral was held in Mechanics Hall on the 22d.

Mayor Blake's administration is principally distinguished by the inception and practical foundation of the present sewerage system, the construction of which was begun in 1867 under powers given by a special act of the Legislature, and accepted by popular vote April 16 of that year, conferring the right to appropriate certain water courses recommended in the report of a special committee made to the City Council in October, 1866. These main channels comprised Mill brook, 9,420 feet; Lincoln brook, 13,566 feet; Austin street brook, 2,818 feet; Hermitage brook, 5,090 feet; Piedmont brook, 4,677 feet, and Pine Meadow brook, 4,356 feet. The walling of Mill brook as the main sewer was commenced in Green street in May, 1867, and completed to Lincoln square in 1870 — 2,238 feet open, and 3,669 arched. The first sewers were laid in the streets in August, 1867. The expense of the main sewer was included in the general tax, and the estates of abutters were assessed to pay for the street sewers, causing much grumbling. At first the estates were assessed according to the number of square feet, but now the assessment is for lineal feet of sewer.

Another matter of interest was the erection of a soldiers' monument, the first action toward which was taken by the City Council in 1866, in the appointment of a committee which co-operated with a citizens' committee of twenty-five chosen at a public meeting in 1867. Mayor Blake was chairman of this committee. A canvass for subscriptions resulted in a fund of $11,242, and steps were taken to choose a site and design. The mayor favored an arch to be placed on the Common or over Main street at a cost of $90,000. This proposition was rejected by a popular vote in December, 1868. Nothing further was done until after the death of Mr. Blake.

It was during Mr. Blake's administration that "Nobility Hill" on Main street, from opposite the end of Southbridge street, running north to nearly opposite the southwest corner of the Common, was removed, and the grade of Chatham street lowered so as to bring it into Main street.

GEORGE F. VERRY

ADMINISTRATION OF EDWARD EARLE.

From February 6, 1871, to January 1, 1872.

On the death of Mayor Blake, Honorable Henry Chapin was appointed mayor *ad interim* until authority to hold a special election was obtained from the Legislature, and on the 30th of January, Edward Earle* was chosen by a vote of 2,078 to 1,742 for Frank H. Kelley.

In 1871 the expenses of the schools amounted to $119,715.

The police force was increased to thirty-eight men, and the expenses of this department were $32,000.

The sinking fund was established July 24: all balances, all receipts from real estate belonging to the city if sold, and $30,000 yearly to be applied to the reduction of the debt.

The City Hospital was established May 25. The Abijah Bigelow house on Front street was hired, and the first patient was received October 26. The expenses this year were $3,860.

The fire alarm telegraph was constructed in 1871, and first used on the 28th of June.

All the streets in the city were renumbered this year.

The new Classical and English high school building on Walnut street was dedicated December 30, 1871. It cost $170,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE F. VERRY.

From January 1, 1872, to January 6, 1873.

At the election in December, 1871, George F. Verry,† Citizens', was elected over George Crompton, Republican, by a vote of 3,589 to 1,423.

In 1872 the expenditures were as follows: Highways, $124,812; water construction, $76,419; sewers, $152,916; schools, $144,352; police, $45,407; poor, $18,151; City Hospital, $8,090; salaries, $21,779; library, $10,723; Fire Department, $39,742; street construction, $72,203; interest, $136,259. The city debt now amounted to $2,456,788. The total valuation was $42,242,550; number of polls, 13,055; tax assessed, $761,130. There were 10,226 pupils in the public schools; number of teachers, 174. The fire loss was $26,235.

The Public Library was first opened on Sunday, December 8, of this year.

In March, 1872, George Jaques presented to the city four acres of land on Prince street as a site for the City Hospital, and at his death,

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

† George Franklin Verry was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, July 14, 1826. He was educated at Phillips-Andover Academy, and studied law, in which profession he became prominent. He was a member of the State Senate in 1874-5. He died October 5, 1883.

CLARK MILLSON

the 24th of the following August, bequeathed to the city nearly the remainder of his estate, valued at about $200,000, as a fund for the maintenance of said hospital.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF CLARK JILLSON.

From January 6, 1873, to January 5, 1874.

At the city election in December, 1872, Clark Jillson,* Republican, prevailed over George F. Verry, Citizens', by a vote of 3,352 to 2,875.

The year 1873 witnessed a recurrence of hard times and general depression of business. In further complication of the distress, the small-pox appeared early in the winter, and there were 125 cases in the next four months, eight of which were fatal.

The city debt was $2,605,613. Total expenditures, $1,095,958, in part divided as follows: Fire Department, $75,961; library, $14,107; highways, $152,726; interest, $115,250; street lighting, $21,454; poor, $43,898; police, $58,595; salaries, $24,209; schools, $153,003; schoolhouses, $23,873; sewer construction, $76,576; water construction, $45,596; high service, $65,930; maintenance, $23,327.

The high-service water was completed at a cost of $232,000; total cost of water works to this time, $1,076,531.

The police force was now composed of fifty men.

The act conferring the veto power upon the mayor was accepted by popular vote, and this right was exercised for the first time by Mayor Jillson in December, in withholding his approval of the vote laying out a portion of Park avenue over Elm park, but the City Council re-affirmed its action by a more than two-thirds vote.

The *Worcester Daily Press*, a Democratic paper, was established April 1, 1873, and was published five years. Its promoters lost heavily.

The Worcester & Shrewsbury railroad was opened to Lake Quinsigamond, July 31, 1873.

ADMINISTRATION OF EDWARD L. DAVIS.

From January 5, 1874, to January 4, 1875.

Edward L. Davis,* the Citizens' candidate, was elected over Mayor Jillson by a majority of sixty-five at the December election of 1873.

The total valuation in 1874 was $49,185,554. The tax rate was $16.80 per $1,000; number of polls, 13,341. Expenditures were: For schools, $148,455; highways, $155,146; interest, $147,204; police,

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

EDWARD L. DAVIS

$54,096; street lights, $27,957; Fire Department, $62,925; sewer construction, $53,634; water construction, $106,562.

The City Hospital was removed from the corner of Front and Church streets to the Jaques homestead on Wellington street, on the 1st of January.

The Soldiers' Monument was completed after a design by Randolph Rogers, and was dedicated July 15. It cost $50,000, of which $35,000 was appropriated by the City Council.

The State Normal School opened its sessions September 15. It was located in Worcester in 1871 on condition that the city should pay the Board of Education $15,000, the State making an additional appropriation of $60,000.

The Worcester Board of Trade formally opened its headquarters March 3, 1874. It was incorporated May 14, 1875. The Board was inactive from 1880 to 1891, when it was resuscitated.

Mr. Davis had to contend with serious difficulties consequent to the financial panic of 1873, the business depression manifesting itself in public as well as in private enterprises. In his conduct of municipal affairs he exercised a rigid but judicious economy, and he was able to institute and carry forward public works, notably the extension of Park avenue, without exceeding the amount supplied by the revenues of the year. These needed improvements furnished work and support to worthy and industrious citizens who otherwise would have experienced distress during the hard times, and the desired end was accomplished without increasing the indebtedness of the city.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF CLARK JILLSON.

Two terms — from January 4, 1875, to January 1, 1877.

In December, 1874, Mr. Jillson prevailed over Mr. Davis and reassumed the office of mayor in January, 1875. At the next election George F. Verry was the opposing candidate.

In 1875 the population of Worcester reached 49,317. The debt was $2,589,700. The expenditures for schools amounted to $153,210; for highways, $63,776.

The Armory on Waldo street was erected at a cost of $49,392. It proved a bad bargain for the city, and had to be abandoned by the militia later as unsafe in consequence of poor construction.

The Union railway station at Washington square was completed and opened for use August 15, 1875.

On May 28, Taylor's building, opposite the Common, was burned, the most destructive conflagration since the Merrifield fire of 1854. This

CHARLES B. PRATT.

fire led to the formation of the Insurance Fire Patrol, an efficient adjunct to the Fire Department, which was incorporated in 1875. At first it was wholly supported by insurance companies, but an annual grant was later made by the city, and is continued. The fire apparatus at the time of the Taylor fire consisted of four steamers, eight hose carriages, two hook-and-ladder trucks and a Babcock fire extinguisher.

On January 23 of this year was formed The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and to this institution the city is largely indebted for the perpetuation of its early records, all of which, relating to the period of the proprietary and town governments, have been published by this society.

The dam at the Lynde brook reservoir was carried away by a freshet on the 30th of March, 1876, and was reconstructed during that year. The aggregate damages paid by the city, including the cost of the new dam, amounted to $227,000.

The expenditures this year were in part as follows: Schools, $149,593; highways, $78,805; library, $14,147; poor, $14,838; police, $51,236; Fire Department, $40,741; interest, $121,136.

The viaduct over Mechanic and Front streets, to connect the northern railroads with the Union station, was completed in 1876.

1876 was the year of the nation's centennial, and Worcester entered into the spirit of the occasion with ardor. A grand celebration was held July 4, and the Centennial oration was given by Honorable Benjamin F. Thomas, a native of the place, and a grandson of the patriot printer, Isaiah Thomas.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHARLES B. PRATT.

Three terms — from January 1, 1877, to January 5, 1880.

In December, 1876, Charles B. Pratt,* Democrat, received 3,653 votes for mayor to 3,373 cast for Joseph H. Walker, Republican.

The city debt in 1877 was $2,492,300. The expenditures in part were as follows: Fire Department, $39,760; highways, $50,594; police, $45,289; salaries, $21,442.

A Board of Commissioners of the Jaques Fund was constituted this year.

The Board of Health was established.

Mounted police were in service during the year.

The floating island in Bell pond was removed at an expense of $2,758.

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

FRANK H. KELLEY

The railroad tracks on the Common were removed November 21, 1877.

In 1878 the debt was $2,509,200. The expenditures for schools amounted to $142,809; for highways, $50,982. The Winslow street school-house was built. Hope cemetery was enlarged ten or twelve acres, and the remains in the Mechanic street burial-ground mostly removed thither; 1,116 bodies were taken from the old ground.

The construction of the Island sewer was undertaken, and $104,410 expended.

In 1879 there were 142 miles of public streets and 55 miles of private streets; 19 stone arch bridges, 16 wooden bridges, and 2 iron bridges; 690 gas lamps and 756 gasolene lamps; expense of lighting streets, $27,298; 77 miles of main and distributing water-pipes, which had cost with reservoirs, etc., $1,250,000; water revenue in 1879, $73,296; 37.69 miles sewer. The Island sewer was completed at a cost of $203,066. School expenses, $142,070. The hose-house on Grafton street was built at an expense of $4,178. Part of Main street was repaved with small square paving.

During the three years of Mayor Pratt's administration there was a net increase of the city debt $13,021, but $650,000 of liabilities was paid, including the claims on account of damages by the Lynde brook disaster, which were mostly settled out of court. School-houses on Winslow and Grafton streets and at Lake View were erected at a total cost of $31,684.

The extension of Foster street, in consequence of the building of the Union railroad station at Washington square, proved a bone of contention, and was accomplished only after much delay. The cost of working the street was $140,000; but incidental expenses of relocating the railroads, building the stations, the viaduct, and making necessary changes, swelled the sum total to $1,518,508. It is worth while to consider in this connection whether it would not have been wise to have built the passenger station on the site of the old one on Foster street, as already the question of removal of the present one to some other place is being discussed. The value of the time which would have been saved in the last twenty years is the difference between that of five and forty-five minutes in going and coming to and from the station for every traveler.

ADMINISTRATION OF FRANK H. KELLEY.

Two terms — from January 5, 1880, to January 3, 1882.

At the city election in December, 1879, Frank H. Kelley,* Citizens', received 2,971 votes for mayor to 2,716 for Elijah B. Stoddard,

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

ELIJAH B. STODDARD

Republican; 1,087 for Horace H. Bigelow, and 99 for A. J. Marble.

The population of the city in 1880 was 58,291. Expenditures in different departments were as follows: Schools, $143,839; highways, $52,534; police, $54,894; Fire Department, $46,446. The debt was $2,542,300.

Fifteen private streets were made public. The City Ordinances were revised. The City Hospital on Prince street was begun.

In 1881 the debt was $2,580,200. Highway expenses, $73,914; schools, $153,000; Fire Department, $44,951, and $1,200 for Fire Patrol.

A controversy in consequence of defiling of Blackstone river with sewage engaged public attention.

The City Hospital was completed and occupied December 8.

ADMINISTRATION OF ELIJAH B. STODDARD.

From January 3, 1882, to January 1, 1883.

In December, 1881, Elijah B. Stoddard* received 2,971 votes for mayor, as the Citizens' candidate; 1,571 were cast for Calvin L. Hartshorn, although he declined a nomination.

The debt at the beginning of 1882 was $2,582,300, an increase of $70,400 in a year. Expenditures were: For schools, $173,729; highways, $132,572.

There were in the public schools 11,887 pupils, at an expense of $19.18 each; 222 teachers were employed. The Thomas street schoolhouse was enlarged at an expense of $10,324.

The construction of the Pine Meadow sewer was successfully and economically executed. This relieved the East Worcester district. Summer street was relocated at an expense of $53,107 for construction, and $20,338 damages.

ADMINISTRATION OF SAMUEL E. HILDRETH.

From January 1, 1883, to January 7, 1884.

In December, 1882, Samuel E. Hildreth,† Republican, was elected over Mayor Stoddard by a majority of forty-four in a total vote of 8,282.

*Elijah Brigham Stoddard was born in Upton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1826, and graduated at Brown University in 1847. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and is a member of the State Board of Education.

† See sketch in Biographical Department.

SAMUEL E. HILDRETH.

The city debt in 1883 was $2,652,700. Expenditures in several of the departments were as follows: Schools, $183,365; highways, $109,753; Fire Department, $50,812; police, seventy in number, $78,988; poor, $46,445; street lights, $42,821.

The Millbury street school-house was built at a cost of $31,503, and the Winslow street school enlarged at a cost of $16,413.

On the 6th of February the order passed to take Tatnuck brook for additional water supply. The necessary work was completed November 27, the cost being $223,574. Total cost of water works to date, $1,603,988.

The Pine Meadow sewer was completed at a cost of $15,000.

The city purchased the first steam-roller for use in the Highway Department. Electric lights were first used in the streets. Police Station No. 2 was established in the "Island" district, with headquarters in the Lamartine street engine-house.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHARLES G. REED.

Two terms—from January 7, 1884, to January 4, 1886.

Charles G. Reed,* the Citizens' candidate, prevailed in 1883 and 1884 over Samuel E. Hildreth, the Republican nominee.

In 1884 the debt was $3,112,700. There were eleven trust funds belonging to the city, amounting to $219,076. The income of these funds was applied to specific purposes. Expenditures in several departments were: Schools, $219,341; highways, $117,441; Fire Department, $52,105; police, $74,036; library, $16,082.

Honorable Edward L. Davis and Mr. Horace H. Bigelow presented to the city the land now forming Lake park, and Mr. Davis gave in addition $5,000 to be applied to improving the park.

November 4, the act empowering the city to acquire and lay out a system of parks was accepted by popular vote—yes, 5,094; no, 181.

The Bi-Centennial celebration of the naming of Worcester was one of the most successful of our commemorative occasions. It was observed with an oration by Senator Hoar, and addresses by Mayor Reed, Governor Robinson and General Devens, in Mechanics Hall, October 14, and a grand military and civic parade October 15.

In 1885 the population of Worcester was 68,380. The valuation was $82,714,391; taxes assessed, $1,014,554. The tax rate was $18, and the debt was $3,389,700. Net debt decreased $33,230. The school expenses amounted to $213,076. Number of school children, 12,961.

The Commission of Shade Trees and Public Grounds was re-organized with five members, and name changed to Parks Commission.

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

CHARLES REED

The police headquarters and the Central District Court were removed from the City Hall building to the discarded Armory in Waldo street.

Mayor Reed's financial policy was "to pay as you go," and to reduce the city debt. He vetoed the reported appropriation bill of 1884, and his veto was sustained. He presented and advocated the plan of our present police and signal system, but withdrew it to keep down the taxes until the amount of the city's liability for damages in the taking of Tatnuck brook might be determined. At his re-election in December, 1884, he received the largest vote cast for a mayor to that time. He vetoed the building of the Fire Department building as being against the policy of putting costs of buildings into the next year's taxes.

ADMINISTRATION OF SAMUEL WINSLOW.*

Four terms—from January 4, 1886, to January 6, 1890.

Charles B. Pratt, 1885; John R. Thayer, 1886, and Andrew Athy, 1887, were the Democratic candidates during this period. In 1888 L. G. White was the Citizens' nominee for mayor.

The expenses in some of the departments in 1886 were as follows: Schools, $226,680; highways, $103,058; Fire Department, $70,207; street lights, $53,420; there were 112 electric lights, 650 gas lights, 1,449 gasolene lamps; police, $78,547; the force numbered 80.

The act requiring the city to establish a system of sewage purification within five years, to free the Blackstone river from pollution, passed the Legislature.

The *Worcester Daily Telegram* appeared May 19, 1886. The *Sunday Telegram* was first issued in 1884.

In 1887 the schools cost $241,505; highways, $106,016; City Hospital, $15,378; interest, $105,783.

The title and interest of the First Parish in that part of the Common occupied by their meeting-house were taken in exercise of the authority vested in the city by the Legislature of 1885, and the venerable Old South Church was removed, $115,395 being paid in compromise, after an award to the parish of $148,409 by a commission. The proposition to take the parish rights in 1872 was voted down, 2,480 to 2,297.

In 1888 $75,000 was borrowed to begin the sewage purification works at Quinsigamond. The parks loan of $200,000 was authorized, for the purpose of acquiring certain tracts for public use.

The valuation was $64,498,386; fire loss, $29,876. The schools cost $266,554; the highways, $134,091; the Fire Department, $61,126; police, $95,703.

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

SAMUEL WINSLOW

There were 142 miles of public and fifty miles of private streets; 110.10 miles of main water-pipe.

In 1889 the gross debt was $3,595,700. The valuation was $69,350,000. During the years 1886-89 1,481 new buildings were erected in the city. Clark University was opened, and the Salisbury Laboratories at the Polytechnic Institute built. Land for a new high school house was purchased for $49,500. School-houses on Freeland and Salisbury streets, Sunnyside, Greendale, Adams square, Jamesville, and Bloomingdale were erected at a total cost of $133,475; fire-engine houses on Cambridge and Woodland streets were built. The City Hospital was enlarged and further endowed, and a hospital for contagious diseases erected. A lot for a new public library building was purchased. North, Messinger hill, East Worcester, Crompton, University, Newton hill and Institute parks were opened. The last was a gift from Honorable Stephen Salisbury, who has improved and beautified it at his own expense.

In 1885 a new street railway company, known as the Citizens', suddenly appeared and gained a franchise that considerably more than doubled the miles of track. Honorable Charles B. Pratt was president of the new corporation. During the summer of 1886 tracks were laid in Pleasant, Southbridge, Salisbury, Grove, Trumbull, Green, Millbury and other streets. In the meantime the two companies consolidated, and began to afford facilities more in character with the size of the city. Another company, the North End, operated a line from Foster street through Summer and Lincoln streets to Greendale.

ADMINISTRATION OF FRANCIS A. HARRINGTON.

Three terms—from January 6, 1890, to January 2, 1893.

Francis A. Harrington,* Republican, was elected mayor in December, 1889, the opposing candidate being A. George Bullock, Citizens'-Democrat. Benjamin W. Childs and Joseph S. Perry were the unsuccessful candidates in 1890 and 1891.

The population of Worcester in 1890 was 84,655. The valuation was $73,272,360. Expenses of the following departments were: Schools, $278,956; highways, $144,227; Fire Department, $75,132; police, $104,599; street lights, $71,397; City Hospital, $32,921; the city debt was $3,930,700. This was a no-license year.

The trunk sewer in Sutton lane and Cambridge street, for the relief of the New Worcester district, was completed. The works at Quinsig-

*Francis Alfred Harrington was born in Worcester November 17, 1846. He served in the Board of Aldermen previous to his election as mayor

FRANCIS A. HARRINGTON.

amond, for the disposal of the sewage by chemical precipitation, were put in operation.

In 1891 the valuation was $77,764,919. The trust funds for various purposes amounted to $302,026. The cost of maintaining the schools with 15,484 pupils and 340 teachers, was $301,460.

Fire-engine houses at Lake View and Quinsigamond were erected. The office of superintendent of street lights was created. The new Public Library building was occupied April 1, 1891. It cost $108,000, exclusive of the land. Six hundred and two new buildings were erected in the city. Eight hundred and eighteen million gallons of water were used exclusive of street sprinkling.

In 1892 the net debt was $2,600,903; valuation, $80,811,000. The Holden reservoir dam was raised at a cost of $99,261. The English high school building was completed at an expense of $145,000. New school-houses on Millbury and Canterbury streets were nearly completed. There were 15,385 pupils in the public schools. The Public Library expenses were $18,500. Eighty-five miles of sewers were in operation. Six hundred and seven new buildings were erected. In December, 1891, the city again voted against the sale of intoxicants, the majority having been in favor of it in December, 1890.

The Leicester & Spencer electric railroad was opened in 1891, and the Millbury line in 1892.

The tax rate was lower during Mayor Harrington's administration than for many years previous. About $800,000 worth of property was acquired by the city during the years 1890-92, in addition to the ordinary increase in the building of graded school-houses, etc. This included the English high school, the new Public Library building, and the Colton estate, which was purchased as an addition to the City Hospital.

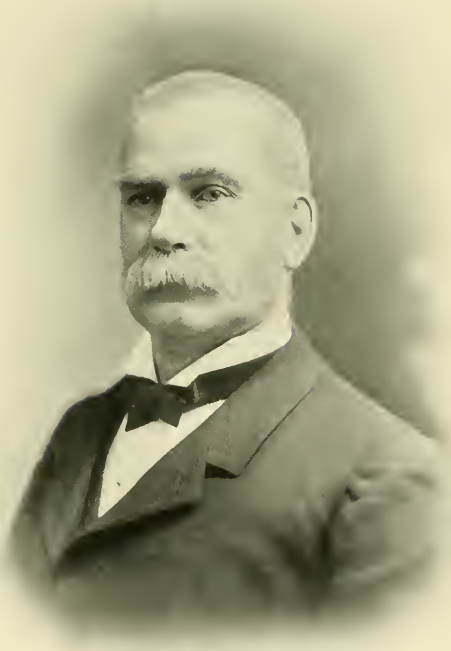
ADMINISTRATION OF HENRY A. MARSH.

Three terms—from January 2, 1893, to January 6, 1896.

Henry A. Marsh* was elected mayor in December, 1892, the Democratic candidate being James E. Estabrook. In 1893 the vote for Mr. Marsh was practically unanimous. Webster Thayer was the unsuccessful Democratic nominee in 1894.

In 1893 the valuation was $83,748,600; the tax rate, $15.20, and the amount of taxes assessed $1,148,450. The expenditures in various departments were as follows: Schools, $369,109; highways, $170,120; Fire Department, $128,963; police, $111,177; street lights, $79,057;

*See sketch in Biographical Department.



HENRY A. MARSH.

City Hospital, $29,589; the net funded debt of the city November 30, 1893, amounted to $2,505,974, showing a decrease of $94,929 during the year. The sinking funds on the 30th of November amounted to $1,548,998, a net increase of $141,115 during the year. The seventeen trust funds amounted to $321,035.

The new charter of the city, the outcome of a strong recommendation by Mayor Marsh in his inaugural, was granted by the Legislature in June, 1893, and was accepted by the voters at the city election following. Its distinctive feature is in the separation of the executive and the legislative functions of the government. There was included in it a system of minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, and the establishment of a board of liquor license commissioners. The question of minority representation, which was strongly opposed, was again submitted to the voters at the State election in 1894, and again accepted.

By an act of the Legislature April 7, 1893, the operation of the grade-crossing laws in Worcester was suspended for five years. Decrees were issued for the extension and perfecting of an admirable system of electric street railways, carrying conditions that required the laying of pavements where these lines existed. Many thousands of yards of block paving were thus laid that otherwise the city would have been obliged to furnish.

In 1894 the valuation was $85,933,100. The tax rate was $15.20. The net funded debt November 30 was $2,535,719. The sinking funds amounted to $1,807,664. Expenditures in various departments were: Schools, $402,982; highways, $214,899; Fire Department, $129,970; street lights, $80,241; salaries, $26,550. Total expenditures for all purposes, $2,990,348.

During this year conditions of a very unusual nature presented themselves for solution. Among these was the failure of the city water supply by reason of the drouth. In the short period of two weeks, and under extreme difficulties, a conduit 3,300 feet in length was constructed, through which 187,000,000 gallons of water from Kettle brook was drawn, to the city's relief. The act giving the city the right to take Kettle brook as a permanent source passed the Legislature May 14, 1895.

To afford relief to the industrious poor during a period of extreme financial depression, public work was undertaken in the much-needed construction and relocation of several streets and avenues.

In 1895 the valuation was $87,500,000; the tax rate was $15.40; taxes assessed, $1,254,790; net debt, $2,530,368. Expenditures in several departments were: Schools, $429,631; library, $29,312; health, $9,519; Fire Department, $134,806; highways, $284,023. Total expenditures for all purposes, $3,065,588.

AUGUSTUS B. R. SPRAGUE

During Mayor Marsh's three terms the revision of the City Ordinances was accomplished. The city was authorized to borrow $500,000 in excess of its indebtedness limit for the purpose of building an additional reservoir on Tatnuck brook, and other necessary expenditures in connection with the extension of the water works. Steel bridges in Webster, Southbridge and Mill streets were built. Brick pavements were introduced. Ten additional basins for sewage purification were completed. The arching of Mill brook was brought to a close.

Nine school-houses were built, which, with additions to others, represented sixty-three rooms. The Rice, Barton & Fales property on Mechanic, Union and Foster streets was purchased as a site for new headquarters of the Fire Department. The railroad tracks in Foster street (which ought never to have been allowed there) are in a fair way to be abolished by this movement.

The price of gas was reduced to $1.25 net per 1,000 feet on petition of the mayor to the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. The erection of a hospital for contagious diseases was begun in 1895, and a new ward for male surgical patients at the City Hospital was practically completed during the same year.

Mayor Marsh in his inaugural addresses in 1894 and 1895 strongly urged the City Council to take steps toward the erection of a new City Hall suitable to the needs of the growing city.

During the year 1895 the question of the site and plans was settled, and on November 13 the order for the construction of the building and the appointment of a commission to erect the same was signed by the mayor.

ADMINISTRATION OF A. B. R. SPRAGUE.

Two terms — from January 6, 1896, to January 3, 1898.

At the election in December, 1895, Augustus B. R. Sprague,* the Citizens' candidate, prevailed over Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., the Republican nominee.

The population of Worcester in 1896 exceeded 100,000.

At the close of the fiscal year of 1895, the net funded debt amounted to $2,530,368, and this was increased during 1896 to $2,841,422. The city sinking funds were increased during the same period $305,643, amounting to $2,383,735 on the 30th day of November, 1896. The valuation of 1896 reached $91,538,000, an increase of $3,777,000 in twelve months. The property of religious, benevolent, educational and scientific institutions, exempt from taxation, was estimated at $5,000,000; tax rate per $1,000, $15.60. Four hundred and fifty-two

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

new buildings were erected during the year. The expenditures in several departments were: Schools, $472,925; street maintenance and construction, $352,162; Fire Department, $220,750; poor, $53,658; police, $121,965; parks, $17,166; health, $10,198; hospital, $68,185; library, $33,052; salaries, $34,675; interest, $105,570. Total expenditures for all purposes, $3,557,784.

The plans having been decided upon, the City Hall Commission, on the 23rd of April, closed the contract for its building with Norcross Brothers. The corner-stone was laid on the 12th of September with appropriate ceremonies, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Edwin B. Holmes grand master, assisted by Mayor Sprague, who made the address, and a general celebration and military and civic parade on the 12th of September. Before the close of the year the structure was well advanced.

The gift by the Honorable Stephen Salisbury of a large tract of valuable land and $100,000 for the site and building of an art museum for the benefit of all the people of the city of Worcester, was a notable event of the year. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1897, with addresses by Mayor Sprague and Governor Wolcott.

At the December election Mayor Sprague, with the Citizens' nomination, again prevailed, the Republican nominee being Samuel E. Winslow.

The valuation in 1897 was $98,115,000; the tax rate was $14.80 per $1,000, and the amount of taxes collected $1,518,907. At the close of the financial year the debt was $3,498,803. The increase is accounted for by the expenditures for the new City Hall, and the expense attending the taking of the waters of Kettle brook, both of which were decreed by a previous administration.

Expenditures in various departments were: Schools, $504,970; streets, $428,993; Fire Department, $158,739; poor, $70,867; police, $137,646; library, $32,925; parks, $44,947; interest, $128,485. Total expenditures for all purposes, $4,096,495.

During Mayor Sprague's term, streets of unusual importance to the business interests of the city were added to the list of public highways, notably Commercial street, from Front to School; the relocation of West Boylston street, and the extension of Fremont street. To provide for especial construction and general improvement of the streets, $225,000 was provided by loan.

Twenty-one additional acres of land adjoining the purification works were procured to facilitate contemplated constructions in sewage disposal; $100,000 was appropriated for the erection of a sludge disposal plant. Thirteen miles of sewers were constructed.

The fortifying of the water works rapidly progressed. In 1896 a new storage basin was completed and other work executed along the

stream of Kettle brook. A new distributing reservoir and a forty-inch low-service main were completed, together with much other needed construction.

Never in the history of the city were so many school-houses built in two years, the total cost of which was $265,000, the structures furnishing accommodations for 2,800 pupils.

The facilities of the City Hospital were greatly increased by the completion of the new surgical ward and the Winslow Surgery, the latter a gift from Samuel E. Winslow, Esq., in memory of his father, Ex-Mayor Samuel Winslow. The Nurses' Home connected with the hospital, which cost about $50,000, was the gift of Mr. Edward C. Thayer. A hospital for contagious diseases was completed at a cost of $33,000. A public bath-house was erected at Lake Quinsigamond. A large addition was made to the Home Farm at a cost of $25,000.

The Police Department was reorganized and the force increased.

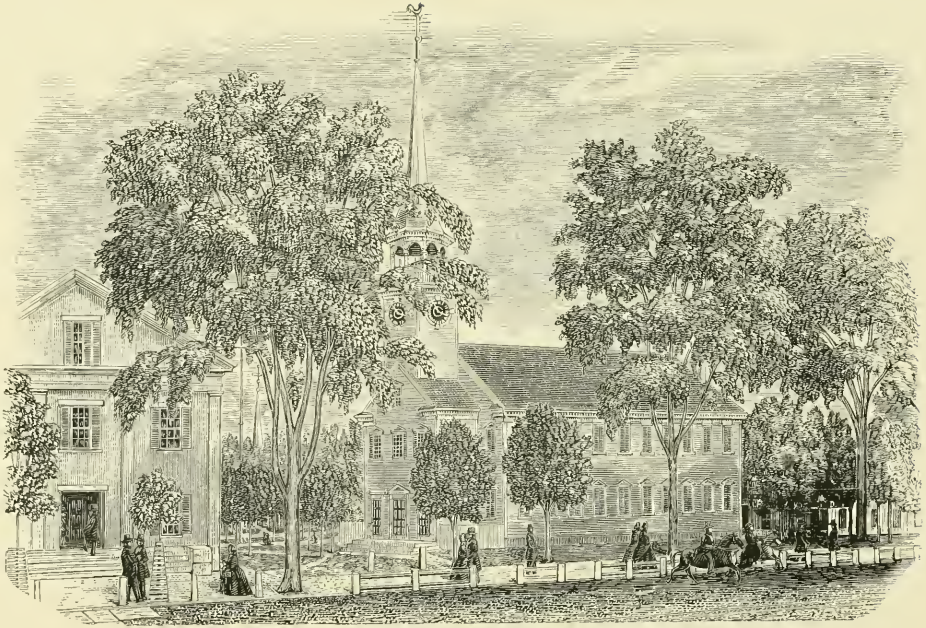
The new headquarters for the Fire Department was established and the construction of the building well advanced.

Mayor Sprague's administration was particularly distinguished as the one under which the new City Hall was erected, and from the beginning of the work till it was practically completed he was, *ex-officio*, an active member of the commission under whose direction it was built. He was chairman *pro tempore* during the absence of Chairman Sawyer in the summer of 1896.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1848–1897.

YEAR.	Population.	Valuation.	Debt.	Tax Rate per $1,000.	Total Expenditures.
1848	15,000*	$8,721,000	$99,677	$5.34	$71,346
1850	17,049	11,082,501	96,996	6.90	112,707
1855	22,284	18,059,000	98,435	7.00	220,754
1860	24,960	16,406,900	94,533	8.00	233,612
1865	30,058	18,937,000	364,459	17.00	673,180
1870	41,105	34,018,450	1,185,718	17.40	1,887,694
1875	49,317	49,299,781	2,589,700†	16.60	2,115,541
1880	58,291	41,006,862	2,265,914†	17.40	1,622,558
1885	68,380	52,719,391	2,394,914†	18.00	2,091,663
1890	84,655	73,531,060	2,468,469†	15.60	2,368,228
1895	98,767	88,080,816	2,530,368†	15.40	3,065,588
1897	106,000*	98,520,591	3,498,803†	14.80	4,096,495

* Estimate. † Net Debt.



TOWN HALL AND OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN 1848.

THE OLD TOWN AND CITY HALL.

FOR more than one hundred years the meetings of the inhabitants of Worcester for the transaction of municipal business were held in the buildings which were used for public worship during that period. Previous to the year 1787 the town and the parish were one so far as temporal interests were concerned, and after that date considerable time elapsed before a separation in fact in the matter of property rights took place. The first meeting-house erected on the Common in 1719 gave way to a more commodious one in 1763, and this later building came down to us, through various alterations, improvements and renewals until, in 1887, its demolition was decreed, and the long-familiar "Old" South Church vanished. In the early time its walls resounded with Revolutionary oratory, and from its west porch was read for the first time in public within the limits of the Commonwealth, the Declaration of Independence. From its pulpit many famous preachers held forth from time to time. Here the immortal Webster spoke while the halo of his anti-nullification triumph was still luminous about him. The resident ministry, while not particularly distinguished, exerted a quiet but powerful influence. Many other associations, more or less interesting or important, are connected with this old building, which was for so many years a landmark in the town. The larger area of the new City Hall almost entirely covers the site of the old meeting-house.

In 1824 the present and prospective exigencies and requirements of the town, and a growing disinclination on the part of members of the First Parish to allow further use of the church for town meetings, brought what had for some time been a thought into definite action. At the annual March meeting a committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of a town hall, and on the 3d of May a report was made recommending the erection of a building for town purposes, with two full stories and a basement, the first story to be used as a town hall, the second story to be divided into two small halls, one of which was to be devoted to the purposes of the Agricultural Society, on condition that said society should reconvey a piece of land at the

southwest corner of the burial-ground on the Common which had been deeded to it by the town in 1823. It was stated in the report that the basement of the building could be rented for not less than fifty dollars per annum; and the whole cost of the edifice, if built of stone and brick, was estimated at $7,000. This report was accepted, and it was voted "to build a town house," and a committee was appointed to locate it, and to decide of what materials it should be built.

It appears that three sites were considered — one, offered as a gift by Dr. William Paine, on Main street, near Thomas; another, the lot already deeded to the Agricultural Society; and the one where the hall was built, at the northwest corner of the Common. On this site was a small building used as a store, the land being held by lease from the town. The building and all the rights appertaining thereto under the lease were purchased for $780; and it was voted to erect on the spot a town house 64 feet long by 54 feet wide, with basement of stone and two full stories of brick, the expense of which was not to exceed $7,000. Frederick William Paine, John W. Lincoln, William Eaton, Otis Corbett and Enoch Flagg were chosen the Building Committee, and they were authorized to borrow the necessary money.

The corner-stone was laid August 2, 1824, with Masonic ceremonies, under the direction of Lewis Bigelow, the contractor, who was master of Morning Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Peter Kendall, who executed the stone and brick work. An address was delivered by Samuel M. Burnside. The completed building was dedicated on the 2d of May, 1825, with an historical address by Honorable John Davis. The total cost was $9,017.90. The arrangement included a large town hall on the first floor, with rooms for town clerk, selectmen, etc.; and the upper story was divided into two smaller halls, one for the Agricultural Society, the other for a Masonic Lodge room. The basement was in part rented for a provision store, and for other purposes.

In 1841 a radical change was made in the structure, fifty feet being added to its length on the east end, and the whole upper story was made into one hall, which would accommodate nearly 400 people; the first story of the old part was divided into four rooms, one to be used as an armory. The first story of the new part formed a hall 51 by 48 feet, while the new basement part gave accommodations for an engine company. These and other changes were made at an expense of about $11,000. The large hall in the second story was known as the "Upper Town Hall," and the lower halls as the "East" and "West" halls.

Another change was made in 1848, when the East hall became the Police Court room, and the West hall was divided into rooms for the City Council, and offices for clerk, treasurer, etc. Over $1,200 was expended at this time. Several minor changes were made during the

next fifteen years, the two doors each side of the main entrance at the west end being replaced by windows in 1857, giving the appearance seen during the last forty years of its existence.

In 1866 the large Town Hall was divided, and the Council chambers used since that time constructed at the west end, while the east half was devoted to the uses of the Police (later the Municipal and Central District) Court. The whole of the first story was given over to the offices of the various city departments. The cost of these extensive improvements was $27,232.20. The only external change after this was the adding of the clock tower in 1888. The expense of the several alterations, added to the first cost of the building, amounted to nearly $60,000.

The large "Upper" Town Hall was, until the completion of Mechanics Hall in 1857, the largest audience room in Worcester, and it was much in demand for concerts, lectures, and other public assemblies. Various political parties at different times held conventions and meetings within its walls. The Free-Soil party was born here in 1848, and from this building went out the famous resolution by Reverend George Allen, which became the watchword of the exciting campaign of that year. It was in the City Hall on the 11th of March, 1854, that Eli Thayer announced his "Plan of Freedom," which, applied in his Kansas emigration movement, thwarted the purpose of the Southern leaders after they had accomplished the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Among the distinguished names associated with this hall may be mentioned Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas H. Benton, Louis Kossuth, Father Mathew, John B. Gough, Jenny Lind and W. M. Thackeray, and there are many others of equal or lesser note. Not its least honorable use was that for the transaction of the municipal business during the closing years of the town organization, where gathered the substantial citizens of that time, including several of more than local distinction, impelled by earnest desire for the common welfare. With the coming of the City Government and its more direct and convenient methods, the general town meeting was abolished; and after the opening of more elegant and commodious places for public gatherings, the old hall gradually fell into disuse, until in 1866 it was finally closed. The room and its many interesting associations exist now only as memories in the minds of our older citizens.

The last public gathering held in the building was on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 4, 1898, when the surviving voters of 1848 assembled to say farewell to the old City Hall. Ex-Mayor Stoddard presided, and addresses were made by Mayor Dodge, Honorable A. S. Roe, Ex-Mayor Sprague, Samuel Hathaway, Dexter Rice, Alzirus Brown, Frederick G. Stiles and others. The demolition of the building took place during the interval between the above date and July 1st.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

ON the 23d day of April, 1894, the governor of the Commonwealth approved an act passed by the General Court which authorized the city of Worcester to borrow the sum of $300,000 in excess of its debt limit fixed by statute, for the purpose of building a new city hall. This was the first definite move made towards the realization of a project which had for several years agitated the minds of our citizens and public officials, and which the pressing needs of an increasing population now imperatively forced to an immediate consideration. In consequence, however, of a controversy which arose and was continued for some time by the advocates of different sites for the structure, little progress was made in the undertaking during the next twelve months. The question at issue was in due course submitted to judicial and legislative investigation, and the decision to locate the building on the Common was finally sustained in the spring of 1896.

At a regular meeting of the City Council held June 3, 1895, it was

Ordered: That the mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to advertise for and obtain competitive plans and specifications for a new city hall building, to be located on the Old Common, so called, in the city of Worcester, equally distant from Front and Park streets, the front line of said building to be not nearer than fifty feet distant from the easterly line of Main street. Said plans and specifications to be for a building the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of $300,000. The said plans and specifications to be completed and delivered to the mayor on or before September 10, 1895.

And it is further Ordered: That the sum of $5,000 be paid as compensation to competitors furnishing plans. . . . . .

The award to be made by a committee consisting of the mayor, the superintendent of public buildings, together with an expert and disinterested architect, to be selected and appointed by the mayor.

In accordance with the last provision of the above order, Mayor Marsh, on the 13th of June, appointed the well-known and distinguished architect, Richard Morris Hunt, as the professional adviser, to whose decision the plans for a city hall were to be referred, but the

death of this gentleman on the 31st of July following necessitated another appointment, and his son, Richard Howland Hunt, was selected.

The competing architects were: Peabody & Stearns of Boston; Carrere & Hastings of New York; Hartwell & Richardson of Boston, and A. P. Cutting, Barker & Nourse, George H. Clemence, Clellan Waldo Fisher, E. Boyden & Son, and Fuller & Delano, all of Worcester. After a careful examination of the nine sets of plans, the award was announced September 21 as follows: To Peabody & Stearns the design for the construction of the building; and the prize money was distributed among four of the unsuccessful competitors, Hartwell & Richardson receiving $2,000, Carrere & Hastings $1,500, A. P. Cutting $1,000, and Clellan Waldo Fisher $500.

At a meeting of the City Council held June 13, 1895, a loan of $50,000 was authorized to provide for the preliminary work in the erection of the new City Hall, and on the 11th of November of the same year it was

Ordered: That a commission of three citizens be elected by ballot in joint convention by the City Council, who shall proceed to erect with all reasonable dispatch a new city hall building, in compliance with the plans and alterations submitted by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, and already accepted in accordance with the order of the City Council passed June 3, 1895.

The person who may hold the office of mayor during the existence of this commission and the erection of the building shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said commission.

And on the 25th of November it was

Ordered: That a joint convention of the two branches be held forthwith for the purpose of electing City Hall Commissioners.

Pursuant to the last mentioned order, the two boards met in joint convention and elected William H. Sawyer, Harrison S. Prentice and Andrew Athy members of the commission to erect a new city hall.

On the 21st of April, 1896, a communication from the City Hall Commission, to the effect that the design in accordance with the accepted plans could not be carried out properly in the construction of the new City Hall for the sum already appropriated, was acted upon by the City Council, and an additional amount of $275,000, making a total of $575,000, was voted without opposition. April 23 the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Norcross Brothers for the sum of $470,761, their bid being the lowest among seven competitors. During the summer the foundations were com-

pleted, and the laying of the corner-stone was appointed for the 10th of September, and arrangements were made for a military and civic parade, and Masonic and other ceremonies proper to the occasion.

The weather on Thursday, the 10th of September, proving too inclement for outdoor exercises, the ceremonies were postponed to Saturday the 12th, when they were successfully carried out in accordance with the programme, which is given in the following pages.

The City Hall building proper was completed at the end of the year 1897, but various circumstances and minor details combined to delay occupancy until April, 1898. The dedication took place on the 28th of that month, at which time Chairman Sawyer, in behalf of the City Hall Commission, made a full report of the doings of that board, and formally delivered the keys of the building to the mayor in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Worcester citizens.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The grand military and civic parade which preceded the ceremonies at the corner-stone was successfully carried out in all its details under the able direction of General Josiah Pickett, chief marshal, assisted by Major E. T. Raymond, chief of staff. Nearly all the military, Masonic and other civic bodies in the city participated and the line moved promptly at the time designated. The procession probably equaled if not exceeded in numbers any one which had previously appeared in Worcester.

The exercises at the corner-stone began, according to the programme, with the playing of Kellar's American Hymn by the consolidated bands under the leadership of E. D. Ingraham of Battery B Band, stationed at the south end of the main floor of the building.

Mayor Sprague then stepped forward and said:

Gentlemen of the City Council: In absence of the chairman of the City Hall Commissioners who are charged with the erection of the building, I have the honor to announce that the corner-stone of the City Hall is ready to be laid.

Alderman Alonzo A. White, president of the Board of Aldermen, then rose and said:

Mr. Mayor, in accordance with an order adopted by the City Council, you are respectfully requested to assume the entire direction of the exercises and ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall.

Rev. Calvin Stebbins, pastor of the Church of the Unity, offered the following prayer, amid the silence of the vast multitude :—

O God of our life! whose infinite majesty looketh on us from the heavens and the earth, and whose grace, love and truth shine on us from the face of Jesus of Nazareth, we invoke Thy presence in this hour of our public rejoicing, and ask Thy blessing upon these services.

Our forms and ceremonies, our martial music and our booming cannon would to-day, we know, be empty, indeed, as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal if not charged with a sense of civic duty and public honor. Our work and our works, though they be wonders of architecture, would be as dust and ashes if not pervaded by a hope which reaches up to Thee and raises us above things material and temporal to principles which are spiritual and eternal.

The corner-stone we lay to-day, we lay on firm foundations. May it be as the symbol of the invisible foundation in eternal verities on which we should lay the corner-stone of private and civic character. Beautiful as the material is, we thank Thee that we can use it and rise above it into the region of the spirit.

O God! as the granite takes the shape of beauty and utility under the hand of the artist and the artisan, so may that temple not made with hands within us, rise in amplitude and magnificence and become the abode of Thyself.

Thy Spirit! almighty God! we feel as it pulses through this vast universe; Thy guidance we trace in the long history of our race as it has marched across the centuries; Thy leading hand we see in the triumphal story of the rise and progress of our republic, and surely our goodly city has not been without Thee.

For her prosperity in material things, for her growth in population, and for the opportunities she offers to all of every race, condition and religion to lay deep and strong the foundations on which to build a manly and womanly character, we thank Thee.

May Thy blessing, O God! be upon our broad and beautiful land with its precious trust from Thee, of freedom for all; upon our good old Commonwealth, so strong to protect, so generous to help, so motherly in her care of the poor and unfortunate, and upon this the city of our nativity or adoption; may she ever be a city which hath foundations whose Builder and Maker is God. Bless, we beseech of Thee, all those who hold high trusts from the people in the nation, the Commonwealth, the city.

Bless, we pray Thee, the church of the living God, under whatever banner its disciples may be marching. Again, almighty God, we ask Thy blessing on the services and purpose of this hour; may the corner-stone we lay and the building we rear never be polluted by the leprous presence of that foulest crime against the citizen — political corruption. May these walls never be blistered by the money power in politics, or by the hot passions of men who put the interests of party, or clique, or individual before the interest of the whole city. Here, rather in time to come, may the commonweal be ably discussed and triumphantly vindicated.

And to Thee, who art above all and through all and in all, God blessed forever, we would give praise and glory now and always. *Amen.*

At the conclusion Mayor Sprague delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the City Council, Ladies, and Fellow Citizens:

We are met to lay the corner-stone of Worcester's City Hall, which upon its completion will be the great central building of the people, devoted to the transaction of the public business, the home of its City Council, and the headquarters of its executive and departmental work; in short, the official habitation of those servants whom the people shall choose from time to time to do their will. It is fitting that such an occasion should be observed with something of public ceremony, because it marks one of the eras in that local history which touches more nearly than all others the families and individual men and women who constitute the municipality.

We lay the corner-stone of this structure in historic ground. In the articles of agreement at the settlement of the tract or township of Worcester, subscribed in 1669, it was provided that there should be "a place reserved in common near the centre of the town, about twenty acres, for a training ground, and to set a school-house upon." The ground appropriated for the above-named purposes in 1684 comprised the present Common, which, however, has been from time to time considerably reduced from its original dimensions. At times there have stood upon the Common two school-houses, the town pound, the hearse-house, the gun-house, the First Parish meeting-house, with its accompanying horse-sheds and burial-ground, and, in time, the Town Hall.

Here, in 1719, the first meeting-house was erected. The town was incorporated in May, 1722, and the first town meeting was held in the meeting-house in September of the same year. This house was replaced in 1763 by the one removed in 1887, known as the "Old South meeting-house." All of us, except the children, can well remember this quaint and chaste specimen of New England church building, with its slim, tall spire rising toward the sky, and its gilded weathercock from its high perch challenging the admiration of the Worcester boy.

Inasmuch as in the early days the parish and the town were one, and the parish-house was in use as the town-house as well, it will be observed that all the purposes which I have enumerated for which the Common has been used, except a small portion of the Town Hall and ground rented for a time for a printing office and a market, were purely public purposes, pertaining to the whole municipality. It was the town's hearse, the town's guns, the town's school, the town's house of worship which were established hereon.

In now establishing hereon a second time the City Hall, all other purposes being abandoned, we but rededicate the people's Common to the use of all the people. The meeting-house removed in 1887 occupied land which is entirely covered by the site on which we are to erect this building. The old building and its site are both of great historical interest, and we may well recall some of those events which make them so. In the days of colonial agitation, preceding the Revolution, as well as during that eventful struggle, and the early days of the infant republic, the meetings of the

town were held in the meeting-house. Here were formed the resolutions and enunciated the declarations of the patriots of those stirring times. Sturdy patriots they were, impatient and intolerant of all opinion which had not the clear, unmistakable ring; and so it was here, on August 14, 1774, they, in public meeting, forced the Tory town clerk to obliterate the obnoxious protest he had entered on the town records by dipping his fingers in the ink and smearing the page.

On the 19th of April, 1775, a messenger from the east dashed into town, shouting the cry, "To arms," the cry of Concord and Lexington, and his horse fell exhausted near this spot. Here Capt. Timothy Bigelow, afterwards the distinguished colonel of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental army, paraded his company of minute-men, and after a fervent prayer by the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, marched for Cambridge, followed by the company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Flagg, so that 110 men left this spot that day for the seat of war.

Ten days after the Declaration of American Independence was passed by the Continental Congress, the messenger, carrying a copy of it to the government at Boston, passed through Worcester, and the precious document was first publicly read in Massachusetts from the west porch of the meeting-house, by Isaiah Thomas. Here, too, on October 23, 1789, was the artillery salute of eleven guns, given by Major Treadwell's Worcester artillery, which heralded the passage through Worcester of the president, General George Washington.

In 1740 Whitefield, drawing to himself people from far and near, preached to thousands assembled upon these grounds; and here, in later days, great outdoor meetings have been stirred by the eloquence of John Quincy Adams, of Louis Kossuth, and other distinguished men. From the earliest days of the municipality, this Common has been a military parade and training field, and never was it distinguished so highly by scenes of patriotism as when, from 1861 to 1865, it witnessed the departure of Worcester regiments for the war of the Rebellion. Here the authorities of State and city, determined fathers and brothers, tearful mothers, wives and sisters, and crowds of fellow citizens, to whose cause they were devoting their lives, and who showered upon them cheers and blessings, witnessed the departure of the volunteers.

And here it was, too, that having passed through the storm of war, the returned survivors of the struggle found a welcome home.

Hallowed, indeed, is this ground, with its patriotic history; and, as the city of Worcester lays the corner-stone of this building, let it be considered that it erects it not only for the growing future, but as a worthy monument of the past. Let it be beautiful and strong, worthy to stand on the same ground site on which the marble and the granite already stand, to commemorate the soldiers of 1775, who fought to give birth to an independent republic, and the soldiers of 1861, who fought to redeem it and reëstablish it for all time.

Previously to 1825 town meetings were held in the Old South meeting-house; but on May 17, 1824, the town voted to build upon the northwest

corner of the Common a town hall, 64 feet long by 54 feet wide. The corner-stone was laid August 2, 1824, with Masonic ceremonies, by Morning Star Lodge, and it was finished and dedicated May 2, 1825, and has since been the municipal building.

Built at a time when the population of Worcester was less than four thousand, it has been several times remodeled and enlarged, but has for many years been inadequate to the needs of the city, which has so abundantly prospered and strengthened as to reach a population of over one hundred thousand souls.

The old hall, now to be supplanted, has associations of patriotism and eloquence which the people of Worcester will not forget. It has resounded to the eloquent and wise utterances of Daniel Webster, of Henry Clay, of Abraham Lincoln, of Charles Sumner, of Benton and Burlingame, Wilson and Allen, and many others; and here stood Father Mathew, with his pledge of total abstinence.

It was the scene, too, all through the stirring days of the anti-slavery agitation, of conferences and spirited public meetings, and may fairly be called a cradle of liberty of the African race.

Here, then, within a radius of a hundred feet, in church and hall, for one hundred and seventy-two years, has the business of this municipality been conducted, and for one hundred and twenty-eight years the town meetings were held — those schools of liberty and self-government where the humblest citizen as well as the most learned and influential, exercised the right to raise his voice in advocacy of any measure he deemed for the public good.

Before the separation of town and parish, the management of both and the support of both were the care of the town meeting, and the church being democratic as well as the town, they were the purest democracies the world ever saw. They were the creation of those men and women who left the old world and sought this inhospitable coast, determined to establish their right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

They were men and women of prayer and faith and courage, and in the growth and development of the institutions they founded, they so constructed the civil system of their communities that from it was born a great, free republic—our republic!

Here the oppressed of every land and every clime are welcome, if, in good faith, they bow obedient to our laws, and are loyal to the country and its flag. There is no weakness under its folds to indicate that the rule of law may be transformed into the lawlessness of license. Our flag summons us to the constant and earnest resolution that, whoever raises the red flag of anarchy, whether wickedly or misguidedly, he shall be ground to powder between the upper and the nether millstones of true liberty and law.

No great standing army eats out the substance of the people, but we have an army of observation engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, artisans of the rank and file, who, when the country calls, respond with a personal interest such as belongs to no other people under the blue dome of the sky.

In the old world, kingdoms and empires have fallen when political virtue was supplanted by fraud and corruption and a disregard of the immutable laws of God.

By their rise and fall, we may learn that to perpetuate this republic, which is founded upon the fundamental principles of equity and law, the right of every man, however humble his calling, must be recognized and secured. If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is also the price of an honest administration of municipal as well as of national government.

Our fair city of a hundred thousand people, whose future none can predict, has outgrown the building in which its public business has been transacted for nearly half a century, and the walls of a new one are rising, which promise to be worthy of our beloved home. Constructed by our townsmen, of granite quarried within our county, it is, indeed, a home production.

As we lay the corner-stone, let us devoutly pray that public extravagance, official corruption, or whatsoever worketh an abomination or maketh a lie, or even questionable measures, shall never find a shelter within these walls. Inspired by all that is true and honest and of good report, may the servants of the people who gather here to conduct the business of this municipality go in and out with the approval of their own consciences and of their fellow citizens, because faithful and intelligent service has been rendered the city, and because the public interest has not been sacrificed to private ends.

On the conclusion of his address, Mayor Sprague turned to Grand Master Holmes, and said:

Most Worshipful Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master:

We are assembled in the presence of the honorable City Council, the City Hall Commissioners, heads of departments, commissioners' boards and trustees, ex-mayors, past members of the City Government, honored citizens, military and civic bodies of our city, and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to lay the corner-stone of a building to be erected for the use of our municipal government.

It gives me great pleasure, in behalf of the authorities and the people of Worcester, to bid you and the distinguished gentlemen who compose your suite a cordial welcome to the Heart of the Commonwealth.

I invite you to now proceed with the laying of the corner-stone with the ceremonies and according to the usages of your ancient order.

The most worthy grand master responded as follows:

From time immemorial it has been the custom of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, when requested so to do, to lay, with ancient forms, the corner-stones of buildings erected for the worship of God, for charitable or educational objects, and for the purposes of the administration of justice and free government. This corner-stone

we may therefore lay in accordance with our law; and thus testifying our appreciation of the duties and privileges of liberty regulated by law and our respect for duly constituted authority, we shall proceed in accordance with ancient usage. As the first duty of Masons in any undertaking is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect upon their work, we will unite with our grand chaplain in reading a lesson from the Holy Scriptures, and in an address to the throne of grace.

The ceremony then proceeded in accordance with the Masonic ritual, the members of the Grand Lodge reciting the responses, standing with uncovered heads.

The grand chaplain then offered prayer, in which he asked for divine blessing on Worcester, her people, her schools, her colleges, her institutions of industry and culture, and on all associated with her government. The prayer was followed by the traditional Masonic response, "So mote it be," from the members of the Grand Lodge.

The Worcester Masonic Quartette (Messrs. B. A. Barber, W. F. Little, T. B. Hamilton and D. E. Spencer) then sang the following hymn to the air of Coronation:

Great Architect of earth and heaven,
By time nor space confined,
Enlarge our love to comprehend
Our brethren, all mankind.

Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
Thy presence let us own;
Thine eye, all seeing, marks our deeds,
To Thee all thoughts are known.

While nature's works and science's laws
We labor to reveal,
Oh, be our duty done to Thee
With fervency and zeal.

With Faith our guide, and humble Hope,
Warm Charity and Love,
May all at last be raised to share
Thy perfect light above.

Following this, the grand master called on the acting grand treasurer, Charles M. Avery of Malden, to read the list of papers, documents and articles contained in the box deposited in the corner-stone as follows:

Worcester City Documents, 1849-1856 inclusive, and 1890-1896 inclusive; History of Worcester (Lincoln & Hersey); Reminiscences of Worcester (Wall); Dictionary of Worcester (Rice); Massachusetts Year Book (Roe); Manual of the General Court for 1896; Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Naming of Worcester; Eastern Worcester — Its First Settlers (Wall);

North Worcester — Its First Settlers (Wall); Boston Tea Party (Wall); Address before the Worcester Agricultural Society October 12, 1820 (Hon. Lewis Bigelow); Transactions of Worcester Agricultural Society, 1895; Report of Worcester Protective Department; History of the First Universalist Church (Seagrave); Souvenir of Worcester; Annual Catalogue of Worcester Academy, 1896; Annual Catalogue of State Normal School, Worcester, 1896; Report of Parks Commission, 1895; Epitaphs from Gravestones in Cemetery on Worcester Common (Barton); Clark University Summer School, 1895; Report of Worcester County Mechanics Association, 1896; List of Premiums at the Bay State Fair, 1896; Worcester Masonic Charity and Educational Association Manual; Population, Valuation, Taxes and Appropriations of the City of Worcester from 1850-1889; History of St. John's Catholic Church golden jubilee; Worcester Directory, 1896; chief marshal's order for Corner-stone parade; History of Odd Fellows' Home; Presentation of Dodge Park to the City of Worcester; Treasurer's Report of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1896; silver and copper coins of 1896 mintage, presented by the Quinsigamond National Bank, Worcester; sterling silver heart, presented by the French Canadian societies of Worcester; and abstracts from the official records as follows: Offer of Stephen Salisbury relative to a new city hall, and the vote of thanks of the City Council for the same; Orders relative to the election of a city hall commission; appropriation of funds for building a city hall; copy of contracts for building City Hall; *Worcester Evening Gazette; Worcester Daily Spy;* copy of industrial edition of the *Spy; Worcester Daily Telegram; Worcester Evening Post; Arbetarens Van; Worcester Veckoblad; Skandinavia; The Messenger; L'Opinion Publique; Greater Worcester; Le Reveille; New York Herald*, April 16, 1865, with account of Lincoln's death; Gilman's Register; the Bible; Harrington's Illustrated Worcester; Catalogue of the Polytechnic Institute; Catalogue of the Holy Cross College; Edward Winslow Lincoln's "Doings of the Worcester County Horticultural Society," and a copy of the address delivered at the dedication of the Town Hall (now the City Hall) on the 2d of May, 1825, by Hon. John Davis.

Then came the solemn ceremony of laying the stone, which all this time had been suspended from a derrick above its allotted position. The grand master taking the trowel, the deputy grand master the the square, senior grand warden the level, and the junior grand warden the plumb, they assumed their proper positions around the stone — the grand master at the east, the deputy on his right, the senior grand warden at the west, and the junior grand warden at the south. The grand master then spread the cement, and invited his honor the mayor to assist him. The grand master directed the grand marshal to order the craftsmen to lower the stone. This was done by three motions — first by lowering a few inches and stopping when the public grand honor is given, the trumpet sounding once; second, again lowering a few inches and giving two grand honors, the trumpet sounding twice;

third, letting the stone down to its place and giving all the grand honors, the trumpet sounding thrice. The grand honors were given by the Masonic officials placing their right hands on their left breasts, and bowing profoundly. As the stone rested on its solid bed, an enthusiastic cheer burst from the vast multitude of spectators. The craftsmen who lowered the stone were Supt. S. F. French, Robert Cheyne, John Shepley and Benjamin Robinson.

Mr. French communicated his orders by electric bell to Engineer Peter Maloney down in the basement. N. P. Pilet of Battery B Band was the trumpeter at the stone. Then came the application of the jewels to the corner-stone.

Then the grand master, striking the stone three times with the gavel, said:

Well made—well proved—truly laid—true and trusty; and may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the grand plan in peace, harmony and brotherly love.

The libation of corn, wine and oil followed, and the grand chaplain then pronounced the following invocation:

May corn, wine and oil and all the necessaries of life abound among men throughout the world; may the blessing of almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here to be erected rise in beauty and strength, and be preserved to the latest ages a monument of the liberality, the patriotism and the loyalty of the people for whose service it is to be erected.

Grand Marshal Dunton then escorted the architects of the building, Messrs. Robert S. Peabody and John G. Stearns of Boston, to the platform.

Grand Marshal to the Grand Master—I present to you the architects of this building. They are ready with the craftsmen for the work, and ask the tools for their task.

The grand master presented the square, level, plumb and plans to the architects, and said:

To you, Messrs. Architects, are confided the implements of operative masonry with the fullest confidence that by your skill and taste an edifice will here arise which shall render new service and honor to this busy city. May it be blessed with wisdom in the plan, strength in the execution, beauty in the adornment; and may the Son of Righteousness enlighten those who build, the government and the people for whose use this structure shall be erected.

Grand Master Edwin B. Holmes then delivered the following address:

Mr. Mayor, Brethren and Fellow Citizens:

We have gathered in the "Heart of the Commonwealth" for an important and interesting service.

The city of Worcester, through the chairman of its Building Committee, invites the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts to lay with customary forms and ancient ritual the corner-stone of a new edifice to be here erected. The invitation was cheerfully and gratefully accepted, and the duty has been properly discharged.

This building, to be called the "City Hall," will be the seat of the executive and legislative branches of the City Government. Within its walls will preside the authority to govern and the wisdom to advise in producing the best results of a free government. This will be the public hearthstone of Worcester. Here all citizens have common rights; here, without distinction of race, color or religion, they have equal protection; here, as the supreme seat of the aggregate civil authority under the law, all classes may find their friend, their guardian and their protector. This is the high altar of civil power, the holy place, whence proceeds the paternal authority by which this city is to be governed, blessed and prospered.

In the construction of this edifice the best wishes of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will continually abide with the city and its government, with the builders and the workmen, through whose united efforts the grand plans and specifications of this building will be executed. May there be manifest wisdom in its plan, strength in its construction, and beauty in its completion, symbolizing the wisdom, strength and beauty of those successive governments of civil administration which shall assemble within its walls.

In participating in the services of this day, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts would express its interest in all that concerns the commonweal. Its public efforts are aimed at the public good; its sincere desire is the peace and prosperity of all communities in our Commonwealth; its constant hope the manifestation of the best citizenship and the political, social and religious progress of our fellow citizens. It bows its head in sorrow when discord breeds destruction in the mercantile or religious world; it deeply shares the common joy when peace rules among men, when labor reaps a plenteous harvest, and when charity rules supreme in the hearts of men. Free Masonry is opposed to wrong wherever the latter sits enthroned or grasps for power. Free Masonry is on the side of right, however deeply it may be trampled in the dust, and seeks for every man, for every home, for every land, the same freedom, equality and blessing it asks for itself. The time-honored and venerable motto of an early day is worthy to be a firm and lofty landmark in our own: "In necessary things, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Thus Free Masonry stands on the side of law, order, liberty and righteousness. By this public exercise the order proclaims its belief in the supremacy of duly enacted law; the value of social order; the benign blessing of personal liberty, and the abiding glory of that righteousness which exalteth a citizen as it doth a nation.

In conclusion, may the Giver of every good and perfect gift bless all here assembled, and abide, a constant joy and defense, in this prosperous city; may this edifice arise from the quarry and the wood to grand and pleasing proportions without accident or casualty: and may Worcester as Jerusalem be a city of peace; and may its citizens experience and cherish the best results of liberty, prosperity, charity and religion.

On the conclusion of his address the grand master said:

Brother Grand Marshal, you will make proclamation that this corner-stone has been duly laid in accordance with ancient form and usage.

Grand Marshal—In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I now proclaim that the corner-stone of the structure to be here erected has this day been found square, level and plumb, true and trusty, and laid according to the old customs by the grand master of Masons.

This proclamation is made from the east, the west, the south—once (trumpet), twice (trumpet twice), thrice (trumpet thrice).

The proclamation was followed by the following hymn by the quartette:

Lord! Thou hast been our dwelling-place
Through years of old, and ages past;
And still Thy laws we seek to trace,
On Thee our trust we humbly cast.
Father of Light! Builder Divine!
Behold our work, and make it Thine.

The grand chaplain then pronounced the benediction. Then the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" burst from the grand consolidated bands. As the last strains were heard, the guns of the Battery, stationed at Salem square, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the ceremony was over.

DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING.

The exercises were in keeping with the dignity and importance of the occasion. The music was of a patriotic nature, which told the glory of the country of which the city is a part, and the eloquent utterances of the speakers, while recounting the brilliancy of the city's past, urged devotion, steadfastness, and loyalty to the future. Hearts were moved anew to love for country, and consecrated to better living for the city's advancement.

Hundreds were in waiting when the doors were thrown open at one o'clock, and from that time until the exercises had begun a steady stream poured in through the great doors. No attempt was made to

take invitations, but all who came were admitted and seated as far as possible. A large corps of ushers, under the direction of Charles M. Thayer, Esq., looked after the seating of the specially invited guests. The corridors and stairways on the first, second and third floors were filled, within hearing distance, with chairs, all of which were filled only too soon. Many ladies were among the throng, adding a tinge of beauty and sentiment to the scene.

The voters of 1848 met early at the Quinsigamond National Bank, where they were addressed briefly by Senator George F. Hoar, and informally received by him. Shortly after two o'clock they were formed in line and marched to the hall under the guidance of General Sprague. Special seats were reserved for them on the north staircase and in the corridor above. As the gray-haired citizens, many bent with years, took their seats, a thrill ran through the great throng. The number present was remarkable when the inclemency of the weather is considered. Among those present were:

Edwin Ames, Charles Ballard, Chas. H. Ballard, Amasa Ballou, Wm. I. Baker, Levi Barker, Wm. S. Barton, Wm. H. Brown, Alzirus Brown, Richard Barker, N. P. Blodgett, A. T. Burgess, Silas Batcheller, Cyrus G. Barnard, David J. Baker, Henry H. Chamberlin, Charles S. Childs, Wm. L. Clark, Anson Clifford, Loring Coes, Albert Curtis, John A. Dana, Benj. J. Dodge, H. W. Eddy, Henry C. Fish, Charles H. Fitch, James A. Fuller, Joseph E. Fales, P. B. Gilbert, Henry Goddard, O. B. Hadwen, Elon G. Higgins, Hannibal H. Houghton, Leonard Harrington, C. G. Harrington, Parker Holden, Wm. E. Hall, Wm. Heald, George G. Hildreth, Samuel Hathaway, H. L. Jenks, Alden B. Knight, Franklin H. Knight, Mason H. Morse, Milton M. Morse, Samuel Maynard, Hosea McFarland, Henry P. Nichols, Abraham H. Newton, John C. Otis, Charles B. Pratt, Samuel A. Pratt, George W. Prouty, Addison Palmer, Willard F. Pond, George Park, T. W. Rogers, Dexter Rice, James S. Rand, E. Beaman Rice, George F. Rice, E. B. Stoddard, A. B. R. Sprague, William A. Smith, John A. Smith, F. A. Stratton, Daniel Stratton, Charles Sibley, Stephen Sawyer, Geo. Sessions, Benjamin F. Scribner, Charles S. Staples, Frederick G. Stiles, Ezra Sawyer, S. N. Story, P. D. Towne, Albert Tyler, Caleb A. Wall, A. J. Warfield, Alonzo Whitcomb, Jonas White, Wm. H. Walker, George R. Wesson, W. A. Williams, R. G. White.

In the vast assemblage occupying every portion of the building were nearly all of Worcester's prominent and professional men. Hardly a member of the Board of Aldermen, Common Council or School Committee was missing. The representation of local pastors and many retired ones was large, from both the Protestant and Catholic churches. Among others present were:

Honorable Stephen Salisbury, General Josiah Pickett and M. V. B. Jefferson of the License Commission, Secretary James Draper, and Commissioner

Wm. Hart of the Parks Commission, President J. F. Lehy of Holy Cross College, Librarian S. S. Green, Principal D. W. Abercrombie of Worcester Academy, Judge Francis A. Gaskill, State Senator Alfred S. Roe, Ex-Alderman D. W. Darling, D. A. Harrington, Enoch Earle, W. A. Lytle, Honorable John R. Thayer, State Senator Ellery B. Crane, Clerk of Courts T. S. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools Clarence F. Carroll, and many others.

During the half hour preceding the opening of the exercises, during which time the larger part of the guests were seated, Battery B Band, stationed under the staircase in the basement, furnished a concert programme. A large force of patrolmen, under the personal supervision of Chief of Police J. M. Drennan, Capt. D. A. Matthews and Lieut. Johnson, assisted the ushers in their work.

Shortly before 2.15 the music ceased, and for a moment there was a lull. A moment later the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and a buzz of expectation ran through the great throng. Presently Charles M. Thayer appeared escorting Mayor Dodge, with Chairman Sawyer and Commissioner Prentice of the City Hall Commission,* President Burton W. Potter of the Board of Aldermen, the orator of the day, and Rev. Archibald McCullagh, D. D., chaplain of the occasion. After them came the mayor's guests. A burst of applause greeted the party as they took their seats on the speaker's platform, which was on the landing of the main staircase. The guests took the seats on the staircase at the right.

Also occupying seats on the speaker's platform were: Ex-Mayors Edward L. Davis, Charles B. Pratt, E. B. Stoddard, Charles G. Reed, F. A. Harrington, Henry A. Marsh, Augustus B. R. Sprague, and United States Senator George F. Hoar.

The music had hardly ceased when Chairman Sawyer called the assemblage to order and made the following remarks:

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Government, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The occasion which calls us together is an exceptional and interesting one in the history of our city. Although the growth of Worcester has been steady and rapid for many years, there has been no change in the size and character of its public buildings to correspond with this growth. But recently a new departure has taken place in this particular. Our steadily increasing volume of business demanded a new post office, which has just been completed. On our chief business thoroughfares stately and handsome structures have been reared for business, banking and insurance purposes.

*Andrew Athy, the third member of the City Hall Commission, was unable to be present, owing to serious illness which resulted in his death a few weeks later.

We meet to-day to hand over to the city a new hall to be dedicated to its uses. The building has been planned and built not only to meet present needs, but to provide for its probable growth and demands of a century to come. If, however, this city should expand in less time beyond our expectations and require a still larger building, we hope that those who may then gather to dedicate it may feel as much interest and pride in it as we feel in this hall to-day. But it belongs to the orator of the day to speak in fitting terms of the significance of this occasion, which marks a new era in the history of our city.

Rev. Dr. McCullagh then invoked the divine blessing in the following words:

Holy and almighty God, although we cannot see Thee with the bodily eye, nor hear Thee with the physical ear, nor touch Thee with the hand of sense, Thou art not far from any one of us. In Thee we live and move, and have our being. We adore Thee for what Thou art in Thyself, ineffable in majesty, immaculate in holiness, infinite in mercy, and unchangeable in love. We praise Thee that Thou hast made us in Thine own image, with minds capable of appreciating Thy wisdom, power and glory, as revealed in the splendors and wonders of material creation and in Thy Holy Word, and also with hearts that can reciprocate Thy love. We thank Thee for the existence of Christian civilization in the world, and for its progress through the ages in overthrowing tyranny, banishing slavery, and developing among the peoples of the earth a growing consciousness of the universal brotherhood of man. We bless Thee for the land we fondly call our own, for the vastness of her acreage, for the treasures of her hills, for the productiveness of her plains, for her civil and religious institutions which contemplate the largest liberty, the highest well-being, and the truest happiness of man. We thank Thee for the occasion which calls us together at this time. We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon this city, recognized among the favored cities of the land for its manufacturing skill, industrial enterprise, educational advantages and religious privileges. By Thy grace we dedicate this symmetrical, stately and massive hall to the purposes for which it has been built. We dedicate it to the highest interests of our municipal government and the public weal. Bless those who have rendered valuable, efficient and faithful service in planning and supervising its erection with a singleness of eye to the public good. Grant that the business which may be transacted within its walls through coming generations as long as it shall stand, may be done in that spirit of righteousness which is well pleasing to Thee and which exalts a people.

Bless the chief magistrate of this city, all who occupy positions of official authority and responsibility, and all the people within its boundaries. May all realize that the truest wealth, most enduring prosperity, and highest honor of a city lie in character moulded by the truths revealed through conscience and the glorious Gospel of our blessed Lord.

O Thou supreme Ruler of the destiny of nations, our God and our fathers' God, we commend to Thy special favor our beloved country in this

hour of her conflict with a foreign nation. Thou knowest that our object as a people in this war is not for terrestrial acquisition, military glory, or national aggrandizement, but to rescue men, women and children from famine, disease and death due to misrule, and to advance the cause of humane rulership and Christian civilization. Give wisdom to our president. Counsel all his advisers. Grant, we beseech Thee, swift and signal victory to our naval forces, that the desolations, disorders and sufferings incident to prolonged warfare may be averted. Shield our brave men, who may guard our coast or meet the enemy on foreign soil, from wounds and death at the hands of the enemy, and from diseases incident to unfavorable climatic conditions and exposure.

All these things we humbly ask in the name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit we give praise. *Amen.*

Chairman Sawyer then delivered the following address:

For many years there existed a feeling among our citizens that the needs, growth and best interests of our city demanded a new city hall building. While this feeling has been in the air for almost a decade, as there were differences of opinion as to a suitable site, it did not crystallize and take definite form until a little less than three years ago. On June 3, 1895, an order was passed by which the mayor was authorized to advertise for and obtain competitive plans and specifications for a new city hall building, the cost of which should not exceed $300,000, and that the sum of $5,000 should be paid as a compensation to competitors furnishing said plans. On November 13, 1895, a commission was created, consisting of three commissioners, who were clothed with the power to proceed with the erection of said building, in substantial compliance with the plans which had been submitted by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns of Boston. Your commissioners, after carefully considering the work assigned them, became satisfied that it would be unwise to limit their expenditure to $300,000. A granite structure of such grace and proportions as would make it an architectural ornament to our city, one constructed and equipped according to the most approved scientific methods, and that would meet the needs of the future, would require more than double that amount. Your commissioners revised the architectural plans originally submitted and asked for an appropriation of $650,000. They are pleased to say that their judgment was approved, and the full amount asked for was granted without a dissenting voice. Then an opportunity was offered to builders to compete for its erection. All bids were to be sent to the chairman by April 20, 1896. When they were opened by the commissioners, they found that the bid of Norcross Brothers was $58,968 lower than the next lowest bid, and $143,000 lower than the highest bid. The contract for the building was awarded to Norcross Brothers April 23, 1896. The contract called for the completion of the building January 1, 1898. All the other contracts were made to be completed at the same time. But owing to contingencies and unavoidable delays, a little longer time than was anticipated has been required for its completion.

WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

Your commissioners realized the importance of the work committed to them, and appreciated the confidence reposed in them, consequently they have given almost daily personal attention to this work. They have devoted the best part of their time for a period of two years to its supervision. They have used their best judgment to secure the best quality of material and finest workmanship, at the lowest price, both in the structure itself and in the heating, ventilation, ornamentation and furnishing. Their contracts have been made directly with manufacturers, thus obtaining everything at first cost.

Your commissioners have consulted the heads of the various departments as to what arrangements would best subserve the convenience and efficiency of their respective departments, and as far as practicable have utilized their knowledge and experience. If the commissioners have failed to give satisfaction on every point to all parties, their failure has not been intentional, but due to the necessities of the case. All those who have had any experience in erecting large buildings know that it is impossible to have in a great building of this kind every minute arrangement to suit everyone. Some little things must be sacrificed for the largest convenience and the greatest advantage of the whole.

It is not necessary for your commissioners to speak in terms of commendation and praise of the builders, whose name is a synonym for skillful workmanship, fidelity in the fulfillment of contract obligations, and business honor. They have won for themselves an enviable fame throughout the land. But in addition to the accustomed skill and fidelity with which they do their work, they took a personal pride in the erection of this building, which is to serve and adorn their own city. Your commissioners desire to express their thanks to their efficient superintendent, Mr. S. F. French, for his uniform courtesy and unfailing kindness. He has the rare faculty of directing his workmen so that his plans are executed with system and dispatch, and apparently without giving any orders.

It is peculiarly gratifying to be able to say that no one was killed or seriously injured in the work upon this building.

Your commissioners have worked together without friction or differences of opinion, and in perfect harmony.

Much has been said in recent times of municipal misrule and wasteful extravagance in the erection of public buildings, for which, too often, there have been good grounds. The experience of many cities has been that when their buildings have been completed, the cost has far exceeded the original estimates and expectations, and they have been loaded with heavy deficits. Your commissioners felicitate themselves in presenting an exception. They take honest and, they think, legitimate pride in finishing this massive and majestic structure, complete in all its appointments, rich in its ornamentation and elegant in its furnishing, with every necessity supplied, from the clock in its tower to the broom and dust-brush, for $23,031.23 less than the amount appropriated. (Applause.)

Mr. Mayor, this commission, which to-day ends its work and passes into history, was created under the administration of the Honorable Henry A.

Marsh. But its work has been done largely during the administration of your immediate predecessor, General Augustus B. R. Sprague, who, with characteristic courtesy, was ever ready to lay his experience, counsel and time at the service of the commissioners. We now, Mr. Mayor, place in your hands the keys of this hall where the official business of the city is to be transacted, with which act our responsibility ends.

Your commissioners, who have watched every stage of the work from the breaking of the first sod to the completion of the structure, in surrendering their trust, as citizens, express the hope that all the public business—legislative, executive and clerical—transacted here, may be transacted in that spirit which will always reflect honor upon this city, of whose growth, energy, enterprise and fair fame all are justly proud.

Mayor Dodge responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the City Hall Commission:

In accepting this token of delivery, signifying the transfer from your commission to the city of Worcester of the building erected under your direction, in pursuance to authority delegated by the municipality, it is my privilege to thank you, in behalf of the people, for services rendered in such an able, conscientious and generous manner, and to voice the feelings of this community by expressing universal satisfaction in the results of your work.

In committing this charge to you, and in approving your acts as your duty ends, the people have given a treasure equal to any that citizens as such can give and receive—confidence in worth and honor.

A task unsought, but a labor cheerfully assumed at the public call, the end sees that high esteem which prompted the confidence, more abundant even now than then.

The thanks and praise of your fellows are the only reward received for the faithful labor so freely given.

Yet, after all, this itself is a rich recompense when viewed from manhood's level—as high above the worth of gold as is the noble charity that makes a self-denying giver above the miser's avarice.

The people now, with one accord, without reserve, and with no halting commendation, approve your course with such a genuine spirit as leaves you yet their debtors.

The history of Worcester, as town and city, is replete with incidents showing a community wise, conservative but progressive in business and public affairs, loyal to the traditions of its founders, patriotic toward national government, and beneficent in voluntary public benefits. Like other New England towns, it was founded amid hardship and privation.

To us can come no more inspiring thoughts than those aroused by contemplation of the works wrought by the pioneers.

Surrounded by menaces threatening their families as well as their community, they met all situations as firm as the hills upon whose summits, or in whose valleys, were built homes of virtue and devout religion.

Winthrop wrote that "the best part is always the least, and of that best part the wiser part is always the lesser."

Hooker answered "in matters which concern the common good, a general council, chosen by all, to transact business which concerns all, I conceive most suitable to rule and most safe for relief of the whole."

Thus early did Hooker block out the keystone destined to hold the arch of American free self-government in the temple of her civil liberty.

There never was a time, from the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth soil to the Declaration of Independence, when fibre was not being united into the structure of a republic by a race guided of destiny, in giving to the world what the world most needed.

The great hereafter was first in our fathers' lives, but in its shadow, where their souls constantly dwelt, they did not forget the great present, lapsing into history, to ultimately teach coming generations its momentous import.

Their church, their school, and their town meeting were the three great lights of their lives.

By the first they saw immortality; the second lit the way to future greatness of their race upon this continent; while the third searched out a government of absolute equality.

The town house was the forum where the people's rights were championed by voice and vote.

From that palladium, reflected by the rays of the dawning light of equal rights, arose a splendor beyond the prestige of castle or palace, more potent than the power of kings and princes, rendering every citizen a sovereign and no man a serf.

Plain, direct and effective were the civil functions of colonial government.

No circuitous path led from the people to the power, save where monarchy reached its hand across the sea; and when that was shaken from the land, there stood the transcendent form of civil liberty, more perfect in all her lines than ever yet was seen.

Our towns have grown to cities, yet have we preserved the substance of the lessons learned from these masters of their creed. Even to this day we recognize that every modification of the original town government tending toward centralization, is not for improvement in system, but to meet changed conditions of the times.

Fitting it is that the place where the people, through their chosen representatives, transact the public business, should be among the best within our city.

Sacred to us is the place where history was made by a sturdy people, who, like the rugged oak, withstood the storms with strength bred of adversity.

Here, where our history began, will it continue through the years to come, to what end no mind can foresee.

Our fondest hope can give no more glory to the future than crowns the past. But, full of confidence in the human race, let us dedicate this spot

where our fathers met to weave a portion of the faultless fabric of self-government, designed by the noblest aims of man, to its preservation, with a fidelity of heart no less patriotic and no less self-denying than marked their noble lives.

We receive from you a structure representing to us what the town house of 1825 did to the citizens of that time.

As in days before that time the place of worship was the place of civil rule, let something of the sanctity surrounding public deliberations then invest us still, maintaining free the spotless name of Worcester's corporate life.

You have builded well what well does represent our city's strength and progress. Useful first, then beautiful and grand, may this substantial building endure long after the memories of this day have passed. But so long as it recalls with interest the history of its existence, so long will largest honor be coupled with your names.

Outlasting the granite of these walls, may our city live in honor and success, reflecting still the virtues of a race noble, strong and free.

ADDRESS OF BURTON W. POTTER, ESQ.

We have met to-day not to recount the hardships and the heroic achievements of the early settlers of Worcester, though we are not unmindful of our indebtedness to them. We have assembled to dedicate a new city hall, to be used for municipal purposes in our thriving and growing city. Surely it will not be out of place in these dedicatory exercises to review briefly the history and progress of our municipal government. Inasmuch as we are soon to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the city's birth, when eloquent and accomplished orators will recount the story of humanity's growth in this vicinity during the past half century, I will not attempt to deal with the general life of our people, but will confine my remarks to things appertaining to municipal affairs. The time at my command is too limited to permit me to give in detail the history of our City Government. I can only call attention to such things as stand out as landmarks in our local affairs.

During the first twenty years of Worcester's existence as a city, its population did not increase very rapidly, and its local government did not differ essentially from the local government of large towns. It had a mayor and a city council, but everything was done under the direction of committees. There was no separation between the legislative and the executive departments of the government, and no public improvement was planned on a large scale. The gold fields of California and the unoccupied agricultural regions of the West attracted a large and steady emigration from the East, and Worcester, like other eastern cities, was not overcrowded with population. But after a while there began to be a massing population in the large towns, and the nineteenth century is closing upon a race that desires for the most part to live in cities; and the enlargement of

municipal life is one of the most marked characteristics of this age. Not alone in the new world and Australasia are cities springing up as if by magic and doubling their population in a decade, but in the old world the growth of new cities and the modernization of old ones are the phenomena of this century. Sydney and Melbourne, Boston and Chicago are easily matched by Liverpool and Copenhagen, Hamburg and Budapest. London, Paris and Berlin still maintain their primacy among all the great cities, while old cities like Athens, Rome and Amsterdam have doubled their population within a generation.

This increase of urban citizenship has increased the people's interest in local self-government, and the functions of municipal government have been multiplied and enlarged in a marvelous manner. Worcester, like other cities, has caught the spirit of the age, and for the past thirty years her population has grown at the rate of 2,000 a year, and more and more attention is being given each year to the management of its municipal affairs. Worcester now has a population of over a hundred thousand souls, and is probably growing to-day as fast as at any period of its history. Situated in the midst of a rich agricultural region, at the centre of Massachusetts and New England, with unsurpassed railroad and educational facilities, there is no reason why it should not continue to grow until it rivals such great inland cities as Manchester and Birmingham in England. And its future growth will depend more upon the character of its municipal government than upon state or national legislation, or on the size of our regular army, or the number of our battleships. Of course an industrious and intelligent people may make great progress in business and commercial life in spite of poor civic government; but if they can be aided and directed by wise and capable officials, who plan all public improvements in the way best adapted to promote the development and expansion of the municipality, and who see that the improvements are made with honesty, economy and dispatch, then their progress is likely to advance with increased rapidity. A wise, self-contained and self-governed people will always enact laws and adopt customs adapted to their needs and typical of their state of morality and civilization. They always have a government as good as they deserve, and therefore the historian can trace their progress in the annals which record the growth and improvement of their local government.

Then by the application of this test let us see how Worcester stands before the world.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the progressive march of Worcester than the growth of the public schools and the character of the teaching therein. Since Richard Rogers and John Adams taught in the public schools of Worcester to the present hour, there never has been any lack of education here. The first classical high school was built on the site of the present Classical high school, and cost $25,000. It was dedicated in 1845, and was large enough to accommodate 175 pupils. At that time the city owned thirteen school-houses and employed thirty-five teachers. The number of pupils then enrolled in all the schools was 1,130, and the annual

appropriation for school purposes amounted to $7,700, and the average expenditure for each pupil was $6.81.

Now there are sixty-four school-houses occupied, with three more in process of erection, and 556 teachers in the employ of the city. Last year there were 20,004 pupils enrolled in the day schools of the city, and the average cost for each pupil was $27.51. The whole expenditure for school purposes last year, exclusive of new buildings, amounted to $505,542.36, and the assessors' valuation of the school property belonging to the city was $2,028,177.43. Beside the great number of day pupils, the city provides free evening schools for 1,328 pupils, where the old and the young alike who are unable to attend the day schools, are privileged to seek the rudiments of education after their physical toils of the day are over.

This great army of pupils with their teachers constitutes an influential and important portion of our population, and proves that our public school system is still dear to the hearts of the people. These schools are unsectarian, and open to all. They are conducted upon the theory that children of different races and of various religions will be more ready to make concessions, and will be more tolerant towards each other when they are grown up, if they are subjected when young to each other's company, to the same rules and to the same instruction. It has always been admitted that the chief purpose of the public schools is to draw out and develop the latent faculties and talents of children and fit them for good and useful citizens of the State. To this end our forefathers paid more attention than we do to the religious instruction of school children, and to their training in manners and deportment; but nature study, manual training, cooking and scientific instruction had no place in their schools. The principal branches of learning in their schools were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, with Greek and Latin to those pupils who were preparing for college. Now the modern languages are crowding out Greek and Latin, and much attention is given to the cultivation of the physical sciences, to and instruction in knowledge worth having in every-day life. Scientific instruction develops the faculty of observation, which is apt when not cultivated to lie dormant in many people throughout life. It cultivates habits of accuracy, method and arrangement, and it disciplines the mind to level-headedness by teaching induction as well as deduction. It also adds greatly to the interest and happiness of life. The more we know the more we can see to enjoy in our surroundings, and the delight of living is more full and complete. Our education is not complete until we turn all the voices of nature into a song of rejoicing, and are able to see in the gutter by the wayside the image of the sky as well as the sewage of the street. Perhaps this manner of teaching impairs the imaginative faculties, but on the whole the new way is better than the old.

I grieve not that ripe knowledge takes away
The charm that Nature to my childhood wore,
For, with that insight, cometh day by day,
A greater bliss than wonder was before.

And again in this age of the world the continual prosperity of a country depends chiefly upon its ability to maintain its pre-eminence in the industrial arts and useful manufactures, and consequently familiarity with all the processes of the mechanic arts becomes a necessary part of public education. In our attempt to teach school children something they are likely to want to know in every-day life, and which will be helpful to them in getting on in the world, we should be careful not to cripple and starve classical, moral and literary culture, for it will never do to bring our public school education down to the level of mere money-making and to the knowledge of something we call capital. Public education is one of the most important functions of municipal government, and while we nourish and encourage its growth and development, we must take care that it does not devour the substance of the people by unnecessary cost and extravagant expenditures in its behalf. And we must see to it that the children are taught to be good neighbors and useful citizens. Habits of cleanliness and truthfulness, principles of virtue and morality should be inculcated, and great pains should be taken to nourish their patriotic feelings and to inspire them with love of country, and admiration for everything great and noble. If this is done, we can look forward without fear to the multiplication of our schools and teachers, and with the consoling belief that each additional one will increase the prestige and glory of the greater Worcester.

Closely allied to the public schools and as an adjunct thereto, is the Public Library. Books play an important part in modern life. In the language of Carlyle, "A collection of books is a real university." The schools give us a text-book education and teach us how to acquire knowledge, and this service is of great use to us, but it is not to be compared in value and importance to the education which we give ourselves by close observation and by the reading of good literature. In books we find the precious thoughts and the life-blood of the master spirits of every age. They are an unfailing source of joy, inspiration and of consolation in every phase of life.

> Dreams, books, are each a world; and books we know
> Are a substantial world, both pure and good;
> Round these with tendrils strong as flesh and blood
> Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

Worcester has been fortunate in citizens of wise heads and large hearts, who have on opportune occasions endowed the city with timely and large-hearted benefactions, that set in motion or help to advance municipal functions in different departments. When Dr. John Green, of blessed memory, gave to Worcester the basis of its Public Library, he laid the foundation of an institution that has already had, and will continue to have, a deep and far-reaching influence on the life and civilization of this city. And although he expected that his gift would extend the bounds of knowledge and increase the happiness of mankind, yet he did not fully realize the magnificent results of his action, and he builded better than he knew. Little did he dream that within forty years from the time he gave the city 7,000 volumes for the nucleus of a free public library, there would be

in that library over 116,000 books, and 500 magazines and papers; that in the circulating department more than 210,000 books would be annually taken out and read by the people of Worcester; that another 100,000 volumes would each year be consulted for information upon various subjects; that a vast number of people would yearly visit the reading-rooms connected with the library, and that in the year 1898 the City Government would appropriate $1,500 for sub-library delivery stations, and $2,500 for the establishment of reading-rooms in the outlying districts of the city.

Under wise and competent management our Public Library has become a part and parcel of the educational system of the city. It has widened the meaning of life to multitudes of young people, and trained them to a greater interest in books and literature. It has furnished our mechanics and artisans with the scientific knowledge requisite to their improvement in all branches of industrial pursuits. It has enlarged the intelligence and ennobled the life of all classes of our people, and in this way it has brought happiness as well as prosperity to our municipality. In view of the results achieved this function of our municipal government should be assiduously cultivated, and never allowed to fall behind the needs of a progressive and enlightened community.

A good water supply has always been considered a necessary adjunct to every city. Pure water is conducive to health and cleanliness, and so essential to the welfare of city people that some municipal reformers claim that water should be as free as air and sunlight, and furnished to all the people without charge. If a city was so fortunately situated that it could control at a reasonable expense an inexhaustible supply of water, it might be good policy for it to furnish its inhabitants with free water; but to the ordinary city it would seem that such a liberal policy could not be followed with justice or advantage to the entire population. But no doubt it is good policy for every city which desires to keep in the procession of modern civilization to spare no reasonable expense to furnish its inhabitants with an abundance of pure water at very low rates.

When Worcester became a city fifty years ago, the inhabitants relied mainly upon wells and springs for their water supply. The water from Bell pond had been brought into the village and carried through several streets in small pipes, but three years after the organization of the city there were only fifty-six water-takers. The meagre supply sufficed until 1864, when the citizens felt the need of a more abundant supply, and voted to introduce water into the city from Lynde brook, and the water from this source first flowed into the city November 4 of that year. This was a great epoch in the history of Worcester. The event was celebrated by a meeting in Mechanics Hall, and it was then thought that no further supply of water would be needed for half a century at least. But it only took a few years to demonstrate the short-sightedness of the wise men of that period, for in 1876 the city established another source of supply at Hunt's reservoir. In 1883 another supply was established at the Holden reservoir, and now we are engaged in conducting a still larger inexhaustible supply from Kettle brook into the city. The water-takers have increased

from 56 to 28,217, and the water-pipes have been extended until there are now over 160 miles of them in the highways of the city. The cost of the plant has already reached $3,000,000, with the prospect of a very large increase in the immediate future. But fortunately the Water Department has always paid its way, and last year the income exceeded the ordinary expenses by $61,423.79.

The question of sewage disposal is an old one, but its utilization seems to be a modern problem. In the ancient world the large sewers in Nineveh, Babylon, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Carthage, Rome and other great cities all led down to rivers or other bodies of water, from which it appears to be an old custom of mankind to pour the sewage abominations of their cities into the nearest water courses.

This system worked very well until inland towns became great cities and streams became dotted with factories of every kind and description. Then the sewage of towns and the refuse of factories polluted the water and filled it with decomposing matter and every fecal abomination under the sun, so that fish could not live in it, nor man or beast drink it, and then it became apparent that something must be done to purify the sewage either before or after it reached the nearest stream. Worcester got along with cesspools and private sewers until 1866, when the City Council was authorized to construct public sewers, and the following year Worcester acquired the right by an act of the Legislature "to appropriate Mill brook and other brooks therein named for the purpose of sewerage, drainage and the public health."

Immediately after the passage of this law the city proceeded to construct main and lateral sewers for the health and convenience of the people, and it now maintains more than 112 miles of such sewers within the city limits. We now have a sewer department and a superintendent of sewers, and under his supervision the city is engaged in the gigantic attempt to dispose of the city's sewage in such a way as not to pollute the Blackstone river. The problem of sewage disposal and its utilization is one that has long engaged the attention of scientific authorities, but they are not agreed as to the methods, some favoring one method and some another, and some claiming that there never will be any satisfactory solution of the vexed question.

> O star-eyed Science, hast thou wandered there
> To waft us home the message of despair?

It must be admitted that it is an unsolved problem, but its proper solution is so necessary to the health and growth of modern civic life that in all probability some satisfactory mode of sewage disposal will be discovered before many years.

Our sewage purification works are being so constructed that both surface irrigation and chemical precipitation methods may be practiced, though chemical precipitation is the chief method now in use here. The proper disposal of sewage is really a part of sanitary administration, for health laws are of little avail so long as sewage and filthy refuse remain near

human habitations. In other days sanitation received little attention from city officials. When cholera or a plague appeared and swept off the population by thousands, it was thought to be a visitation or scourge of God, and nothing was done to purify the atmosphere. Now a sanitary department is considered an essential part of every good city government. In the most progressive cities of Europe and this country the administration of sanitary affairs has been carried to great perfection. All the streets and open spaces are swept every day, and frequently washed, and street scavengers are employed to gather up every particle of filth or litter as soon as it appears upon the street, and boards of health look after stables, bakeries, plumbing, and the rigid enforcement of all health laws. This kind of sanitary administration has reduced the death-rates in many cities to a very low figure, and made them as safe dwelling-places as the country.

Worcester has a Board of Health which was organized in 1878, with authority to make rules and regulations relating to nuisances, sources of filth and disease. Our Street Department has also begun to sweep and clean frequently the most traveled streets in the central part of the city. But there is room for improvement in our manner of allowing many streets to be littered with papers and sweepings, and many back alleys to become filthy with store refuse and other garbage. However, there is a growing public opinion in favor of stringent and advanced methods of sanitation. Last year our first public bathing-house was opened, and the first order was issued to stop improper expectoration in street cars and other public places, and this year the first man was convicted and fined in our Municipal Court for littering up a public street with mud and dirt.

Then sanitation in a broad sense should be recognized as one of the essential functions of our City Government. Disease is no respecter of locality, and it is dangerous to leave pestilence-breeding slums in back streets or at the back doors of dwelling-houses. No home can be happy and comfortable without healthy environments, and no city without suitable sanitary arrangements can long hold a high place among the enterprising cities of the land.

Among the interesting and important problems of the day is the question of good roads. The desirability of good roads is happily no longer an open question among intelligent people. Everywhere it is admitted that they are indicative of human progress, and the desideratum in every progressive community. Along their lines are to be found the fairest villages and the most thrifty homesteads, while at their termini are situated the great cities of the world. In the ancient world all roads led to Rome; in the modern world good roads lead out of every first-class city.

One of the characteristics of a public highway is that it is open to travel for all mankind. A Chinaman, a Turk, or a peasant from Italy or Armenia has just as good a right to travel upon a road in Worcester as our mayor or the president of the United States. At first the highways in this country were used by footmen, equestrians, and travelers in wagons or sleighs, and by the adjoining owners for pasturage and dumping-ground. In time the demands and conveniences of advancing civilization required that the public

ways should be used for other purposes of a public nature. Sewer, gas and water pipes were placed beneath the surface of the ground, and overhead wires were strung for the transmission of intelligence by electricity.

The horse-car was deemed by many a new-fangled mode of conveyance, but after much opposition it was decided that a portion of the road might well be set aside for it, although the rights of other travelers to some extent were limited by the privileges necessary for its use. And now electric cars, horseless carriages and elevated railroads are making their appearance in our cities, and the bicycle is a familiar object on all our public ways. New modes of travel always cause more or less inconvenience, but if their advantages are greater than their disadvantages, they will find a place in the public ways. Should human ingenuity invent new modes of travel superior to those now in use, no doubt room would be found for them in our highways, if they had to be widened for that purpose. Happily our laws and ways of living are not unchangeable, but are capable of adjustment to new conditions in the every-day life of our people.

When Worcester became a city there were no paved or macadamized streets here. In March, 1847, Levi Lincoln, in behalf and by the order of a committee appointed to consider the advisability of paving "any or all of Main street," made a report to the town wherein he said: "The condition of Main street, at all seasons of the year, except when the earth is covered with snow, has been a subject of very general and loud complaint. In dry weather the dust therefrom has been intolerable; and in times of rain the mud has rendered passing, for days in succession, uncomfortable, and, to persons on foot, all but impracticable. The process of covering the street with gravel affords but a partial and temporary relief, requiring frequent renewal, and of considerable annual expense in its application. If an effectual remedy can be found for these inconveniences, at a reasonable cost, there can be no doubt that the town should immediately set about it. But the committee cautioned their fellow townsmen to be careful of incurring a lasting debt for this or any other municipal improvement. Their warning in this respect contains so much wisdom, and is so applicable to the present as well as to the past, that it deserves a place on a tablet in this hall. It said: "To incur debt without providing for its redemption, is no more wise in a community than in an individual; and it can hardly be more just to borrow money by devolving the obligation to its repayment upon those who shall come after us. The committee would not be understood to interpose an argument, arising from an occasion to borrow, against the undertaking of any work, which the present interest and comfort of the town may require, and where at the same time, provision is made that those for whose immediate enjoyment the improvement is directed, shall be fairly held to a corresponding contribution to its cost. The inducement, even to desirable objects, may be too often repeated; that the expense may be postponed to a distant future; that money can be borrowed at a low rate of interest; or that posterity, inheriting the benefit, may be left to pay the equivalent. But this is neither the just nor the manly course to pursue. Posterity will have its own purposes and responsibilities. The progress of

society will devolve upon each successive generation new and appropriate duties and obligations, even greater, higher, more pressing, it may be, than those of our time. As our fathers left us of this day the blessings of institutions, the fruits of their toil and sacrifices, disembarrassed of the incumbrance of a single farthing of debt — nay, more; as along with these blessings we received, at their hands, the benefit of a pre-existing fund, of no inconsiderable amount, it surely is the more incumbent upon us to take heed to it that we bind no heavy burdens upon those who in turn are to meet the requirements and fulfill the duties of the age in which they live. The committee, therefore, will not refrain from expressing the opinion that if the town now vote to pave the street, a portion of the tax to meet the expense should be granted the present year, and a pledge given to raise the residue of the money at the shortest convenient period."

In 1849 the paving of the streets of Worcester began, and Main street was paved from Front to Exchange street, and the process has gone on until to-day we have over eleven miles of paved streets and ninety miles of paved sidewalks. The invention of asphalt and other paving material has so reduced the expense of pavement that ere long the central streets of the city will be paved and a sidewalk will pass by every man's door.

But the proper pavement of streets is not all they need for the public good. They should be wide, well lighted, and unobstructed by merchandise, electric poles and wires, unsightly sign-boards, and dangerous street railway tracks and railroad grade crossings. The removal of telephone, telegraph, electric and street railway poles and wires would without doubt increase the beauty and convenience of city streets, and the accomplishment of this object should be kept in view by our municipal authorities until the last pole has disappeared and the last wire has found a home beneath the surface of the ground. The crossing of a highway and railroad at grade mars the beauty and convenience of the way, and is moreover a dangerous and expensive thing. These dangerous and odious crossings are not tolerated in the enlightened cities of Europe, and it is time they disappeared in American cities. And in their abolition the cheapest plans consistent with the safe passage of railroad trains should not alone be considered, for the work is, or should be, of a permanent nature, and therefore it should be satisfactory to the eye of taste. An overhead bridge or under-ground passage across a railroad may be traveled for ages to come, and every year the public ways are used for some new convenience in the onward march of human progress, and therefore the bridges over or under the public thoroughfares should be made both wide and high enough to meet the reasonable and prospective demands of advancing civilization. And in cities and villages, especially, these bridges and their abutments not only should be thorough in workmanship, but should also be spacious and beautiful. Whenever the conformation of the ground is favorable, the highway should pass over the railroad, and when of necessity it is put under the iron rails, it should not descend into a hollow where water, mud and snow will accumulate and remain to annoy and inconvenience travelers; neither should the bridge overhead be openwork, through which the rain and the drippings

from the cars are liable to descend upon the teams below; but every such bridge should be sufficiently covered to protect the highway travelers and save their horses from fright. The City Council has appointed a special commission to consider the question in all its bearings, and to report their recommendations as soon as practicable. It is hoped that this committee may be able to suggest some satisfactory and advantageous line of action, but the commission should be aided by an aroused public sentiment on the subject.

The art of beautifying a city is a feature of municipal government which has been highly cultivated in municipalities like Athens and Florence, and which should not be overlooked in these modern days, when the utility of the beautiful counts for so much in every phase of human life.

Worcester itself is beautiful for situation amidst the hills and valleys which environ it. It has become customary with us to admit that the scenery of the Berkshire hills and of the Connecticut valley is superior in beauty and loveliness to that around our own homes. Whether this is due to the generosity of our natures, or to the fact that distance lends enchantment to the view, I know not; but I doubt whether there is any scenery in Massachusetts which surpasses that in Worcester county in real beauty of outline, in extensive and variegated views, and in loveliness of domestic landscape.

We do not need to go to Italy, Switzerland or the White Mountains for gorgeous sunrises and sunsets, for we have them here, together with the other glories of nature, at our very doors.

Worcester is situated at the centre of this rural grandeur, with the beautiful Lake Quinsigamond at its eastern doors, the stately Asnebumskit on its western borders and the majestic Wachusett in the north. Nature has dowered it with beauty, and its people have been wise and progressive enough to adorn it with a park system that is now, and forever will be, the pride and glory of Worcester.

Trees in themselves are so restful and refreshing, so graceful and beautiful, that we are glad to see them in almost any spot, yet they are out of place in the great business streets of large cities, but on residential streets and in public parks and squares they are an ornament and convenience. And nothing gives greater charm and attractiveness to a city than lovely parks. They are a solace and joy to every lover of nature, and of infinite satisfaction to the eye of taste. They are as necessary to the health and adornment of cities as lawns and gardens are for the proper environment of private dwellings. As no home grounds are too good for children to play on or adults to walk upon, so public parks should be used as the playgrounds and pleasure resorts of the masses of the people.

Lawn tennis and cricket clubs are allowed to use the public parks of England, and children are permitted to swim in the lakes and ponds therein, while on the continent race-courses are sometimes found in the public parks. A city which does not maintain public bathing-houses should at least provide ponds and lakes for the people to bathe and swim in during the summer, and to skate upon in the winter. Nearly everybody enjoys

congregated human life, and they like to take their amusement and recreation in common. And it is not out of place for a city to furnish a little police protection to its people while engaged in outdoor pleasures.

We go to great expense to protect travelers on the streets from robbers and highwaymen, and to keep them from being run over at grade crossings and congested street-corners. We also spend lavish sums of money to give our children mental education, but it is just as important that they should be well developed physically as mentally, because a strong body is necessary for the sustenance of a strong mind. It is necessary for the proper physical growth and development of children that they take all kinds of exercise, such as boating, skating, ball-playing, coasting, swimming, and various other kinds of outdoor recreations. They not only should have an opportunity to engage in these amusements, but they should be permitted to engage in them with as much safety as possible.

The promotion of health is now justly regarded as one of the objects of government. Good drainage and vaccination are not the only means available for the promotion of the public health. The health of people cannot be improved more surely and in a better way than by educating them into the habit of taking plenty of exercise in the open air.

In 1862 the City Council created a board of commissioners of shade trees and public grounds, and appropriated $300 to their use for the planting of shade trees and the care of the old Common. In 1885, under authority of an act of the Legislature, the Board of Park Commissioners was created and Worcester extended its park system in such a way as to locate a park in each section of the city, and there are now twelve parks, covering an area of 367 acres. To Horace H. Bigelow and Edward L. Davis we are indebted for the extensive park on the lovely shores of Lake Quinsigamond. David S. Messinger gave us Fairmount park; and the generosity of Stephen Salisbury has given us the beautiful Institute park, all complete. Thomas H. Dodge is entitled to our thanks for Dodge park; and the good taste and untiring zeal of the late Edward W. Lincoln made Elm park the gem of the whole system. The people of the city have willingly taxed themselves for over a quarter of a million dollars to buy park land, besides all they have expended for the care and adornment of the parks.

To our hands these parks and the public streets are committed for care and preservation, and it is clearly the duty of the City Government to beautify them by green grass and shade trees, and in every other way possible to array them in robes more beautiful than the glory of Solomon.

There is also another function of municipal government which has been exercised in a manner to make an impress upon our minds to-day, and which constitutes an object lesson for us all.

A city can be beautified by the erection of artistic public buildings. Fine architecture in public or private buildings is the artistic expression of the fitness of things. It is the art of teaching by example. Every stately and well-constructed building is an object lesson which instructs and pleases the lover of the beautiful every time he passes by it, and thereby he is constantly being educated by a process all the more effective because it works

by absorption rather than by direct impartation. The great majority of people have not the means, if they had the taste, to erect buildings stately and beautiful from an architectural point of view; and therefore the corporate wealth of a municipality should be used on every appropriate occasion to make its public buildings models of architectural beauty as well as of utility. Utility, of course, should be the first consideration in every structure, public or private, but when we remember that it costs little if any more to put materials together in an artistic than in an inartistic manner, we see the wisdom of doing it the better way. When a public library is nobly housed in a building which unconsciously, and as a part of the heritage of childhood, makes the children who frequent it familiar with the work of great builders and artisans, the library itself is more valuable and useful than it would be if meanly housed in an inferior building. And children can be taught better in beautiful and well-kept school-houses than in ugly and ill-constructed ones.

Worcester has many artistic and impressive structures of a semi-public nature, but it never has done much in its corporate capacity to improve the architecture of the city until recently. The Classical high school was built in 1871, and the English high school in 1892. These are substantial and good looking buildings, well adapted to school purposes, and are ornaments to the city. Several of the grammar schools are well planned and beautiful structures. The new Fire Department headquarters now in process of erection is a roomy and well-planned building, and is a great improvement over anything Worcester has had in this line in the past. The Public Library and the City Hospital are good buildings, well adapted to the purposes for which they were erected, and tasteful from an architectural standpoint. But the crowning glory of our municipal buildings is this grand and beautiful new City Hall, which for simplicity in design, combined with impressiveness in architectural effect, will bear comparison with the best handiwork of architects and builders anywhere. It is nobly planned and honestly constructed, and expresses the wealth, the dignity and the intelligence of this community. It stands four square, and the east front looks as well as the west front. It is the symbol of the growing development of our municipal life. While we are dedicating it to public uses, let us dedicate ourselves to the duties of good citizenship. May the noble science of government never degenerate here into the ignoble art of electioneering. May we realize that the true greatness of Worcester is not evidenced now and never will be evidenced by the number and length of its streets, its magnificent buildings, its extensive factories, or its great population, but it is found now, and ever will be found, if found at all, in the minds and hearts of the people.

There are other phases of city government which have engaged the attention of our municipal authorities, and in which great progress has been made.

In 1848 the expenses of the Poor Department were $4,300, about evenly divided between the Almshouse and the outdoor poor, with the average attendance of twenty-eight paupers in the Almshouse. The tramps were

then officially registered as travelers and were entertained at the Almshouse. At the present time the average number of inmates of the Almshouse is 200, and the annual cost for providing for the poor is $35,000. Our pauper poor are well housed and fed, and there is no place in the United States, if, indeed, in the world, where the poor are better cared for than in Worcester. Outdoor relief is often furnished to those in need of temporary assistance. A free dispensary of medicine is maintained, and the City Hospital is open to all, and free to the maimed and the afflicted in indigent circumstances. Our public streets and squares are well illuminated at night, and in this respect we are far ahead of the ancient cities. Rome in its best days possessed excellent water and sewerage systems and good police and fire departments, but with all its brilliant civilization it had no system of public illumination. All business was transacted by daylight and all public entertainments took place in the daytime. At the close of day the people with good intentions retired to their homes for the night, while thieves, robbers and the evil-minded carried on their deviltry in the darkness or with lanterns and torches.

In Worcester the darkness of night is expelled and the streets are made cheerful by 2,689 gas and electric lights, which prolong day into night, lighten the labor and risk of our policemen, and make life more safe and enjoyable to us all.

An efficient police force guards and protects our lives and property. In case of fire, vigilant and brave firemen come to our assistance, and use in our behalf water and fire-extinguishers at the city's expense. We are protected from contagious and infectious disease by the rigid enforcement of good health laws. And in many other ways our lives and property are affected by contact with municipal government, and yet much is being said nowadays in favor of increasing the function of city government until all the natural monopolies are municipalized and carried on by the government. It is claimed that cities should own and manage all the works of a quasi-public nature like water supply, gas and electric light plants, street railways, the telephone, express, and fire insurance business. There are many strong reasons why the local government should control those works which of necessity must use the public ways in the performance of their functions; but before we can safely venture into this broad field of municipal activity and life, we must see to it that there are such civil service rules and regulations as will place all city employees beyond the patronage of party politics.

I have no sympathy, however, with the feeling that seems to prevail in some quarters that the people are incapable of self-government in their local affairs. Self-reliance and self-achievement strengthen human character, and likewise self-government educates and upbuilds the citizenship of the people better than any other form of government. Our system of township government, as well as our systems of state and national governments, are based upon the belief that the people are capable of managing their public affairs, and in fine this principle is an axiom of our political system. Home rule has been the pride and glory of New England ever

since the Puritans formed the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, and this is the last place in the world where an attempt should be made to impair or violate the principle of local self-government.

When De Tocqueville was here in 1833, he declared that no man could be found in all New England who would acknowledge that the State has any right to interfere in the local interests of the towns, and for one I hope it will be a long time before we shall abandon the principle of home rule for our municipalities. But we must act with moderation and not take leaps in the dark. That government is best

> Where freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent.

And there is wisdom in the advice which the wise old Horace made a sage seaman give 2,000 years ago:

> Licinius, trust a seaman's lore;
> Steer not too boldly to the deep;
> Nor dreading storms, by treacherous shore
> Too closely creep.

Time and your patience will not permit me to dwell longer on the growth of municipal functions in Worcester during the past fifty years. In that time great changes have taken place here and in the world at large. Monarchies have fallen; republics have risen; new nations have been born and old nations rejuvenated; ship canals have been opened to commerce; continents have been crossed and recrossed by railroads; steamships have supplanted sailing-vessels; electric street-cars have been installed in every city; sub-marine cables and electric wires have brought all nations into daily communication with each other; new inventions and discoveries have wrought more mechanical and economic changes in the industrial arts than ever before took place within the same period of time; and 3,000,000 slaves have been freed in our own country and the unity of the republic established on a firm foundation. And yet there are many still living with us who saw the birth of this city, and I see before me a large body of men who were voters here in 1848. They have not only witnessed these changes, but have been a part of the growth and life of Worcester ever since it became a city. They have been a blessing to this city and their fellow men, and heaven in return has blessed them with fullness of years. May their last days be their best days, and when they are through with earth, may they receive "the crown of life" which is promised to them who are faithful to the end. Our city has never been besieged and no great battles have ever taken place upon its soil, but yet its history is filled with stirring events and with heroic achievements. And to-day, is not every soul impressed with the sweet memories and the hallowed associations that cluster around this sacred place? On this spot in the Old South Church a devout and patriotic people worshiped God after the manner of their fathers for 170 years Here the lone messenger from Lexington announced the opening of the Revolutionary War and called the people to arms. Here the immortal Declaration of Independence was first read to the people of Worcester by Isaiah Thomas.

Near by the artillery thundered a welcome to General Washington upon his visit to the town after his inauguration as president of the United States, and likewise to General Lafayette in 1834 when he passed through the city on his visit to the country he had helped to liberate a half century before. Within sight stands the modest monument which commemorates the services of the brave Timothy Bigelow in the Revolutionary struggle, and also the more imposing monument which records the names and heroic actions of the sons of Worcester who died in the service of the republic in the late Civil War, and which speaks in silent but impressive eloquence of the glory, the romance and the sacrifices of brave and patriotic warriors. Near by stands the old City Hall, which is soon to be abandoned and demolished. It is not a pretentious edifice, and makes no claim to architectural beauty, but it has been the governmental home of a free people for three-quarters of a century. Within its walls have been enacted the ordinances and decrees which have marked and guided the steps of our municipality since its erection. It has been the rostrum and the arena for great political debates and battles. It has witnessed the first meetings and conventions of earnest and true-hearted men, impressed with the wickedness of human slavery, and imbued with the belief that its extension into the territory of the United States would tarnish the fame and honor of the republic. It has resounded with the fervid and lofty eloquence of many of the great men of the nineteenth century. It has echoed with the strains of sweet music and the soul-stirring songs of Jenny Lind. It has listened to such noted representatives of literature, temperance and religion as Thackeray, Higginson, Father Mathew, Theodore Parker and John B. Gough. It has heard the florid and passionate eloquence of Louis Kossuth, Rufus Choate and John A. Andrew. It has heard the masterly and persuasive oratory of Webster, Everett, Winthrop, Sumner, Wilson, Banks, Benton and Abraham Lincoln. It has heard Frederick Douglass, John Brown, Garrison, Phillips, Hale and the Fosters plead the cause of the slave. And it has often heard our local orators argue causes of interest to Worcester, and some of these, like Davis, Lincoln, Allen, Bullock, Devens and Hoar, are worthy of mention in connection with the great orators and statesmen of the world.

As we bid it farewell, let us do so with reverence and respect, and with the feeling that it is going the way of all the earth. A great king who had been presented with a gold ring once asked the wisest of his counselors to cause to be engraved thereon the statement of the most obvious and universal truth in nature. The counselor in a few days returned the ring to the king with this inscription on it: "This, too, shall pass away." So this magnificent and massive hall, the land whereon it stands, and we, too, shall pass away.

"Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Nevertheless, if we are faithful and equal to our opportunities, we can leave footprints and influences of an ennobling nature that will help the onward march of mankind in after years, as we have been helped by the noble lives and good deeds of our ancestors, who handed down to us the blessed heritage of liberty and good government. God be praised for their unfaltering courage, their holy living, and their exalted characters. To-day I seem to see their venerated forms pass before us in a procession wherein march those whose hands grew callous with the hard work of the first settlement and their hearts brave in Indian warfare; those who afterward toiled in field, office and shop, in building up the industries of this great city; those who in professional life promoted the cause of education, religion, medicine and jurisprudence; those who, endowed with fine instincts and tastes, advanced the art of music, painting, achitecture, invention, and science in all its forms; those who aided the progress of civilization by writing, by eloquence and by public service in the halls of legislation; those who sought liberty in union and the country's honor by service in warfare; and those who bore the children, rocked the cradles, and made homes pure and happy. This is a long procession of men and women who did what they could for Worcester and for the uplifting of humanity everywhere, and their brows are radiant with the stars of glory. I love to think of them as now living in the realms of paradise, where

> The great intelligences air
> That range above our mortal state,
> In circle round the blessed gate,
> Received and gave them a welcome there.

As we think of all they did for us and the world, may their noble example inspire us with the firm determination to leave this city a cleaner and better place to live in than we found it, with better ordinances, better schools, better homes, better highways, better manners and customs, and better morals and religion. To strive for this consummation is surely our duty, and in such work we will find joy and "the peace that passeth understanding," and causes "death itself to be swallowed up in victory."

> Oh, beautiful my country, be thine a nobler care
> Than all the wealth of commerce, thy harvest waving fair;
> Be it thy pride to lift up the manhood of the poor,
> Be thou to the oppressed fair freedom's open door;
> For thee our fathers suffered; for thee they toiled and prayed;
> Upon thy holy altar their willing lives they laid.
> Thou hast no common birthright; grand memories on thee shine;
> The blood of pilgrim nations, commingled, flows in thine;
> Oh, beautiful our country! round thee in love we draw,
> Thine is the grace of freedom, the majesty of law!
> Be righteousness thy sceptre, justice thy diadem,
> And on thy shining forehead be peace, the crowning gem.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building is built of pink tooled Milford granite, in the style of the early Italian Renaissance, which was selected by the architects as being the most in harmony with the spirit of modern times as it should find expression in a municipal structure. Noted authorities have been quoted freely in the endeavor to produce harmony. The building is 219 feet long and 85 feet wide. From the grade line to the top of the cornice it is 65 feet in height, and the graceful Florentine tower rises 205 feet above the street. The construction is fire-proof throughout, and the red tile hip-roof rests upon a framework of steel.

There are sixty rooms in the building used for the thirty-five offices for the various departments, etc. The interior finish of the offices is in quartered oak with furniture to match, with the exception of the mayor's apartments, which are finished in mahogany. The floors of the corridors are paved in mosaic. The floor space of the aldermanic chamber is 30 x 40 feet and the council 50 x 24. Both have galleries.

Among the firms who have contributed to the furnishing and equipment of the building are the following: Counters, tables, wardrobes, cupboards, and special order desks, Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; working desks (flat and roll-top), Derby Desk Company; interior vault work, St. Louis Art Metal Company, and Office Specialty Company, Rochester, N. Y.; exterior vault work, doors, Morse Safe Company; chairs, Shattuck & Morgan Chair Company, Bedford, Ohio; Vienna chairs, imported; mayor's furniture and council and aldermanic chairs, Clifford & Johnson; carpets, equally divided, W. J. Hogg and M. J. Whittall; curtains and fixtures, E. G. Higgins & Co. and P. Marr; electric and gas fixtures, Mitchell Vance Company, New York; heating and ventilating, gas piping, Washburn & Garfield; plumbing, I. N. Tucker; electric work, Plummer, Ham & Richardson; granolithic sidewalks, G. W. Carr, Worcester; drawing tables, Morse Machine Company, Rochester, N. Y.; umbrella stands and cabinets for laboratories, Henry Brannon; clocks, Howard Company, Boston; lettering on offices, Stenberg & Company; elevators, Elektron Elevator Company, Springfield.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE act incorporating Worcester as a city was signed by Governor George N. Briggs on the 29th day of February, 1848. This specific date not appearing in the calendar of 1898, and the time of year not being suitable to an adequate observance of the municipal anniversary, the semi-centennial celebration was postponed to a more auspicious season, and June 20th, 21st and 22d were appointed, the two first days to be given to a regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, under the management of the Quinsigamond International Association, to be followed on the 22d by a grand civic and trades procession in the forenoon, and musical exercises and historical addresses on the Common in the afternoon. The procession on the morning of the 22d was fully carried out, but a sudden change in the weather at noon compelled an adjournment of the other exercises, which were held in Mechanics Hall on the evening of Friday, June 24.

A feature of the semi-centennial celebration was the regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, under the auspices of the Quinsigamond International Regatta Association. The original intention had been to devote two days to this, but later it was decided to have all of the races the same day, June 21.

Perfect weather favored both contestants and spectators, the water conditions were all that could be desired, and excellent management marked the programme throughout.

The races were begun in the forenoon; excepting an intermission at noon, they were continued until evening, and those of the afternoon were witnessed by upwards of 5,000 people. They consisted of canoe and shell racing, singles, doubles, fours and eights, and some most spirited and interesting contests resulted. Old boating men say that the final race, in which the Worcester High School eight defeated the famous Weld (Harvard) crew and made a new lake record, was the most stubbornly fought and most exciting contest they had ever witnessed.

It was a successfully conducted regatta, and at its close Mayor Dodge presented valuable trophies to the winners at the rooms of the Waehusett Boat Club.

The grand civic and trades procession on the morning of Wednesday, June 22, under the efficient direction of Major E. T. Raymond, chief marshal, assisted by Captain Levi Lincoln, chief of staff, was a great success. It was participated in by the Grand Army and other military organizations, the pupils of the public schools, many secret and other societies, trades unions, and a fair representation of the business interests of Worcester.

Mayor Dodge reviewed the line as it passed on the return from the south end from a stand erected close up to the sidewalk at the front of the City Hall. Occupying seats on the platform were members of the City Government, city officials and invited guests. The stand was brightly decorated with bunting. Directly over the mayor's party a crimson heart, the seal of the city, rested between a glory of American flags.

As the head of the line reached the stand in returning, Mayor Dodge rose in company with Chief Drennan, and greeted each salute in the entire line, standing uncovered most of the time. Chief Marshal Raymond reviewed the line at the intersection of Front and Main streets, the marshal and aids of each division dropping out to review their respective commands.

From Lincoln square to Claremont street the line of march was a blaze of color. Flags of every size and quality fluttered in the gentle breeze, and the picturesque flag of Cuba was frequently found alongside its protector, the glorious old stars and stripes.

The pupils of the schools in the south end of the city were given an excellent opportunity to view the parade through the kindness of Congressman Joseph H. Walker. The large lawn fronting his house at the corner of Main and Ripley streets was given over entirely to the school children from Woodland, Freeland, Downing, Canterbury, Cambridge streets and other schools. The children were under the care of their teachers, and none enjoyed the parade more than they.

EXERCISES IN MECHANICS HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24TH.

The hour set for the exercises was 8 o'clock, but half an hour before that time the Worcester Brass Band took up its place on the floor of the hall at the front of the platform, from which position it gave a delightful concert during the arrival of the audience, which included several of the old voters of 1848, leading citizens in all walks of life, and city officials. A few minutes before 8 the pupils of the high schools, who were to sing, took their places on the platform, and they made a pretty background for the dark-clothed speakers of the evening

and the party that accompanied them, the young ladies of the chorus being gowned in summer dresses of bright and varied colors.

It was a few minutes after 8 when Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., ascended the platform, his appearance being the signal for a hearty burst of applause, which continued while the following were taking their seats: Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas Griffin, D. D., Frank P. Goulding, Esq., Colonel William S. B. Hopkins, ex-Mayor Edward L. Davis, ex-Mayor Henry A. Marsh, ex-Mayor A. B. R. Sprague, President Burton W. Potter of the Board of Aldermen, and President Frank B. Hall of the Common Council.

The exercises opened with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," played by the band, and then Mayor Dodge introduced the Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas Griffin, who offered the following prayer with much fervor and earnestness:

O almighty and eternal God! Creator and Lord of heaven and earth! one only God in three divine persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, we profoundly adore Thee, and reverently approach Thy throne to offer our homages of love and gratitude. We thank Thee for the manifold blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us in the half century of our municipal life, for the material prosperity wherewith Thou hast enriched us; for the industrial development which sets our city high in state and nation, and wafts its name in honor to far-off lands. We thank Thee for the superior educational advantages which the people possess and enjoy, for the large benevolence and expansive charities which proclaim a common brotherhood in Jesus Christ, by whom we are taught to address Thee under the endearing name of Father.

O Lord God, by whom all things are rightly ordered, we thank Thee that Thou didst direct the footsteps of the pioneer settlers to this chosen spot, and didst imbue them with courage, thrift and unfaltering hope and trust in Thee. And now, O merciful and loving Father, from Thy holy heaven graciously look upon us. Be attentive to our prayer; may Thy blessing be upon this people and all dwellers within these walls from generation to generation.

O God, from whom proceed all holy desires, righteous counsels and just works, inspire our representatives in council assembled with the spirit of righteousness, of honor and of justice. Endow the chief executive with heavenly wisdom to know the things that are well pleasing in Thy sight, and enable him to perform them with all his strength.

Lord God of hosts, mighty and strong in battle, kindle and cherish in our hearts a patriotic ardor that, next to our love for Thee, may be placed our love of country. Make our flag for evermore the symbol of freedom, of justice and of clemency. Inscribe on its folds the heavenly message, "Peace and good will." Flash it out in Thy blessed light to the nations of the earth, and so make us partakers in the mission of Thy Son, Jesus Christ.

The light of Thy countenance, O Lord! is signed upon us; Thou hast given gladness in our hearts; Thou hast crowned us as with a shield of Thy

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good will. Our exultant, grateful hearts in swelling accents proclaim Thy praise. Give praise, O ye heavens, and rejoice, O earth; ye mountains, give praise with jubilation. Praise, honor, glory, power and benediction be Thine, O adorable Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, forever and ever. Amen!

MR. GOULDING'S ADDRESS.

Man is a creature of memory and prophecy. And although, in looking before, his hopes generally outrun the tardy pace of reason, yet he is always anxious to find in experience some solid ground to justify his brightest expectations for the future.

Hence our joy and exultation over the achievements of our ancestors arise not alone from the fruits we are enjoying, but also from the assurance they afford that we, too, may tread the lofty path and win a splendid renown. Our most familiar psalm of life places the value of great men's lives in the circumstance that they remind us how sublime we can make our own lives.

We pause to-day on the midway summit of the city's first century to look back for a moment over the path we have trod, to count our gains, to read a lesson, to gather an inspiration. We would profit by experience, and find a chart to guide our future course by penetrating the deeper meaning of the recorded time now closed forever. If there are principles and forces underlying and controlling the destinies of men, we would find them out, as far as possible, and learning how far our fathers recognized those principles and were faithful to them, read the true import of all their successes and their failures. Our eulogies will have a significance in proportion to our understanding of the spirit in which the founders of our local institutions wrought.

On such an occasion, and to the end indicated, of course, no theme could be so appropriate as a complete and faithful narrative of the life of the fathers who stood at the turning-point of our history, when the moderately sized town of 1830 to 1835, influenced both by circumstances and by men, set its face towards the rising sun, and began the remarkable progression which has placed it among the great cities of the land.

But such a narrative of a people's life is not to be lightly attempted by the unskillful. The story-teller who would essay the tale of a people's life for such an occasion must be an artist in his craft. His mind must not only be stored in rich abundance with all the wealth of incident and fact, but he must also possess the historic imagination, the insight to discern, and the faculty to portray character and to discover the less apparent causes and impulses that determine the emotions of men.

Happily, nothing in this occasion makes any imperative demand upon me to attempt such an impossible task. Neither the time at my command in preparation or delivery, nor any personal qualification would permit entrance upon that ground.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the town's incorporation called into requisition the famous talents of your great citizen, whose fine

eloquence traced with sufficient detail the steps of our progression as a community, and assigned with clear judgment and unerring insight the principal causes which have produced the marvelous results that now so powerfully stir our patriotic enthusiasm and pride. And the recent dedication of your new City Hall has furnished the occasion for adequate and ample review of the principal municipal events that have marked the progress of your city.

A far less ambitious attempt on my part will satisfy all demands this day makes on me.

I would direct attention to two or three of the leading characteristics of the generation of men who constituted the founders of modern Worcester, and trace in briefest outline what seems to me the connection between those characteristics and the results wrought out in the material greatness and primacy of Worcester, and what may be called the moral attributes of the community, in the transferred and secondary sense in which the term is applicable to a community or a race.

We cannot draw too sharp a line in assigning the beginning of the citys' life. The statute of 1848, chapter 32, no more marked the city's birth than did the revision of 1866 or that of 1893. Each act changed the form of government, and the first most radically. But it was a mere record of an accomplished event. The city, in its life and spirit existed before, as well as after, the act of the Legislature. The transformation which was to be, within the lifetime of men then and now living, so striking and wonderful, began in the 30's, and in 1848 was in progress with constantly accelerating speed.

The causes of the marked change which came over the spirit and form of Worcester in the early 30's, marking its destiny as the centre of great and varied industrial enterprises, have been frequently exploited, and are too familiar to require more than a passing notice. The Blackstone canal belonged to a dying type of public highways. It perished almost before it began to live, and was superseded by instrumentalities so swift and powerful that we realize with difficulty how its antiquated and sluggish methods, its leaden-paced and cumbrous vehicles could have been the occasion of awakening a new life in this community. But the creeping boats which bore the materials and the products of trade and industry between the sheltered inland and the boundless deep were to our fathers like winged messengers of promise and harbingers of coming greatness to Worcester. The quick-witted and much scheming denizens here saw in the slow but easy moving craft the opening possibilities of their locality. They were transported beyond the ignorant present and felt the future in the instant. The founders of modern Worcester were the generation on the stage of action twenty years before the first charter was passed, and we are to look at the men who directed affairs from 1830 to 1860, for the agents who molded this city into the permanent form it took, and made possible its present rank and standing.

Like all men who have achieved something great and noble and permanent, these men are extremely interesting characters. Biographical notices

and anecdotes of them always disclose something individual, racy and peculiar. They are like the Homeric characters, distinct, clear-cut in outline and detail, with no blurring of the image presented to the eye, exactly focussed and differentiated.

There were, of course, in old Worcester a few men of more than local celebrity, men whose intellectual pre-eminence, eloquence and general ability had attracted wide attention, and whose services in high and responsible positions have been long and honorable.

But these were not the men, I think, who gave the key-note to the new life of the town.

The honor of founding Worcester anew must be accorded to the mechanics and artisans, the manufacturers and business men of that generation, for they embodied each of them the description implied in all those terms. And, I think, the first quality that attracts attention as we try to reproduce in our study of imagination their form and pressure, is their practical business sense and sagacity. First of all, they knew how to accomplish a concrete result by conformable concrete means.

The ringing challenge of common-sense met every proposition and every scheme of policy, and unless it could give the countersign and justify itself to the apprehension of hard-headed, unsentimental brains, no project was likely to get any permanent footing.

It goes without saying that this practical business sense took into constant account the *vis inertiæ* of things, and recognized the indispensable requisites of industrious habits and strict economy which were conspicuous virtues then and afterwards of the founders. Their ideals and their conduct were conformable to the multiplication table and other plain laws, as Carlyle says.

Another part of this practical sense was a shrewd Yankee secretiveness even to the point of scant sociability, as to their own affairs.

When Lincoln attempted in 1832 to make a compilation of the industrial enterprises of Worcester, he found himself obstructed by the jealous secrecy with which the various proprietors guarded the inside facts of their business, and was obliged to abandon the project in despair. We smile when we read, over the signatures of men since famous as the founders of giant industries, plaintive notes deprecatory of too inquisitive examination of their little plants, as if they feared they were too feeble to stand competition.

This practical competency and genius for "getting there," to use a slang phrase, was also a general characteristic of the earlier and later settlers of New England. The Pilgrim fathers themselves, with all their exalted purposes to brave all dangers and dare and endure death itself in the desert to gain the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, possessed in no small measure the practical and business faculty, which is in its last analysis the capacity to look at facts as they are, and not as one might wish or hope or dream they might be.

Senator Hoar, in the address before referred to, has shown by ample instances that this region was the home of the inventor. I have sought to lay some emphasis on a trait of character which distinguished the leaders

of these cunning contrivers of useful inventions and which is often supposed to be lacking to some extent in the inventor.

Another characteristic of the founders was their hospitality to new ideas.

Worcester has always been a liberal city. Persecution for opinion's sake, whether by pains and penalties of the law, or by social ostracism or boycotting, or other uncivilized means and methods, has had little place here. And this quality and disposition has been a guaranty of enlightened progress here, as it always was and always will be a guaranty of light and progress wherever it prevails. It is of far less consequence what ideas a community starts with than that it should be free and open-minded to hear new ones. Not that all new ideas are necessarily right. The point is that they are not necessarily wrong because new. And honest opinions are entitled to a hearing once at least.

The degeneracy of Spain is not due to her views on religion or politics. It is due to the fact that for centuries she closed the door to all new opinions of any kind and extinguished all initiative in the flames of the inquisition. The repression by violent or oppressive measures even of manifest error, is fatal to all progress, as it extinguishes at length the very spirit of free inquiry.

Mr. Fiske says of the Spanish inquisition that "it was a machine for winnowing out and destroying all such individuals as surpassed the average in quickness of wit, earnestness of purpose and strength of character, in so far as to entertain opinions of their own and boldly declare them. The more closely people approached an elevated standard of intelligence and moral courage, the more likely was the machine to reach them. It worked with deadly efficiency, cutting off the brightest and boldest in their prime, while the duller and weaker spirits were spared to propagate the race."

And there is an intolerance which falls far short of the grim savagery of the holy office, but which may be very potent to restrain and compress into a dull conformity the opinions of men, and to stamp out alertness and progressiveness of mind. But here that kind of spirit was ever conspicuous by its absence. The diversity and variety of our industrial pursuits have had their counterpart in the variety and contrariety of opinion, which have consented to abide together in mutual respect, and, differing however greatly in many things, yet welded together and harmonized by a common love of city, state and nation.

Among the earliest to be affected by the schism which rent in twain the Calvinistic orthodoxy of the last century, Worcester felt no alarm when the most ancient of the Christian churches, under the benignant leading of Father Fitton, took the first steps in that unbroken progress which has marked its local history. And I think I shall command the unanimous assent of all the members of that communion when I say that whatever may be true as to some few individuals, or as to some extremely limited periods of time, no permanent policy of the city has ever shut them out from equal privileges and honors on account of their faith.

It was this spirit of tolerance, this hospitable fairness of mind, which welcomes reasonable discussion of all new ideas, as much as the central and accessible position of the city, that early made it the scene of the anti-slavery agitation or even the birthplace of that movement. It is not to be supposed that Worcester opinion was unanimous on that subject. The contrary is true. The conservative and even reactionary view was strongly held until the logic of the great war had converted everybody to abolitionism.

Along with their practical hard-headed business sense and their liberality in matters of opinion, these founders of the new and modern Worcester had sufficient ideality on the one hand and conservatism on the other to appreciate the indispensable importance of education.

Welcoming with perfect openness of mind all new knowledge and wisdom, they proposed that their children should be adequately instructed in the knowledge and wisdom of the past. And their clear conception of the practical necessity of suitable tools, appliances and means in order to attain any worthy end, mechanical or other, inspired them with the determination that whatever was needed to furnish their children's minds with all recorded knowledge, and train their powers to the highest point of efficiency, God willing, should not lack. Hence the number and excellence of the educational foundations of the city. The educators, the school-masters and school-mistresses of Worcester have always constituted a most important part of her civic life, and, I need not say, have maintained an honorable rank among their craft throughout the land.

The scores of elegant and commodious public school-houses with their hundreds of cheerful school-rooms filled and even overflowing with tens of thousands of children, under the best of instruction, the vast and increasing annual outlay uncomplainingly borne by the taxpayers, sufficiently attest the present devotion of the city to the cause of public education, and the present condition is but the natural growth from the seed sown by the fathers. And time would fail me if I undertook even to glance at the glittering circle of great institutions of learning which crown the lovely hills around; the jeweled girdle of our fair young city, richer, rarer and more precious than all the fabled wealth the gorgeous east could bestow. Our noble Public Library, now intelligently administered so as to be an integral part of our public educational system, as it is ancillary also to all private pursuit of knowledge, is another institution endowed and fostered by the munificence of one of the founders in the very spirit of his compatriots, and is, in its history and development, a striking illustration of this devotion to sound learning and useful knowledge which I select as one of the leading traits of the fathers.

This beautiful hall, into which the caprices of the summer weather have shifted these exercises, is an illustration, a type and epitome of my theme, and embodies in its springing arches, its firm supporting pilasters, its ample and useful spaces, and in all the exquisite grace and harmony of its architectural lines, a suitable expression of the qualities I am ascribing to the founders. It is in itself an enduring monument to the courage, per-

severance and genius of the mechanics, artisans and business men of Worcester; and it has been a temple sacredly dedicated to free inquiry, free opinion and free speech, an academic retreat where the great teachers, lecturers, orators and artists of the world have imparted to all the people the best culture and learning of the age.

Practical business sagacity, the ability to manage affairs, to subdue the hard conditions which beset the struggle for existence, and to endow human life with a convenient plenty, open-minded liberality, hospitable to all new ideas which could gain a foothold by fair reasoning, devotion to useful learning, — these were among the leading traits; these were the motives, the property and spirit which characterized the founders and promoters of our city.

Their motto might well be that which Macaulay describes as the key of the Baconian philosophy, "utility and progress."

The results of their work, the fruition of their spirit, lie before you, written in letters of living light, as a part of the history of the country.

These men "wrought in a sad sincerity," and it may well seem that the very insensate elements from which they forged their designs consciously grew into the form the city has taken.

When Themistocles, the great Athenian commander, was asked at a feast to touch the lute, he drew himself up and haughtily replied that he could not fiddle, but yet he could make a small town a great city.

In all probability Themistocles had but a very imperfect appreciation or rather no appreciation at all of the real greatness which was in store for the city he had saved in battle. The greatness of Athens, which alone he could understand, referred to the number of hoplites and light-armed troops she could set in the field, the number and strength of the triremes she could man, the strength of her walls, the number of her allies and tributary subjects, her financial resources, her commercial and maritime importance, and her general authority and influence among the states of Greece. But how transitory was all that! How puny and trifling seem all the military prowess and maritime greatness of Athens, in view of the swift and overwhelming disasters which swept over her, even while those who could remember the person of Themistocles were still alive!

But there was a greatness of Athens totally concealed from the apprehension of Themistocles, but which can never perish from the memory of men. The glories of the Periclean age, the literature and the art of Athens, the names of Herodotus, Thucydides, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Demosthenes of Phidias and Praxiteles are the heritage of the world. They and their works, even in the incomplete and fragmentary condition in which they have emerged from the desolation of many centuries, preserve forever the name and history of the small town which Themistocles thought he had made a great city.

Our fathers did not aim to establish a great city possessing primacy, dominion and masterdom. They knew how to make a small town become a great city, but the means they wrought with and the results they sought were the means and results of peace, the agencies of faithful industry,

practical sense, equality of right in matters of opinion and conduct, and the impartial diffusion among all the people of the blessings of learning and the priceless boon of liberty.

But are the results accomplished by these our local heroes wholly unworthy to be considered in comparison with those directly traceable to the victory of Themistocles over the hosts of Xerxes? The city our founders have made out of a small town probably contains a larger population than Athens in her highest estate, certainly a larger free population.

In all the useful arts and sciences, in physical power, in material wealth, in everything that goes to make the external life of man comfortable, safe and agreeable, we are twenty-four centuries in advance of that famous city. Who does not believe we are at least as far as that in advance on the scale of humanity and morality? Our relative significance and historic fame are as nothing compared with the mother of arts and eloquence. But that is because the whole civilized world has moved forward and upward. We are but members of a mighty empire based on human liberty. We are a unit in a vast group of like communities, each presenting so many precisely similar features that any attempt to discover and dwell on the points of difference would press out local patriotism beyond the bonds of reason.

But I am not aware that the blessings which a noble and devoted ancestry have left as a rich heritage for us here, are any less worthy of our recognition and gratitude because a hundred or a thousand other communities of our brethren of the same race and nation have a like tale to tell.

No; viewed in relation to all the other cities of our reunited and happy land, we are but a microcosm and a type. Our history is but a repetition, a variety of the same species of a history common to all. But it would seem to be the part of reason to try to realize the extent of our advantages and opportunities, and blessings not less, but more because they are shared in some large measure throughout the land.

The half century which now closes on the city's life has been packed with great events. The drama that has unrolled its scenes before your eyes has never been surpassed in human interest in all the history of the world. You have not only beheld the marvelous expansion of your own municipality to dimensions tenfold greater than at the beginning in population and wealth, but you have also seen your whole country advancing with giant strides and spreading its dominion over and occupying with its teeming millions of happy people vast areas which were then desert wastes and inhabited only by wild beasts and roving and barbarous tribes.

You have seen thousands upon thousands of miles of railroad bind with a network of rapid intercommunication all sections of the Union. Almost within that period you have seen the invention of the electric telegraph, and altogether the boundless application of that wonderful agent to all the astonishing uses by which it now ameliorates the condition of mankind.

You have seen the political fabric of your country trembling on the verge of dissolution under the stress of a great Civil War, and passing through that storm, becoming strengthened, consolidated, and welded anew into a

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government far more authoritative than ever before, without the slightest tendency to oppress even the humblest citizen.

And in all the relations of war and peace, you have seen the sons of Worcester, true to the traditions of their ancestors, displaying a spirit of patriotism and civic virtue beyond all praise.

You have seen the youth of this city, from every calling and walk in life, summoned with sudden alarm from the depths of profound peace by the trumpet call of battle, spring to arms with a perfect valor and constancy never surpassed in the annals of mankind nor in the tales of the mythical heroes of the epic muse. And all that martial virtue you have seen matched by the patient heroism of mothers, wives, sisters and lovers, who have known how to carry the burden of a broken life, sustained and soothed in their lonely pilgrimage by the proud consciousness of their kinship with heroic souls. And recent events have shown that all these virtues still exist unimpaired in the present generation.

In every point of view the past and the present justify our brightest hopes for the future, and great and fortunate will be the destiny of our successors if the hundredth anniversary of the city's corporate life shall dawn as auspiciously as this we now celebrate.

COLONEL HOPKINS' ADDRESS.

Order is the antithesis of chaos, harmony of contention, reason of passion, and, in a sense, law is the antithesis of license. The story of the creation, whether true as written in the Bible, or as written in the rocks, discloses the necessity of adjustment among material bodies before a universe can hang together without discord and crash, and thus only is possible the harmony of the spheres. In life the same rule prevails, for the millions of divergent and selfish interests, becoming discordant, would disintegrate into confusion and ruin if not constrained by controlling regulation. Thus in human affairs there must be artificial regulation—artificial because human—to attain an orderly status of living on this globe. The same law of order which prevents the stars from crashing together, more or less perfectly prevents the interests of men from collision. The first is absolute law because the law of material nature; the latter only so absolute as the imperfect nature of man can develop, establish and enforce. This is government.

If these conclusions are true, certain premises on which they rest, being further analyzed, will disclose evils in human nature, the methods of avoiding which or of redeeming from which become functions of human government. We may fairly assume that the faults with which, to effect order among men, government must deal, lie in the constitution of the individual. We will not stop to discuss the long-mooted question of innate depravity, as theologians have treated it. The evident results, with no inquiry into causes, are enough to appall us. Selfishness, for example, lies at the bottom of every crime. It is not a mere wanton desire to do another

wrong or injury, but the desire to give oneself gratification and benefit that leads one to cut loose from the rules which others observe, and to violate others' rights. Selfishness, jealousy, lustful and greedy desire—these are the traits the entire eradication of which would effect a millennium, the bridling of which is the function of government. They may be constituents in producing wider and greater crimes that ordinarily follow from them, but ultimately they are traits of the individual man. A mob may be worse in the scale of offenses than an assault, but a mob is only a lawless crowd, which would not exist were it not for the lawless men who compose it, and it is lawless only because they are lawless.

Thus we see that the nearer we get to ourselves, the nearer we stand to those conditions which make laws necessary. The common weal demands the protection of persons, of property, of health, of morals, and this protection is attempted by codes of police regulation and criminal statutes which must be uniform and which admit of no elasticity. But in our environment there are a thousand and one problems to be solved every hour in the day that touch individual purposes, plans, hopes and interests in their relation to our neighbors and to special communities which do admit of latitude and of varying determination. These questions touch personal relations and the affairs of home most intimately, and they are nearer to individual man than any other regulations.

Such affairs are not to be determined by some general and inflexible rule, but the adjustment of them is effected only by conference, in which personal assertion and personal yielding result in something in the nature of an agreement. It may be an agreement made by a majority, to be sure, but the acquiescence of the minority after full hearing, so to speak, makes, for the time, at least, a concordant result.

Such problems, because they are home questions, must ordinarily be determined singly and by those most intimately affected by them, and thus they involve most nearly the very individual traits which at bottom have made the restraint of government essential to happiness, and their settlement is often at once the most important and the most difficult part of government. This is local self-government.

It is conceded by the publicists, statesmen and scholars that the most perfect form or method of treating these home questions is found in the pure democracy of the town meeting, which was never more perfected than in the towns of New England.

Our own Jefferson declared, "These wards, called townships in New England, are the vital principle of government, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation."

The French De Tocqueville found that "the public spirit of the local communities is less awakened and less influential" where "the population exercises a less immediate influence on affairs."

The distinguished English observer, Professor Brice, expresses admirably the high importance of local self-government in the affairs of mankind. The towns, he says, "are to this day the true unity of political life in New

England, the solid foundation of that well compacted structure of self-government which European philosophers have admired and the new states of the West have sought to reproduce." . . . . . "Self-government stimulates the interest of people in affairs of their neighborhood, sustains local political life, educates the citizen in his daily round of civic duty, teaches him that perpetual vigilance and the sacrifice of his own time and labor are the price that must be paid for individual liberty and collective prosperity." . . . . . "Self-government secures the good administration of local affairs by giving the inhabitants of each locality due means of overseeing the conduct of their business."

The same idea is carefully expressed by a judicious American writer bearing the sturdy Scotch name, Douglas Campbell. He puts it, "As we have already noticed, the feature of it all that strikes an Englishman most forcibly is the separation of local and national affairs in the administration of the state and the general government. But the township system with its more diverse local self-government is of greater importance. Given that, and the rest of the system follows almost as a matter of course. Every American is a politician, and feels a keen interest in his presidential and State elections, but after all, these are generally of much less political importance to him than the home elections, which determine whether his local affairs shall be wisely, economically and justly administered. General taxation is a trifle compared with that for his schools, roads, bridges and other local expenses. It is in the town meeting that the incipient statesman is formed."

Those persons present who can remember with distinctness the time when the recently removed brick structure on this Common witnessed the deliberations of the town of Worcester under the rural conditions of self-government just described, are not large in number. Nearly every one, however, can recall somewhere and at some time in life the scene presented by a town meeting. What stately decorum marked the installation of a "moderator," as the law makes us call him: that elective ruler of the day who under the statutes is to "regulate the business and proceedings of the meeting, decide all questions of order and make public declaration of all votes passed"; without whose leave "no person shall speak in a town meeting," and at whose request "all persons shall" be silent; who may, after notice, order "a person who behaves in a disorderly manner" to withdraw from the meeting, and may invoke the aid of the constable to eject the contemptuous and "confine him in some convenient place until the meeting is adjourned." Under the guardian supervision and rule of that citizen, in whom his townsmen had thus expressed the greatest confidence for wisdom, caution, common sense, fairness and moderation, discussion proceeded on the needs of their daily life, and determination resulted which in the vast majority of cases was the safest and best. It was a kind of political housekeeping, upon the orderly conduct of which, as in family organization, the happiness of the home depended.

The great trouble with this admirable system of local self-government is that in a community where prosperity reigns, it is necessarily short-lived.

Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it has its limit of practical operation, which is reached in point of time all the sooner where the prosperity is the greater. Yet so great was the trust of the people of New England in the township system that they clung to it as long as it was possible, dreading the change to the organization of cities as one fraught with danger to the good management of home affairs, though rendered necessary by increase of population, accumulation of wealth, and the expansion of business interests.

Thus we find that the town of Boston was allowed to reach a population of 45,000 before it accepted a city charter, and in this second city of the Commonwealth the population had reached nearly 18,000 when, fifty years ago, it took upon itself that municipal government under which it has since been developed to the stature of the present day.

The celebration of the transition from town to civic government, therefore, is in some sense the celebration of an undesirable event in the life of the municipality. The pride in past success, and in the promise of greater achievement still, is shadowed a little by the recognition of the departure from the day of simple security and the embarking on stormy seas. After all, this is no more than the repetition of the history of every man when he comes to maturity and steps forth bravely to meet the seductions of the active world, carrying along with him, as inspirations and defences, a well ordered youth and a mother's prayers and hopes. He assumes the responsibilities of his future amid environments which are beyond his control.

What the dangers are that confront a newly organized city, drawing sharply the lines of contrast between its earlier condition as a town and its features as a city, are too evident to need much enumeration. Nevertheless, I trust you will pardon me a few suggestions. In the first place it is a corporation with methods and limits definitely prescribed by the statute which gives it birth, and the powers of the corporate body are no longer directly exercised by the people who compose it, but by a small representative assembly, which, as experience shows, is more easily controlled in the interest of selfish or unworthy schemes than could the popular assembly whose place it has taken, have been affected.

Here, then, enters the danger of easy corruption—a danger which has much too often ripened to fruition. It may happen that home affairs are no longer treated as home affairs, but as political opportunities, that instead of cultivating neighborly harmony, neighborly strife is fomented for the real purpose of breeding political contest.

Another danger which arises is too great ambition. It is perfectly natural that when the town of yesterday becomes the city of to-day, it looks upon the change in its importance as greater than it really is. A new city is an over-grown town. It is likely to put on airs without recognizing its own awkwardness, as does the growing boy when he graduates from breeches into long trousers. There is a period in this adolescence of cities when the necessity of large and even strained expenditures cannot be avoided, so that all the more over-ambition is a source of great danger. Generally speaking, the fact must also be recognized that in every way the

horizon widens. Growth and enterprise enlarge the ideas of the citizen, increase the character and extent of his demands so that it is not easy, even with judicious circumspection, to keep within reasonable and approved limits.

As the city progresses in its life, all of these features become modified, being sometimes aggravated to the danger point or beyond that point, sometimes controlled and confined within reasonable bounds. If the first is true, the evils of city government become confirmed and scandalous. If the latter is ture, a healthy growth points to an honorable and successful future.

Right here let me use the phrase of Professor Brice, whom I have quoted before, drawing a sharp comparison between municipal merit and demerit: "I do not say that in any of the great European states the mass of the rural population is equally competent with the American to work such a system (local self-government); still it presents a model toward which European institutions ought to tend; while the examples of cities like New York and Philadelphia offer salutary warnings of what municipal governments ought to avoid."

In asking you for a few moments to consider to-day how far Worcester has met the demand put upon her under her changed condition from fifty years ago, I would not be supposed to essay either the pen of an unsparing critic or that of an unthinking eulogist. Though blame is often more useful than praise, praise is vastly more gracious than blame. If we only try to hold an even balance between the two, it seems to me the character of Worcester will remain exalted beyond most cities of her size.

Great demands for public works inevitably press themselves on a new city, and many circumstances conspire at times to swell the need. These are matters which cannot be postponed, and still the meeting them entails large expenditure. The case of Worcester was not only no exception to the rule, but it has been in fact a rather signal illustration of it. The great question of water supply and drainage came early, and of course came together. The inland situation of the city, with only a small and heavily-ponded stream leading to the sea, and even that coming from sources which themselves presented the best opportunity for the supply of water, through almost the whole life of the city, has presented problems bristling with difficulties and loaded with expense. These culminated in the not wholly solved task of sewage purification, which the necessities of the public health devolved on us to solve, not only for ourselves and our neighbors below, but also, in a charitable spirit, for the whole interior of the Commonwealth—but always at our own charge.

The building of new streets and the endeavor to reasonably answer the demand of their repair, and even to reasonably keep abreast with the hue and cry for good roads, instigated to imperious demand as it has been by the invention of the bicycle; the vast increase of the claims of the schools, both for buildings and in the developing system of instruction, and in a greater ratio than the increase of population; the development of a fine system of parks which can never be accomplished so well as in the early

years of a city; the requirements of the poor, and the beneficent establishment of hospitals keeping pace with the demand of the times,—all have received well-merited attention.

The adaptation of the city's convenience and needs to the great problems of the railroad and of local rapid transit, called and still call for much earnest and judicious consideration.

Another consideration pressing on the judgment of the citizens of a growing city, is the expediency of seeing to it that public work of every character is well done, and done to last. This involves a readiness to assume responsibility at the right time and a like readiness and courage to wait and consider long enough, even in the face of pressure, to insure lasting work. There is no such unjustifiable and wicked extravagance as a makeshift—a dishonest and false pretence by which it is sought to satisfy a demand for bread by giving a stone.

Now this brief and very important enumeration of the demand of the young city and the city of to-day is seldom gone over with careful thought by the critics and growlers, and still these are the things that keep up the tax rate, and must do so for a long time to come. No one fails to recognize the inalienable right of men to complain about taxation. That man would be a candidate for immediate translation to the angel world who, although he would not sell his business plant for $50,000, should fail to anathematize the assessors who taxed it on a valuation of $15,000.

In examining the records of a city's government, therefore, we should pay little heed to the fugitive complaints which echo through the street. It becomes us to form thoughtful judgment based on actual investigation.

Now my proposition to-day, fellow citizens, is that on the whole the succeeding city governments since the charter of 1848 have done good and faithful service for the city of Worcester. They have been called to deal with puzzling problems, and beyond question have made mistakes, but who can say they have been other than honest mistakes? They have been called upon to expend millions of dollars, until it has reached millions each year, yet who can say they have been guilty of extravagance? There are probably more instances of timid neglect of opportunity by city governments than of reckless expenditure, and it surely is not open to anyone to truthfully say that they are chargeable at any time with dishonesty.

I suppose that there is no earthly institution that can be worse than a dishonest city government. The opportunity for peculation and jobbery, and the temptation toward them, affecting men who make politics a trade and live by political manipulation, easily get a foothold on city governments if the door be opened to them even a crack. It is then a matter of congratulation that no scandal attaches to the first fifty years of Worcester's City Government. We may find measures and acts to criticise, for with what body of men could we not? But we never will all agree in the same criticism, while we can all agree on honest administration.

So much for the past. Of the present we are a part, and may not hold impartial judgment. What, then, of the future?

It is a pretty serious question for Worcester whether she has not reached that political and municipal stage at which the dangers, which she has kept in good control, are to be enhanced by greater growth, so that the perils of the future require greater guards. This is a thought which should sober us on this festive day, into an anxious and honest consideration of the question whether we shall be able to preserve the creditable purity of purposes which has characterized our first fifty years, through the next like period of time; and if so, how? That one patriotic purpose impels us to unanimous determination that it must and shall be done, cannot for a moment be doubted. But it must be remembered that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that the danger lies in good-natured slackness and inattention, laziness in public duty, and unwillingness to give time and personal effort without pecuniary reward to the public service. The election of men who are mere politicians for the sake of political turmoil, and who are willing to accept an unsalaried office and to perform unremunerated service solely with the idea that in some indirect and dark way, possible perquisites may be presently pocketed, would impose upon Worcester a scandalized character and a corrupt future. The only safety lies in the eager and unselfish care which the citizens can bestow in the selection of their servants, both at the primaries and at the polls. Inspire the citizens of this hive of industry in which we live with the appreciation of the fact that they must personally see to this or be undone—convince them that there is no other alternative—and it will be done.

Now what kind of a municipality as town and city is this on which this future obligation is imposed? Historically and as she stands, she is to be trusted, if ever there was a community worthy of trust. The spires of her churches, on whose altars are lighted the fires of fervent religions of all creeds, harmoniously working in the cause of Christian society, point heavenward all over her broad territory. Prosperous educational institutions, from the university for original research, standing on the frontier of knowledge, the school of science with its eminently practical teachings, the college, the academy, the high school and other free public schools, down to the kindergarten, distinguish her as a centre of learning. She is blessed with citizens who love to advance her institutions and ornament her as a home by generous gifts from their abundance. At all times she has been and is in advance of all causes of humanity and the champion of every good work. What is more important still, she has been and is a typical city of well-paid and respected labor, wherein the wheels of industry and honest toil are never idle, and her streets are lined with those greatest blessings of mankind, the comfortable homes of a great, educated and contented laboring population.

But, above all, she has always been and is patriotically devoted to the country and the flag, and, in its defense in every time of need, she has been ready to freely shed her young blood. Under Bigelow she promptly started her minutemen for Concord, and her citizens stood for the flag with Washington through the Revolution and at Yorktown; her sailors and soldiers stood for the flag with Perry and Decatur on the sea, and with

Jackson at New Orleans; under the lead of a Lincoln, she stood for the flag with Taylor at Buena Vista, and Scott at Chapultepec; under the lead of a Devens, another Lincoln and a Ward, she stood for the flag from Bull Run to Appomattox; and now again in army and navy she stands bravely for the flag that floats over Dewey at Manilla, and Sampson and Schley and Shafter at Santiago.

Is such a city to be trusted with self-government for another fifty years? Rather ask we, can such a city be recreant to the trust? While the concordant voice of her people to-day, being so questioned, gives instant answer of confidence and assurance, may her men of calm thought firmly resolve to undertake in earnest the trust of public duty, that she may be made safe for long years to come. But let them never forget that the city can only be assured a safe riding through coming storms if she keep the astute goddess of science at the lookout, the faithful god of labor at the engine, the goddess of broad learning at the wheel, while the God of heaven remains in command over all.

The exercises closed with singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the pupils of the high schools, and music by the band.

TOWER, LAKE PARK.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF 1898.

THE government of the city of Worcester, in accordance with the provisions of the new charter, which was granted by the Legislature in June, 1893, is vested in a mayor, nine aldermen — three representing the political minority — elected at large, and twenty-four members of the Common Council, three from each ward. Following are biographical sketches and portraits of the mayor, members of the City Council, heads of departments, and other city officials in service the present municipal year.

MAYOR, RUFUS B. DODGE, JR.

Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., mayor of Worcester in 1898, was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, November 24, 1861. He is descended in direct line from Richard Dodge, who came to America from England and settled in Salem in 1638. His father, Honorable Rufus B. Dodge, is a prominent citizen of Charlton and has been representative, a State senator, and a justice of the peace for more than forty years. Rufus B., Jr., was educated in the public schools of Charlton, and Nichols Academy, Dudley, and early exhibited indications of those qualities which have since distinguished him. At the age of twenty he was elected to the School Committee of his native town. He was graduated *cum laude* from the Boston University Law School in 1885, taking a three years' course in two years; was admitted to the bar in 1885, and has since that time practised his profession in Worcester with marked success. He served as an alderman in 1893, 1894 and 1895, and was president of the Board the last named year. He had the distinction of being the youngest man ever chosen alderman in this city. He was elected mayor as a Republican in December, 1897, and has discharged the duties of the office with ability and dignity. He is a ready and effective speaker, and on various public occasions — notably the dedication of the new City Hall — has represented the city with great credit. He possesses the inherited characteristic of independence of mind and action, as proved by his course in relation to certain public matters during his administration. The chapter on the City Charter and Municipal Government in this volume was prepared by him. Mr. Dodge married July 7, 1887, Mary C. Perry of Millbury.

RUFUS B. DODGE, JR.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BURTON W. POTTER.

Burton Willis Potter, president of the Board of Aldermen, was born in Colesville, Broome county, New York, February 8, 1843. His parents, Daniel and Julia Potter, were natives of Vermont. Burton was the second of a family of ten children. When he was five years of age, the family removed to Hartwick, Otsego county, where his boyhood days were passed in working upon the farm, and in obtaining such education as the country schools afforded, which was supplemented by a year's attendance at the seminary in Cooperstown, the expenses of which were paid by his own labor.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company A, 14th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers; served in Virginia, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, where his regiment took an active part in the repulse of Pickett's charge upon the Union lines. After his discharge he entered Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts; graduated there in 1865, and passed two years at Williams College. He then studied law with Honorable William Lothrop of Rockford, Illinois, and with Honorable George S. Boutwell of Boston and at the Harvard Law School. During this interval Mr. Potter taught school in Groton, and one year as principal at the academy in Falmouth, Kentucky, where he was urged to remain, but declined. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and soon after married Fannie Elizabeth, daughter of Alva and Fannie G. Wright of Groton. Seven children are the fruit of this union, all but one of whom are now living.

Mr. Potter represented Worcester in the lower branch of the Legislature for three years, was ballot law commissioner one year, director of the Free Public Library five years, one year as president of the Board, has been president of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, president of the Chamberlain District Farmers' Club, and is a trustee of the Worcester County Horticultural Society; and holds other responsible positions. In 1882 he visited Europe and wrote a series of letters, which were extensively published.

THOMAS J. BARRETT.

HENRY BRANNON.

Mr. Potter is a man of literary taste and ability. He has delivered many public addresses, and has written a treatise on the "Road and the Roadside," now in its third edition, and after the publication of which Williams College conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

Mr. Potter's city residence, "Applecroft," is one of the most attractive estates in this vicinity. He also owns a fine farm in Rutland, Massachusetts, called "Edgelake Farm," on the shores of Muschopauge pond.

Mr. Potter was elected an alderman under the new charter at the December election in 1896, and was re-elected in December, 1897, and was chosen president of the Board for 1898. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES H. HILDRETH, 2D.

Thomas J. Barrett, D. D. S., was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 15, 1865. He was educated in the Worcester schools, and is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. In the practice of his profession in Worcester during the past twelve years he has been very prominent, and in 1892 was appointed a member of the State Board of Registration of Dentistry by the late Governor Russell; re-appointed for three years in 1893, and again in 1896 by acting-Governor Wolcott. Dr. Barrett is an ex-president of the Washington Club, president of the Wapiti Club, and a member of the Elks, and Clover Club in Boston. He has served as a member-at-large in the Democratic State Committee. He was elected an alderman in December, 1897, as a Democrat.

[illegible] P. HUOT.

Henry Brannon was born in England March 7, 1850; was brought while an infant by his parents to Princeton, Massachusetts, and was educated in the common schools of that town. He came to Worcester in 1866, and has been for many years a manufacturer of house and office furniture. He was elected to the City Council in December, 1894, and served in 1895, 1896 and 1898 as an alderman. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES H. MELLEN.

Charles H. Hildreth, 2d, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1857, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Worcester thirty years ago. He is the owner of a large livery and boarding stable on Sever street. Mr. Hildreth served in the Common Council in 1895 and 1896, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1897 and 1898. He has always been a Republican.

DAVID F. O'DONNELL.

Napoleon P. Huot was born at Saint Césaire, Canada, January 9, 1844, and was educated at the academy there. He became a resident of Worcester in 1873. His occupation is that of a merchant. He was elected an alderman in December, 1896, under the new charter, and re-elected in 1897 to serve the present year. In politics he is a Republican.

James H. Mellen is a native of Worcester, born November 7, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of this city. As a politician he has been very prominent during the past twenty-five years, fourteen of which he has been a representative of Worcester in the Legis-

EDWARD J. RUSSELL.

ALBERT M. THOMPSON.

lature of Massachusetts. Of late years he has been interested in real estate and stocks. He was elected an alderman under the new charter in December, 1896, and was re-elected in December, 1897.

David F. O'Connell was born in County Cork, Ireland, February 8, 1858, and became a resident of Worcester in 1863. He was educated in the public schools, at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was elected to the Common Council in 1889, and served seven years; was in the Legislature in 1882 and 1883, and in December, 1895, was elected an alderman, and has twice been re-elected. He is a Democrat.

Edward J. Russell was born October 23, 1833, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was educated in the common schools and at Deerfield Academy. He first came to Worcester in 1854, but did not become a permanent resident until 1868. He is the probation officer at the Central District Court. He was elected to the Common Council to serve in 1895, and to the Board of Aldermen in December, 1897. He has always been a Republican.

Albert M. Thompson was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1844, and received his education in the common schools of that town, and also attended Howes' Commercial College in Worcester. He was a clerk in the post office in Barre five years before he came to Worcester in 1867 to engage in the flour and grain business. He was a clerk for H. Holden, and finally bought his interest, and later, as a member of the firm of Rice & Thompson, engaged in the wholesale flour trade. Mr. Thompson is now a member of the firm of Garland, Lincoln & Co., who do the largest flour and grain business in the city, maintaining two stores on Main street and Lincoln square, and a large elevator at rear of the Union station. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and was elected an alderman under the new charter in December, 1896, and re-elected in December, 1897.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Frank B. Hall. The ancient saying, "Old men for counsel, young men for war," is hardly in keeping with existing conditions. In this enlightened and progressive age, mental grasp and maturity of judgment come early, and in nearly all walks young men of calibre come rapidly to the fore in the cities of this great republic. Worcester is no exception, and the close of its first half century as a city finds a most important position in the local government, that of president of the Common Council, being ably filled by

a young man who is but thirty years of age.

Frank B. Hall is a life-long resident of the city. He was born in Worcester October 23, 1867, and was graduated from the Worcester high school in 1887. The study of law had already been begun by him in the office of Webster Thayer, Esq., in this city, and in the fall of 1888 he entered Boston University Law School, and from the latter he was graduated in the class of '90. He was admitted to the bar June 19, 1890, immediately engaged in practice in his native city, and

FRANK B. HALL.

JOHN R. BACK.

in the eight years since elapsing he has acquired desirable standing in his profession.

In December, 1894, Mr. Hall was elected to the Common Council, an honor never before conferred by the Republican party on a man so young, and each succeeding term since he has been re-elected. In 1897 and again this year he was elected by that body to be its president, and he has the distinction of being by far the youngest president who has ever occupied the chair. For four years, 1885 to 1889, while a pupil in the high school and while studying law, he was page of the Common Council, so that this year is the ninth that he has been connected with the Board. His successive elections attest his hold on the citizens of his ward, and his re-election to the presidency of the Council gives the stamp of approval to his conduct of affairs during his first year's incumbency of the office.

JOHN H. CONNELLY.

Mr. Hall was appointed secretary of

FRANK M. HEATH.

the local Civil Service Board in 1893 by Honorable Charles Theodore Russell. He became a member of the F. and A. M. on attaining his majority, and a 32° Mason when he was twenty-four years of age.

In July, 1896, Mr. Hall married Miss Jessie A. Morse, daughter of Lyman Morse of Worcester.

John R. Back was born in Worcester April 24, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of the city. He is engaged in business as a manufacturer of machinists' tools, being associated with the F. E. Reed Company. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 6 in December, 1895, as a Republican. Member of committees on Education, Legislative Matters, Public Buildings, Central Workshop, and Grade Crossings.

GEORGE F. HUNT.

John H. Connelly was born in Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1855, and came to Worcester in 1861. He was educated in the common schools and spent one year at the high school. He is a journeyman plumber by trade, and a Labor Democrat in politics. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 3 in 1895. Member of committees on Public Buildings, Mayor's Inaugural, and Central Workshop.

AMES HUNT.

Frank Melville Heath was born at Nashua, N. H., September 8, 1852. He received his education in the public schools of Nashua and Manchester, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Manchester. He came to Worcester in 1880 and engaged in the contracting painting business. He is

at present a manufacturer and dealer in paints and similar materials, and does a large business. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 6 in December, 1896, as a Republican. Member of Committee on Lighting Streets.

ALBERT H. INMAN.

George C. Hunt was born in Milford, Massachusetts, April 7, 1859, and received his schooling in that town. He removed to Worcester in May, 1882, and engaged as a clerk in a boot and shoe store. In 1889 he started business for himself in the retail boot and shoe trade in the store at 201 Main street, which he still occupies. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 2 in December, 1896, as a Republican. Member of committees on Military Affairs, Ordinances, and Police.

FRED [illegible] JOHNSON.

James Hunt was born in England January 27, 1833, and was educated there. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, and came to America in 1850, and lived several years in New Braintree, Massachusetts, and Stafford, Connecticut. He came to Worcester in February, 1873, and worked in boot shops until 1886, with the exception of one year—1883—when he was a member of the police force. Of late years he has been interested in the development of real estate and the building of houses at the south end and on Union hill. He was appointed constable by Mayor Harrington, and is now a deputy sheriff. He is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council from Ward 6 in December, 1896. In October, 1898, he was nominated as the Republican candidate to represent Ward 6 in the Legisla-

EDWIN D. KENDALL.

SANFORD C. KENDALL.

ture the ensuing session. Member of committees on Education and Public Buildings.

Albert H. Inman was born in Worcester June 30, 1868, and attended the public schools of the city. He engaged in the iron and steel business at the location in Washington square occupied since 1849 by three generations of the family, his grandfather, Francis H., and his father, William H.; being succeeded in course of years by the Inman Brothers, who carry on the business at the present time. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 1 in 1895 to fill an unexpired term, and has been twice re-elected. He is a Republican. Member of committees on Military Affairs, Streets, Bills in Second Reading, Lake Bridge, and Grade Crossings.

JOHN F. LUNDBERG.

Fred D. Johnson was born April 9, 1863, in Newark, Vermont, and received a common school education. He became a resident of Worcester in 1886. His present occupation is that of a commercial traveler. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 7 in December, 1895, as a Republican. Member of committees on Fire Department, Central Workshop, and trustee of City Hospital.

BERNARD H. McMAHON.

Louis Jones Kendall was born in Barre, Massachusetts, February 17, 1858, and became a resident of Worcester October 30, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and at Howes' Business College. His business is that of a farmer. He was elected to the Common Council from

Ward 8 in December, 1896, as a Republican. Member of committees on Charities, Claims, and Enrollment.

Sanford Clayton Kendall was born in Boylston, Massachusetts, October 6, 1856. He received a common school education. With his parents he removed to Worcester in November, 1871, and he is now engaged in business with his father, Horace Kendall, as an auctioneer and appraiser. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 2 in 1895 as a Republican. He is a member of the Joint Standing Committees on Charities

JOHN H. MEAGHER.

WESLEY MERRITT.

and Street Lighting, Military Affairs, and the Joint Special Committee on the Central Workshop.

John F. Lundberg was born in Sweden August 24, 1857. He received a common school education. He came to Worcester in 1883, and is a publisher of the Swedish newspaper called *Arbetarens Vän*. He was first elected to the Common Council in December, 1892, and served two years, and was again elected in December, 1897. He is a Republican. He is a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Education, and on the Mayor's Inaugural, and of the Standing Committee of the Common Council on Elections and Returns.

PHILIP T. O'CONNELL.

Bernard H. McMahon, councilman from Ward 5, is a member of the committees on Lighting Streets, Sewers, and Enrollment. He is a Democrat.

John H. Meagher was born in Worcester October 8, 1872. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from the high school in 1891, and from the

JOHN R. O'LEARY.

Boston University Law School in 1895. He was admitted to the bar December 23, 1895. At the December election of 1895 he was elected a member of the Common Council from Ward 3, and has served by successive re-elections to the present time. He is a Democrat. He is a member of the Joint Standing Committees on Legislative Matters and the Police Department.

Wesley Merritt, councilman from Ward 7, is a member of the committees on Police and Printing. He is a Republican.

Philip J. O'Connell was born in Worcester December 18, 1870. He gradnated at the Worcester high school in 1889, and at the Boston University Law School in 1895, and was admitted to the bar the same year He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 4 in December, 1895, as a Democrat. He is a member of the Finance Committee and of the Joint Committees on Legislative Matters and the Police, and of the Standing Committee of the Common

ALBERT M. POWELL.

JOHN RIVARD.

Council on Elections and Returns; also of Special Committees on City Hall Dedication, Semi-Centennial Celebration, and the Lake Bridge.

John R. O'Leary was born in Worcester December 13, 1870, and received a common school education. He is a foundryman by occupation. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 4 in December, 1896, as a Democrat. He is a trustee of the City Hospital and a member of the Special Committee on Grade Crossings.

Albert Man Powell was born in Westville, N. Y., August 28, 1856. He was educated in the common and high schools and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has been a resident of Worcester since 1875, and is a manufacturer of machine tools. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 7 in 1895 as a Republican. He is a member of the committees on Finance, Fire Department, Sewers, and the Lake Bridge.

JAMES F. RYAN.

John Rivard was born at St. Simon, County Bagot, Canada, March 6, 1862. He became a resident of Worcester in March, 1882. His business is that of a grocer. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 5 in December, 1896, as a Republican. He is a member of the committees on Water and Ordinances.

JOHN F. SHEA.

James F. Ryan was born and reared in Ward 5. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, spent one year at Montreal College, and was graduated from Holy Cross College. He took up the study of law at the Boston University School of Law, from which institution he was graduated in 1897. He was admitted to the Worcester county bar in June, 1897, since which time he has been practising law. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 5 in December, 1897, as a Democrat. He is a member of the committees on Streets, Bills in Second Reading, Central Workshop, and on the Lake Bridge.

JAMES F. TIMON.

John F. Shea was born July 4, 1871, in Blackstone, and his family soon after removed to Worcester. He attended the

GEORGE F. WALL

public schools of this city. His present business is that of a shipping clerk. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 3 in December, 1897, as a Democrat. He is a member of the committees on Charities, Printing, and Elections and Returns.

James F. Timon has been a life-long resident of Ward 5; was educated in the Worcester public schools, graduating with the class of '88 from the Worcester high school. Continuing his studies, he received an A. B. from Holy Cross College in 1891. Having chosen law for a profession, he entered and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1893, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 5 in December, 1897, as a Democrat. He is a member of the committees on Claims, Mayor's Inaugural, and Enrollment.

George F. Wall was born in Leicester September 13, 1832, and came to Worcester with his father, the late James H. Wall, about the year 1838. He attended the common schools of the town, and learned the tailor's trade of Asa Walker, which he followed in this city, in Norwich, Connecticut, and in Southbridge, Massachusetts, residing in the last-named place twenty-one years. He was at different times in business for himself. He finally returned to Worcester in 1879, and of late years has devoted himself to the care of his father and his own real estate interests in the city. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 8 in December, 1896, as a Republican. He is a member of the committees on Water, Streets, Dedication of City Hall, Semi-Centennial Celebration, and the Lake Bridge.

FREDERICK W. WHITE.

Frederick W. White was born in Millbury in August, 1859, but has lived in Worcester since early childhood. He was educated in the public schools of the city. In 1876 he entered the People's Savings Bank as a clerk, and occupies the position of teller in that institution at the present time. He has served as organist and director of music in various churches for the past twenty years.

FRANK E. WILLIAMSON.

During that time he was at the First Universalist Church thirteen years, at the Old South Church two years, and at the First Baptist Church three years. He has developed a portion of the Merrifield estate on the south side of Highland street, and opened forty lots, increasing the valuation of that section $250,000. Mr. White was elected to the Common Council from Ward 1 as a Republican in December, 1896, and is now serving his second term. Member of committees on Printing, Sewers, Bills in Second Reading, and Central Workshop.

Frank E. Williamson was born in Worcester December 4, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. For a number of years he was cashier for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and is now employed in the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward 1 in December, 1894, and is in his fourth year of service. He is a Republican in politics. Member of committees on Finance, Fire Department, Ordinances, Central Workshop, Dedication of City Hall, Semi-Centennial Celebration, and the Lake Bridge.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Enoch H. Towne, city clerk, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, April 14, 1835, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. He came to Worcester in December, 1859, and for a number of years was engaged in the grocery business. He was a member of the Common Council from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, and president of that body in 1874. He was a member of the Legislature in 1875, and the same year was elected an assessor, in which capacity he served until January, 1877, when he was chosen city clerk, and has served continuously to the present time. By virtue of his office he is a member and clerk of the Board of Registrars of Voters.

ENOCH H. TOWNE.

WILLIAM S. BARTON.

William Sumner Barton, city treasurer, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, September 30, 1824, and removed with his parents to Worcester when he was ten years of age. He attended the common schools, Worcester Academy, and was graduated from Brown University in 1844. Subsequently he studied law with his father, Judge Ira M. Barton, with Honorable Peter C. Bacon, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. After seven years' practice in Worcester, he accepted a position in the Bank of Commerce in Boston, in which he remained from June, 1854, to January, 1872, when he was elected treasurer and collector of taxes for the city of Worcester. He has been treasurer of the sinking funds since 1876, and also since 1872 treasurer ex-officio of all the trust funds of the city.

Arthur P. Rugg, city solicitor, was born August 20, 1862, in Sterling, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools, was graduated from the Lancaster high school in 1879, from Amherst College in 1883, and from Boston University Law School in 1886. He has been a counselor-at-law in Worcester since 1886, and has rapidly advanced in his profession. He served as a member of the School Committee and as a library trustee in Sterling from 1887 to 1889; was assistant district attorney *pro tempore* in May, 1893, and from May to August, 1894, and held the office by appointment from April, 1895, to August, 1897. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Worcester in 1894 and 1895, and president of that body the last named year. He was elected city solicitor in July, 1897, to succeed Colonel W. S. B. Hopkins, who had resigned.

ARTHUR P. RUGG.

Harrison G. Otis, chairman of the Board of Assessors, was born in Worcester September 18, 1835. He was educated in the public schools and at Worcester Academy. He was for many years in the boot and shoe business, first as a cutter, then as a traveling salesman for the firm of Fitch & Otis, and later for Smyth Brothers and for Charles H. Fitch & Co. From 1859 to 1863 he was assistant doorkeeper at the State House in

HARRISON G. OTIS

Boston, during the time that Hon. Alexander H. Bullock was speaker of the House of Representatives, and when Mr. Bullock became governor he appointed Mr. Otis his messenger, but other business compelled him to decline the place. His relations with Governor Bullock were close and confidential, and during these years he studied law in his office.

Mr. Otis was elected an assessor in 1887, and at once chosen chairman of the Board, in which station he has served continuously to the present time. He has made a thorough study of taxation, and is prominent and influential in assessors' gatherings throughout the State; was one of the founders of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors; for four years its president, and for the entire ten years of its existence chairman of its Legislative Committee. He was for many years a member of the Salem Street Congregational Church and treasurer of the society, and is now a trustee of Union Society. He is a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and of other associations.

Amos Milton Parker, assessor, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, September 12, 1839. He is a descendant of Captain John Parker of Lexington fame. He received his education in the public schools of Princeton and at the Millbury Academy. He first engaged as clerk in a store in Oakdale, and came to Worcester in 1856, and entered the employ of A. Y. Thompson, a dry-goods merchant, with whom he remained until the war broke out. He was in service with the City Guards in 1861, and was compelled by serious illness to return to Worcester within a few months, and was never able to again enter the service, although he attempted to enlist twice.

In 1864 he was in the employ of Barnard, Sumner & Co., the leading dry-goods firm in this city, and later in the furniture business in the firm of Parker, Denny & Co. For ten years from 1868 he was general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and afterwards an auctioneer and appraiser for several years, and later was with the furniture house of Putnam & Sprague Company.

AMOS M. PARKER.

GEORGE B. HURLBURT.

During the period 1874 to 1888 his services were in great demand by fire insurance companies throughout New England as an appraiser of damage caused by fire. This gave him large experience in values, thereby peculiarly fitting him for the office he now holds as one of the Board of Assessors, to which place he was elected in 1888, and is now serving his fourth term.

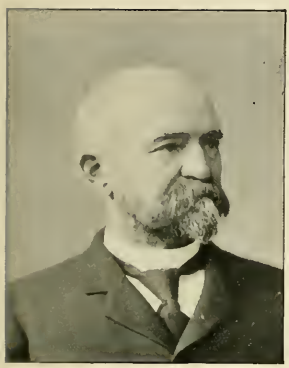
Mr. Parker has twice been commander of Post 10, G. A. R. He is a Free Mason and Knight of Pythias, and is prominent in the Order of the Eastern Star, and Grand Patron of Massachusetts in 1896. He is a member of the First Universalist Church.

George Bennett Hurlburt, assessor, was born in East Pepperell, Massachusetts, March 9, 1864. He was educated in the common schools at Uncasville, Connecticut, and graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1882. He came to Worcester in 1888, and was employed as cashier and bookkeeper for the Pease Machine Tool Company until that concern went out of business, and then entered the employ of George F. Hewett Company as bookkeeper. He was a member of the Republican City Committee in 1892 and 1893, and of the Republican County Committee in 1896 and 1897. He was elected an assessor in January, 1898.

Mr. Hurlburt is a member of Conquest Council, R. A., and also of Worcester Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 56. He was married September 20, 1887.

John B. Bowker, city auditor, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1865. His early years were spent upon the farm in his native town. In 1873 he removed with his parents to Worcester, and was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating at the high school in 1884. He then engaged for a time as clerk in the wholesale provision and produce store of his father, and by his active interest in, and his practical knowledge of, agricultural and kindred matters, soon came into prominence in this region and throughout the State. He was secretary and treasurer of the Central Massachusetts Poultry Association in

JOHN B. BOWKER.



JOHN G. BRADY.

1891 and 1892; secretary and treasurer of the Worcester Milk Association in 1893 and 1894; secretary of Worcester Central Pomona Grange, 1894; secretary Massachusetts Farmers and Cattle Owners' Association, 1895; secretary and treasurer of the Worcester County Agricultural Society from 1893 to 1898 inclusive; and secretary of the New England Milk Producers' Association 1898. He was elected auditor of the city of Worcester June 6, 1898, to serve the unexpired term of J. F. Howell, deceased.

John G. Brady was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 28, 1833. He learned the machinist's trade in the shops of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. Subsequently he was for twelve years an engineer on the road, and later foreman of the corporation shops in Worcester. He was afterwards master mechanic of the Portland & Rochester Railroad, residing in Portland, and then for eleven years master mechanic of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad. He was a member of the Common Council from Ward 1 in Worcester in 1881-2, and was an alderman 1883-5 inclusive. In April, 1886, he was elected water commissioner, which office he still holds.

George E. Batchelder, water registrar, was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, February 16, 1836. He enlisted as a private in Company F, 40th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, at Lynnfield, Massachusetts, August 8, 1862; was transferred to Company B, 12th Regiment, Veteran Reserves, August 26, 1864; mustered out as first sergeant. He came to Worcester in 1869. For many years he was in charge of one of the departments in the Bay State shoe factory. He represented Ward 7 in the Common Council from 1879 to 1883 inclusive, and in the Legislature in 1883 and 1884. While serving his second term he resigned in February, 1884, having been elected water registrar to succeed J. Stewart Brown. While in the Common Council Mr. Batchelder was a member of the Committees on Water, Street Lighting, and Claims, and was conversant with the affairs of the water office when first elected to the place he now holds.

GEORGE E. BATCHELDER.

FREDERICK A. McCLURE.

Frederick Albert McClure, son of Charles E. and Lucinda (Smith) McClure, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, August 1, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1869 he came to Worcester and entered the office of the city engineer, where he acquired much practical knowledge of civil engineering, and other branches during his three years' service. During the next five years he engaged as assistant engineer in the construction of railroads, and from 1877 to 1891 was again employed in the city engineer's office. In 1891 he was elected superintendent of sewers, and served in that capacity until he was chosen to his present position as city engineer in November, 1892, to succeed Charles A. Allen.

Mr. McClure has more than a local reputation as an engineer. He is a member of the Worcester Society of Civil Engineers and other organizations. He was married May 29, 1883, to Ida Evelyn Whittier of Fitchburg, and they have one daughter, Evelyn.

Wright Seth Prior, street commissioner, was born in Underhill, Vermont, March 30, 1867. He was educated in the district schools, Underhill Academy, and at Norwich University, a military school of high grade at Northfield, Vermont. In the latter institution he pursued the regular course in civil engineering, and in the military department attained the captaincy, graduating in 1889. After a short term of service in the city engineer's office in Brockton, Massachusetts, he went south to engage in railroad work in Georgia and Alabama, where he was employed as typographer in the preliminary survey for the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad. Several months of 1892 he was in the city engineer's office in Worcester, and later entered into business on his own account in Atlanta, Georgia, in railroad and city work, which the serious illness of his father influenced him to relinquish, and he returned north and spent some time at his birthplace in Vermont. In 1893 he was again employed by the city engineer in Worcester, and during the succeeding five years was in charge of the field work. He was elected street commissioner Jan-

WRIGHT S. PRIOR.

HARRISON P. EDDY.

uary 4, 1898. Mr. Prior married, October 1, 1896, Mary E., daughter of R. James Tatman of Worcester. They have one child, Helen, born July 4, 1897.

Charles H. Peck, superintendent of public buildings, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 11, 1829. He attended the schools of his native town and also the Millbury Academy. He came to Worcester in 1847 and learned the carpenter's trade of John F. Gleason, and subsequently spent a year and a half in the office of Elbridge Boyden, the leading architect of this section for many years. He was in the building business with Stephen D. Tourtelott for several years. Mr. Peck enlisted in the 51st Massachusetts Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion and served until that regiment was discharged, when he resumed the business of contractor and builder, and continued in it until February, 1875, when he was chosen the first superintendent of public buildings, and has annually been re-elected to the present time.

Freeman Brown, clerk of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1845. He is the son of the late Lyman and Salome (Rich) Brown, and is descended on his father's side from Eleazer Brown, the first settler of Hubbardston in 1737, and his son Ebenezer, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Freeman came to Worcester with his parents to reside April 1, 1849, and was educated in the common and high schools of this city. In 1862 he entered the office of the *Worcester Spy* as a clerk, and in 1874 became a reporter for that newspaper, the entire period of his service covering more than twenty-four years, until in 1886 he engaged as a reporter for the *Worcester Telegram*, and continued for four years in that situation. He was elected a member of the School Board to serve in 1886, 1887 and 1888, and in January, 1891, was chosen to his present position as clerk of the Overseers of the Poor.

CHARLES H. PECK.

James C. Coffey, clerk of the Board of Health, was born in Worcester November 11, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at Howes' Business College. He first worked for F. M. &

FREEMAN BROWN.

N. H. Clark, butchers, a short time; next for the Bay State Shoe Company a year, and then was employed by Hill & Devoe, envelope makers, for about fourteen years, until he was appointed to his present position in January, 1884. Mr. Coffey was elected to the Common Council in December, 1880, and served in 1881 and 1882 and by re-election in 1883, and resigned in January, 1884, to assume the duties of clerk of the Board of Health. While in the Common Council he served on the Committees on Public Buildings and the Fire Department, and was also a trustee of the City Hospital.

James M. Drennan, Worcester's chief of police, has had large experience as an army officer and in police service. After the War of the Rebellion he was, in 1865, appointed by Mayor Ball a deputy marshal, and served during Mayor Ball's term and the first year of Mayor Blake's. The second year of Mayor Blake's administration, he was appointed chief, and filled that office until January, 1872, serving under Mayor Chapin after the death of Mr. Blake in December, 1870, and also under Mayor Earle in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed an officer of the State force, and continued in that station until the reorganization of the State police in 1879. In January, 1880, he again became city marshal of Worcester by appointment of Mayor Kelley, remaining with him during the two years of his administration, and was also chosen to perform the same duty by Mayor Stoddard in 1882. From 1883 to 1897 he was a deputy sheriff, and served during that time under Sheriffs Sprague, Nye and Chamberlain. In 1897 he once more, by designation of Mayor Sprague, assumed the duties of chief of police, and was reappointed by Mayor Dodge the present year, making a continuous service of thirty-three years as an officer of the law, during twelve of which he has been connected with the Worcester police. Under his efficient administration many important changes have been made in the department, the most notable of which was the one of 1897, by which the old organization with a city marshal and two deputy marshals, etc., was superseded by that with a chief of police, deputy chief, two lieutenants,

JAMES C. COFFEY.

JAMES M. DRENNAN.

five sergeants, two inspectors, one secretary, two drivers, one matron, one janitor and 117 patrolmen, which represents the department as it is now constituted. This change in substance was recommended by Colonel Drennan during his former term of office in 1882, and under the new form the work of the department and the improved discipline give increased satisfaction. Worcester to-day is as orderly a city as anyone of its size in the world.

Charles H. Benchley, mayor's clerk, is the son of the late Henry W. Benchley, president of the Massachusetts Senate in 1855, and lieutenant-governor in 1856 and 1857. He was born in Worcester August 6, 1848, and received his education in the public schools of this city and Millbury, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine. He served in the War of the Rebellion as corporal of Company F, 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in the United States Navy from 1869 to 1873. He was a member of the Worcester police force from 1876 to 1882, bookkeeper for Prentice Brothers from 1882 to 1889, and bookkeeper in Rochester, New York, from 1890 to 1892. In 1893 he was appointed to his present position as mayor's clerk. He is a member of George H. Ward Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its commander in 1887. His son, the lamented Lieutenant Edmund N. Benchley, was killed in the battle of San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1st, 1898.

Henry A. Knight, superintendent of street lighting and supervisor of wires, was born in Worcester August 21, 1853, son of Alden B. and Mary J. (White) Knight. The family, through successive generations, have resided in Worcester for more than 100 years. Henry was educated in the public schools of the city, and for several years was in the milk business. Later he became a dealer in coal, and was a member of the firm of Mann & Knight. When the office of superintendent of street lighting was created in 1891, Mr. Knight was chosen to fill it, and in 1895 was also elected supervisor of wires, both of which offices he now holds.

CHARLES H. BENCHLEY.

HENRY A. KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight married, in 1881, Effie J., daughter of Thomas B. and Emily Phelps of Hopkinton, and later of West Boylston. They have one son, Rockwood, born in 1885.

Fred Lincoln Hutchins, deputy collector, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 10, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He was twenty-two years in railroad service, first as telegraph operator, then rising through several gradations to the general charge of the Worcester freight business of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with charge of freight-train men. In 1893 he was appointed deputy collector of taxes in the office of the city treasurer. Mr. Hutchins is much interested in matters of current thought, is prominent and active in the First Unitarian Church, and is general secretary of the North American Volapük Association. In 1896 he became president of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and by his energetic methods has effected a radical change in the character of that institution.

FRED L. HUTCHINS.

THOMAS MONAHAN.

Thomas Monahan was born in Ireland, came to New Brunswick in 1846, and three years later to Worcester. He attended school in this city, and then worked at shoemaking until 1855, when he engaged in the meat business, at first in the employ of others, and finally in 1861 on his own account, and continued in it until he sold out to his sons in 1895. He served two years in the Common Council, and was assessor one year. In 1894 he was appointed inspector of cattle and provisions.

WORCESTER: 1848—1898.

By Frank Roe Batchelder.

FIVE decades have her children kept
Her civic honor free from stain,
While with the world she's laughed and wept,
And shared her country's loss and gain.

Foremost in all that makes for good,
With bounty ranging far and wide,
From the straight path of rectitude
Her feet have never turned aside.

Fecund in wise and generous law,
Her lesser sisters look to her
For high example, void of flaw,
In genius to administer.

The hiss of Scandal's venomed tongue
Dies ere it reaches her confines;
No hint of broken trust has flung
Disgrace upon her large designs.

She toils and ventures, strives and builds,
And seeks to sweeten life for all
The craftsmen of her thousand guilds
Who answer to her every call.

Crowned by the smoke of many mills,
She welcomes workers to her gate;
And in her children's hearts instills
Love for the toil that makes her great.

Proud of her myriad machines,
Her flashing looms, her glowing fires,
Not less to other good she leans,
Not less to gentler art aspires.

Patron of every useful thing,
She sits at Learning's feet, nor finds
Her glory less that she should bring
Her tribute to the might of minds.

So has she made and kept her place,
And taught her name to distant lands,
Her skill the marvel of the race—
Far sought the labor of her hands.

Great where her least result is known,
From her grim, busy factories
Her products go to every zone
In ships that sail the seven seas.

Yet does she make, when all is said,
No product more desired of men,
No brighter chaplet for her head,
Than her grand type of citizen.

In war and peace, in school and shop,
Beyond the knowledge of her name,
Rising insistent to the top,
Those she has bred have brought her fame.

A little while we hold her trust
Till Time sets others in our place;
Let us not see her armor rust,
Nor fear to look her in the face.

When her bright century is run,
Be ours to have our children say
Their service is the better done
For that we render her to-day.

CITY SEAL.

THE WORCESTER OF 1898.

MORE than one hundred thousand souls have a common interest and an equal participation in the privileges and benefits which have resulted from the efforts of the past. In number and combination of advantages Worcester stands unsurpassed among American cities. Its diversity of industries prevents, even in times of general depression, anything like complete stagnation. Its steam and electric railways afford easy local transit and facility of communication in all directions. An abundant and unfailing supply of pure water and an extensive sewer system safeguard the public health. Its numerous and beautiful parks offer areas of recreation. The number and character of its public schools and establishments for higher learning, its public libraries, and its literary and scientific institutions, give facilities for education and culture not excelled if equaled by those of any other city of its size in America. All this and much more can be said. With a valuation of over one hundred millions, its debt of five millions seems not formidable in consideration of the many and great benefits and improvements secured and enjoyed. And unless prophetic vision discloses future universal ruin, nothing darkens the local prospect of the half century to come, or indicates that the onward march will in any degree be slackened or brought to a sudden stop.

In the following chapters the various institutions, forces and influences which are active and prominent in our city of to-day, are treated in detail by able and well-known writers, whose names are sufficient evidence of the reliability and value of the information they impart.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

By Clarence F. Carroll, A. M.,*

Superintendent of Public Schools.

IT may be affirmed without danger of contradiction that no city in America can claim to rival Worcester in the number and variety of its general educational institutions. The following enumeration of these institutions will be of interest: Classical High School, English High School, forty-five grammar and primary schools and ten suburban schools, Worcester Academy, Holy Cross College, Highland Military Academy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester State Normal School, Clark University, other private schools and business colleges.

The great Public Library and the beautiful Art Museum should perhaps be added to the list, and the museum of Natural History and the museum of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, under their present efficient management, may fairly be counted as at least auxiliary educational institutions.

Nearly every one of these institutions, including our high schools and our Public Library, have attained a position of acknowledged leadership. As this statement is intended principally for Worcester readers, and as it is our purpose to celebrate the attainments of our city on the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, it will be my privilege and duty to set forth in some positive form the merit and usefulness of these several institutions which are at once our pride and important sources of our strength.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Of all these institutions, the public schools are naturally nearest to the hearts of the people, and properly claim the place of honor in this history. Moreover, they have been the chief instrument in promoting the intelligence of the people, and we must depend upon them in the future to insure to every home the priceless blessings of an advancing Christian civilization.

The School Committee, under the statutes, has most of the powers of a great corporation. It consists of twenty-four members, one-third

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

CLARENCE F. CARROLL

of whom are elected annually. Ten different committees are charged with the duty of considering and reporting upon most of the new business introduced. Routine matters, for example the purchase of regular supplies, the appointment of teachers, the payment of bills, and the management of special subjects, are left largely with the appropriate committees.

The amount of money disbursed far exceeds that expended in any other department. Every expenditure of money is authorized in advance by the proper committee, and in no other city department can it be shown so plainly whether or not an expenditure is for value received.

The cost per pupil in the graded schools is rather below that of other cities with which we are willing to be classed. This statement would apply also to our high schools, though in view of the large number of pupils in the high schools, the actual cost of high school instruction may be regarded as excessive.

The following have been introduced into the schools as separate branches:

Singing, 1862; drawing, May, 1869; physical culture, September, 1891; kindergarten, May, 1892; manual training, September, 1895; English course in high school. English high school was occupied in September, 1892.

It is difficult for one acquainted with the operation of the school system as we view it at the present time, to conceive of the curriculum in which the studies named above do not appear. In the old school the day was made up almost entirely of reading from a single familiar book, and doing sums, and spelling, and writing in a copy-book. Both history and geography are comparatively recent innovations, and in many of the schools of the Commonwealth would be counted as innovations. To-day every child attains considerable skill in the art of representation with pencil, brush or crayon, or with all three. In the study of nature, drawing is constantly brought into use, and the most limited exhibit of school work is generally a revelation to persons not directly interested in the care of schools. Voices of children put to shame trained choirs in the execution of familiar and difficult music. For at least ten minutes every day, every child in the city below the high school exercises muscles in every part of the body with a view to the development of the body and with the direct aim of increasing intellectual vigor. In some form, study of the world without has a place in every school. Manual training makes it possible for every boy who reaches the ninth grade to learn the elements of mechanic arts. The kindergarten takes the children of the rich and the poor before school age and teaches them the great lessons of politeness and good will.

It brings into life all the best impulses of the child, and gives him an invaluable training in industry and concentration.

CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL, MAPLE STREET.

The English and scientific courses that have almost over-shadowed classical training in the high schools explain in large part the increase in numbers, amounting to more than 200 per cent. within ten years.

In this enumeration it should be added that the liberal introduction of reading matter into every school-room has perhaps accomplished as much as all the other changes mentioned in broadening school curriculum and redeeming it from its severe tendencies.

A parent has now a right to expect the atmosphere of the school-room to be very much like that of the best homes. The changes brought about by the introduction of these new subjects has affected the school both socially and morally. This higher standard is instinctively applied in judging the school not only by parents, but by school officers as well. While the child of human life in the school-room has thus been indefinitely broadened, no friend of the school of ancient days can claim that there is any lack of thoroughness in numbering, writing, reading or spelling.

An exhibit that has just been presented to the public has demonstrated that the art of writing a new hand can be attained almost to perfection by nine out of ten children in a single year. Children can not only cipher with old-time accuracy in division, fractions and percentage, but they easily express themselves independently of slate and pencil in fractional parts, measures, per cents and ratios. Children discuss questions of history and geography with an intelligence entirely unknown in former times. In reading and spelling they have increased their vocabulary a thousand-fold, and have learned to love prose and poetry and song of their own and other times. That the spelling has not suffered is proved by reviewing not a list of words prepared from a speller, but by reading a hundred of the uncorrected papers now on exhibition treating of many different subjects.

This claim would be immodest if it were to be applied simply to the schools of Worcester, but assuming that Worcester holds its place educationally with the schools of a hundred other cities of her class in the country, the statements made in regard to the new spirit of the school-room, the broadening of the curriculum and the improved thoroughness, may be accepted without hesitation by the citizens of Worcester as being within the bounds of reason.

It is claimed by reformers that most of the great desired changes in civilization date from the school-room. Very often these claims are arbitrary, and the authors would define both the method and the process. While they may make mistakes in both of these directions, it remains true that they have never claimed enough in this direction. The quiet, moulding force of the influences — social, industrial, physical, and I may add religious — that are to-day in full operation in the best schools, of which there are many in this city, has never been set forth, much less appreciated, by even the parents of the children themselves.

Instinctively we have grasped the value of the public school. Statutes compel the attendance of all children. The most benighted parent eagerly accepts the boon. Many a struggling family makes

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, IRVING STREET.

extreme sacrifices to swell the great numbers in our high schools and colleges. But words fail us if we attempt to put into words the true meaning of the American school system, and we view its beneficent influences in silent admiration.

The number of teachers employed in the public schools in 1848, when Worcester was incorporated as a city, is as follows: 34 graded school teachers, 5 high school teachers—total, 39. The population in 1848 was about 15,000.

Number of teachers employed in 1873, twenty-five years after the date of incorporation, was: 143 graded school teachers, 9 high school teachers, 7 special teachers—total, 159. The population in 1873 was 47,000.

The number of teachers employed in 1898 is 407 graded school teachers, 62 high school teachers, 15 special teachers—total, 484. The estimated population in 1898 is 106,000.

The following table will show the changes in population, valuation, number of pupils, increase of teachers' salaries, and cost of schools during the last fifty years:

1848–1897.

YEAR.	Population.	Valuation.	No. of School Children.	Cost per Scholar.	Teachers' Salaries.	Total Expense.
1848	15,000*	$8,721,000	3,000†	$4.71	$11,958	$14,800
1850	17,049	11,082,501	3,184	5.56	14,250	18,000
1855	22,284	18,059,000	3,974	6.41	23,795	29,915
1860	24,960	16,406,900	4,820	10.10	25,038	33,500
1865	30,058	18,937,000	5,983	10.95	39,862	51,721
1870	41,105	34,018,450	6,657	16.00*	85,383	105,000
1875	49,317	49,299,781	8,896	20.07	110,345	153,210
1880	58,291	41,006,862	10,887	16.30	112,597	144,406
1885	68,380	52,719,391	12,981	19.80	154,985	213,076
1890	84,655	73,531,060	14,933	22.29	200,400	278,956
1895	98,767	88,080,816	17,935	27.59	297,969	429,631
1897	106,000*	98,520,591	20,004	27.51	326,101	505,542

* Estimate. † Nearly.

The date of occupation of the following school-houses will be of interest:

SCHOOL-HOUSES.	OCCUPIED.
Lamartine,	May, 1868.
Dix,	May, 1868.
Edgeworth,	May, 1869.
Woodland,	May, 1870.
Ledge,	May, 1870.
Belmont,	May, 1871

School-houses.	Occupied.
High School,	January (?), 1872.
Winslow,	1878.
Grafton,	1878.
Lake View,	1879.
Valley Falls,	1881.
Woodland,	1881.
Canterbury,	1881.
Millbury,	1883.
Chandler,	1885.
Gage,	1885.
Freeland,	1885.
Lee,	1885.
Bloomingdale,	September, 1886.
Greendale,	1886.
Ledge,	1886.
Jamesville,	1887.
Adams Square,	1888.
Quinsigamond,	1889.
Salisbury,	September, 1890.
Cambridge,	1891.
Downing,	1891.
English High,	September 1, 1891.
North Worcester,	1893.
Greendale,	April, 1894.
Union Avenue,	April, 1894.
Elizabeth,	September, 1894.
Abbott,	February, 1895.
Ward,	September, 1895.
Dartmouth,	September, 1895.
Upsala,	September, 1895.
Malvern Road,	January, 1897.
Midland,	April, 1897.
Lamartine,	April, 1897.
Jamesville (rebuilt),	September, 1897.
Providence,	October, 1897.
Adams	October, 1897.
Woodland,	Being built.
Canterbury,	Being built.
Harlow,	Being built.

THE WORCESTER ACADEMY.*

The school now known as the "Worcester Academy" was founded under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and incorporated in 1834 as the "Worcester County Manual Labor High School." The school's original plant comprised a tract of sixty acres of land, and buildings erected thereon, at an expense of about $10,000, situated on

* The different educational institutions are treated in order in accordance with the date of their foundation.

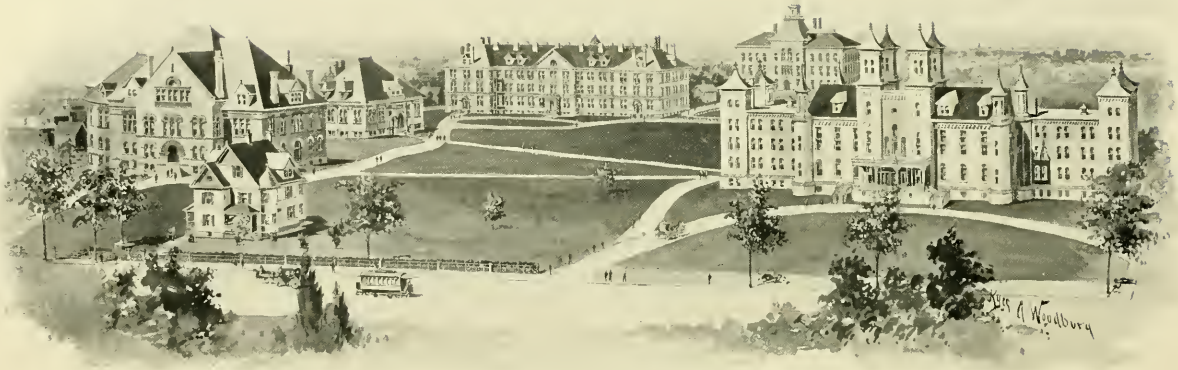
Main street at the point where Benefit street now enters it. This street, indeed, is said to derive its name from the fact that the sale of this original property for the opening of said street at a time when the school's finances were at low ebb, enabled the school to continue its existence in less spacious quarters. As its name would indicate, the school was intended to help young people to pay their own way to an education. The general principles laid down by the founders are thus stated in Lincoln's "History of Worcester," published in 1836: "That the instruction should be of the first order; that strict moral and religious character should be attained; and that every facility should be afforded for productive labor, to the end that education should be good, but not expensive."

It is remarkable how, through all the vicissitudes of its career, the school has clung to these first principles, even to the last; for the boy who pays for his education by the work of his own hands remains to-day a very considerable element in the school's membership.

In its first home the school made for itself a most worthy beginning. Its first three principals were Silas Bailey, Samuel S. Greene and Nelson Wheeler, all of whom afterwards became conspicuous in college and university positions. Some of the students, too, of those early days have attained distinction. Honorable William T. Harris, LL. D., who has won for himself an international reputation as United States commissioner of education, was for a time a student here.

After its really noble beginning came a long period of decline, with frequent changes in the principalship. About 1860 the original plant was sold, and during the next ten years the school continued as a day school simply, occupying the old Antiquarian hall just off Lincoln square. Among the several principals of this period, one is to be noted as having really saved the school's life. Doctor Albert P. Marble, afterwards for so many years superintendent of the public schools of Worcester, during his two years' principalship of the academy successfully resisted a movement to discontinue the school and transfer its funds, then aggregating about $40,000, to the Newton Theological Seminary.

Finally, about 1870, the school again changed its home and moved to its present site on Union hill. Here it became again a boarding-school, occupying what was then known as the "Dale Hospital" (the present "Davis Hall"), a building which had run meantime its own checkered career, first as a medical college, then as a female seminary, and again in the war-times as a soldiers' hospital. In its new home under the principalship of Professor William C. Poland, now of Brown University, and of Nathan Leavenworth, who died in devoted service to his charge, the school gained an impulse toward better things.



WORCESTER ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

Upon the death of Principal Leavenworth in 1882, his work was taken up by the present principal, D. W. Abercrombie, LL. D.,* a man of rare energy, courage, determination and executive ability, and possessed moreover of remarkable powers as a teacher and inspirer of boys. During Principal Abercrombie's brilliant administration of sixteen years, the school has made history for itself so fast and has achieved so remarkable an expansion and development that no brief account can at all do justice to it. The membership of the school has grown from about 50 to 230; its equipment from one rather dilapidated building to five of the finest school buildings to be found in this country, and to a property valued at $650,000. But the real success of this period is only partially and imperfectly indicated by this phenomenal growth in material ways.

It is perhaps better indicated by the steady growth in reputation and prestige that has come to the school in these latest years. From being little known beyond the limits of its own county and denomination, it has come to be widely known and recognized, not simply as one of the few institutions of its class that have survived the introduction of the modern high school, but also as a worthy rival of the very best and strongest and most famous secondary schools in the country in point of organization, equipment, wholesome athletic life, and general good name. The catalogue for the present year contains the names of 232 students from twenty-two different states and from nine different countries.

No small part of the school's history is enshrined in the names of its several buildings. The original building of the present group, the older dormitory, bears appropriately the name "Davis Hall," in honor of Honorable Isaac Davis, LL. D., who was during the first thirty-nine years of the school's existence president of its Board of Trustees. The first of the newer buildings, erected in 1889, is "Walker Hall," named in honor of Honorable Joseph H. Walker, LL. D., one of the staunchest supporters of the school, and president of its Board of Trustees since 1873. Walker Hall is a most attractive and serviceable building, containing, besides recitation-rooms for all except the purely scientific studies, the principal's office, the chapel, the "Nelson Wheeler Library," and a thoroughly-equipped gymnasium.

In 1892 were erected "Adams Hall," one of the most beautiful dining-halls in the country, and the fine new dormitory, "Dexter Hall," named in honor of one of the school's greatest benefactors, Mr. William H. Dexter of this city.

The "Kingsley Laboratories," named in honor of another of the benefactors of the school, Honorable Chester W. Kingsley, of Cam-

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

DANIEL W. ABERCROMBIE.

bridge, have been recently completed, and make possible instruction in the sciences on the most improved plans. The great building is a cluster of seven groups of laboratories for as many distinct sciences, with ample provision, besides, for instruction in mechanical drawing and in manual training. Elementary and advanced chemistry, elementary and advanced physics, physiography, zoölogy, botany, meteorology, anatomy and physiology have their respective laboratories, stock-rooms and lecture-rooms. All of these sciences are taught on the laboratory plan, and have a full equipment of the most practical apparatus. The erection of the Kingsley Laboratories marks the firm and equal establishment in this school of the scientific with the classical side of instruction, and gives the Worcester Academy an equipment for teaching natural science probably unequaled among secondary schools.

The instruction remains as the founders of the school stipulated it should be, "of the first order." The faculty has increased during Doctor Abercrombie's principalship from five members to fourteen, each of whom has been thoroughly and specially trained for the work of his own department. The graduates of the school are found in all the leading colleges and scientific schools of New England, and win for themselves high rank in scholarship, as well as large recognition and influence in all the athletics and social and literary organizations of college and university life.

Not only are the intellectual standards of the school of the highest, as is evidenced by the thoroughly developed and up-to-date course of study, but the whole physical and moral tone of its life is most wholesome. Exercise in the gymnasium is compulsory, and under the charge of a resident instructor. Careful arrangements are made for wise instruction and supervision. Before entering upon the gymnasium work, every pupil undergoes a thorough physical examination; any weaknesses are carefully noted and exercise is prescribed accordingly. Facilities for outdoor exercise are especially good. There is a playground of ten acres, arranged for football and tennis, and provided with a fine oval, which has a cinder track, five laps to the mile. The track cost $10,000, and is considered the best five-lap track in New England. Wisely regulated athletic sports constitute an important and very healthful feature of the life of the school. It is here especially that the general spirit of activity and enterprise, so characteristic of the whole institution, finds its expression among the boys themselves. The year just closed has been a notable one, marked by four splendid successes in the line of general field and track athletics: the winning of the silver shield at Boston in the meet held for "indoor" sports by the schools of eastern Massachusetts, the winning of the silver cup at the

similar meet held in Worcester for "outdoor" sports, the victory for the fourth successive year in the dual meet with Phillips-Andover Academy, and the winning of second place for the Worcester Academy by four of its representatives in the recent national inter-scholastic meet in New York. Best of all, the Worcester Academy has won the reputation of being "a clean school" athletically and morally.

Finally, the Worcester Academy is a Christian school, founded and maintained by Christian men. Its faculty contains only Christian men, who value character above scholarship, and who seek by close personal contact with the students in all the intercourse of daily life to inculcate by precept and by example good manners and sound morals. This close personal contact of teachers with pupils tends to an increased manliness of bearing and maturity of thought and character among the students, and secures moreover a general supervision that is not inconsistent with proper self-government. Indeed, here in the Worcester Academy is a veritable republic in miniature, in which rich boys and poor boys side by side face the same duties, enjoy the same privileges, and find themselves embarked together upon the same enterprises. Thus they learn to know and to respect one another, and they imbibe here at school those qualities of good citizenship so essential to their happiness and success in the larger life that awaits them beyond the walls of the academic enclosure.

In short the very name of the Worcester Academy has become a source of just pride, both to Worcester and to New England.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS.

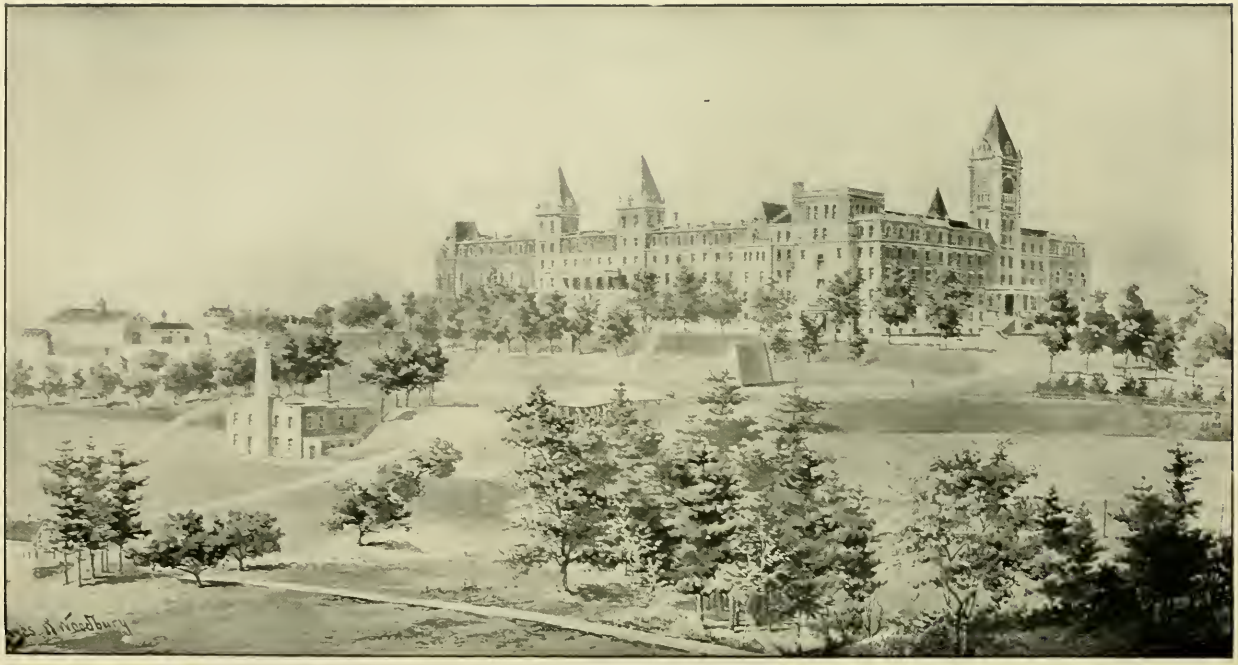
The following statement is taken from the "Historical Sketch of the College of the Holy Cross prepared for the International Exhibition of 1876":

"The College of the Holy Cross was founded by the Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Fenwick, second bishop of Boston. The most cherished wish of that eminent prelate was to establish in his diocese an institution which should furnish a secular education of the highest grade, and at the same time imbue the students with the principles of the Catholic religion. He was aided in his first steps to realize this desire by the generosity of Rev. James Fitton of Boston. Boagachoag, or Hill of Pleasant Springs, near Worcester, had been already consecrated to the interests of Catholic education by that zealous clergyman. He had erected there, in 1840, the Seminary of St. James, a frame building seventy feet long and two stories high. This, with nearly sixty acres of land attached, he presented to the bishop in 1842.

"The fact that the site was a gift, was not the only consideration that determined the bishop to erect his college upon it—the acknowledged beauty and healthfulness of the location were controlling motives. Boagachoag is nearly two miles from the city. The view of the surrounding country from the top of it is very fine. Looking northward, we see Worcester—thirty-three years ago a town of ten thousand inhabitants, now a city containing fifty thousand. Then it seemed a small village far away; now it has crept up to the banks of the Blackstone river, and seems like a large city filling the plain. Looking east and south we see, in the spacious valley studded with farm-houses, the village of Quinsigamond, and farther off the town of Millbury. On the northwest the eye meets Still Water, a lake in miniature, and the rippling Blackstone; following the encircling hills, it rests on Wachusett mountain, dark and grim in the distance. That the position was healthful, the dry, pure air, and marked facilities for exercise in winter and summer, were full assurance.

"The bishop made arrangements at once to build the college on so eligible a spot. According to the plan adopted, the central building was to be 104 feet long, with wings running east and west, each 90 feet long and 45 feet deep. The first story was to be of South Ledge granite, the other stories of brick. The corner-stone was laid June 21, 1843, with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic ritual. The Reverend Charles Constantine Pise of New York delivered to a large audience of the clergy and laity an interesting address. His chief topic was the system of education pursued by the Society of Jesus, whose members were to have charge of the new institution. The central building was the first erected, at a cost of $20,000. It was considered large enough to accommodate ninety students. The wings were not added till afterwards, when the increased number of students made more ample space necessary.

"The schedule of studies adopted for the College of the Holy Cross is in obedience to the spirit and letter of the *ratio studiorum*. Seven years are usually required to complete the course. During that period the students are made familiar with the models of Greek and Latin letters. Side by side is a comprehensive course of mathematics ranging from algebra to calculus. Modern languages receive a fair, and, if desired, an equal share of attention. The vernacular, with the accompanying branches of declamation, history and geography, is made an object of special study. The seventh year is devoted to the study of the natural sciences, and to logic, metaphysics and ethics. The College of the Holy Cross has been faithful to this schedule, every student who has received a diploma of graduation having passed a satisfactory examination in these branches. The exercises of the school were



COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS.

commenced November 2, 1843. Twenty-five students entered the college the first year.

"Its first president, Reverend Thomas Mulledy, having been appointed provincial of the Maryland province, was succeeded October 9, 1845, by the Reverend James Ryder, late president of Georgetown College and provincial of the Maryland province. He held the office during the usual period of three years, and was transferred again to Georgetown College. His admirable management of the college contributed largely to its popularity, and the number of students rapidly increased. He built, in pursuance of the original plan, the east wing, and thus added a dining-room, chapel, study-hall and dormitory, each 90 feet by 45.

"A class of the students who had entered in 1843 and 1844 had now advanced to philosophy, and were ready for graduation in 1849. It was to give public testimony to their proficiency, and to decorate them with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, an honor which they had fairly won, that the college applied in that year to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the privileges of incorporation. The petition for a charter was presented in March, 1849, and was acted upon early in April. The petitioners were disappointed. Four of the members of the Legislative committee were averse to it, and three were in favor of granting it. When the subject came before the House of Representatives for full and final consideration, the decision of the majority of the committee was sustained.

"If the students were disappointed in the hope of receiving their diplomas from their alma mater, they were not deprived of the benefits of graduation. Georgetown College conferred the degrees on this and all succeeding classes until 1865. The officers of the college discovered, while urging the petition, that the institution had made many friends among all classes of citizens during the few years of its existence. They submitted to the refusal of a small majority with a good grace, and trusted to the fairness of their demand, for a different issue, when it should be made again. His Excellency Governor Alexander H. Bullock, at the commencement in 1868, alluding to this unsuccessful attempt to obtain a charter, said he had been deeply impressed by the manner in which the friends of the college hid all signs of disappointment. They exhibited a patience which, under such circumstances, he should hardly have dared to expect from many Christian denominations.

"On the afternoon of July 14, 1852, eight days before the annual exhibition, a fire broke out in the third story—in the room, it was supposed, of one of the teachers who had been burning waste examination-papers. In a short time the whole of the central building was destroyed. The loss seemed at first irreparable. The fruits of nine

years of careful management were destroyed in a few hours. The builders were at work a few months after the fire; by the 3d of October, 1853, the college, enlarged and remodeled, was again opened.

"More than a year had passed since the fire. The students meanwhile had either been diverted from a classical course or had entered other colleges. When Holy Cross was prepared, late in the term, to receive her scholars, very few, as was to be expected, returned. It was found inexpedient to organize any classes higher than second humanities, the fifth from graduation.

"The most distinguished among the gentlemen who manifested an interest in the college at this period was His Excellency Governor Andrew. He visited and examined the institution during the school term of 1862, and presided at the annual commencement held July 7, 1863. On the latter occasion he spoke in the highest terms of the college; the sincerity of his praise was unmistakable.

"The interesting event of incorporation was not long delayed. The petition was presented to the Legislature in the session of 1865. The bill was read a third time in the House of Representatives on March 21, and passed without opposition. The Senate confirmed the action of the lower body March 23, and the governor signed the act on March 24. The 27th of April, 1865, was set apart for the public celebration of the event.

"The college was particularly indebted to His Excellency Governor Alexander H. Bullock for many acts of courtesy. As a resident of Worcester, he has always taken a neighborly interest in the college. While speaker of the House, he offered to present the petition for a charter, and presided at three successive exhibitions while governor of the State.

"In material progress, considering the limited fund at the disposal of the treasurer, the college makes a creditable showing for the thirty-three or, we may more truly say, the twenty-three years of her existence. But progress in the higher aims has not been less true and constant. The library, now containing 11,000 volumes, and the scientific apparatus, to which valuable additions have been made, show that these departments have not been neglected. The presidents have uniformly and conscientiously labored to secure for the students the highest culture the course affords. They have mildly yet firmly insisted upon strict discipline and close attention to study. They have spared no pains to teach the students the principles of their holy faith, and the moral lessons which it inculcates. When their alma mater calls to mind the 1,534 students whom she has sent forth, of whom 133 were graduated, she has just reason to think her efforts have not been in vain. She can point to a fair proportion who

have proved her careful training by eminent success in higher institutions of learning—of law, medicine, and divinity—as well as in the active pursuits of life."

The last twenty-two years have added their story of fame and usefulness to the honorable record of Holy Cross. This period has seen the college more than double its material and scholastic capacity for the education of students, and, as the result and reward of wise administration, has witnessed the outgoing of more than double the number of all its former graduates. That these attest the efficiency of her curriculum and training, many episcopal, political and judicial honors since attained most honorably proclaim.

During this period Holy Cross, though but a college in name and in scope, has challenged the competition of the best universities of the land in the field of athletic sports, always with honor to her name; and in the not distant future it is nearer truth than prophecy to infer that she will hold her own against their best in the trials of intercollegiate oratory and scholarship. Indeed, there is on record the testimony of more than one governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that her annual commencements afford unmistakable proofs that in learning, in training, and ability to display their attainments, the graduates of Holy Cross are second to none in whom the old Bay State loves to take a laudable pride.

The loyalty and affection for alma mater displayed by the alumni of this college are a credit to their heart and head. Their institution is worthy of all the honor that belongs to institutions of its class; and when they so honor it and so proclaim it, they only give voice and meaning to that which is in the hearts of all good citizens, irrespective of race or creed.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Highland Military Academy is another of the institutions of Worcester that deserves special mention at this time. This school was founded in 1856 by Mr. C. B. Metcalf, who was for more than thirty years its principal or superintendent.

In the absence of what may be called the military spirit, as the term is generally understood, it is natural that there should be a demand for schools where military training is emphasized. Such schools are very numerous in the middle states, but for many years the Highland Military Academy has been almost without a rival in New England.

From the beginning, this school has consistently maintained its individuality, has been generously attended by pupils from many

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JOSEPH A. SHAW.

different states, and has been a source of pride to the city of Worcester. Its instructors are men who are well known in our community, and their character and standing as citizens have insured to the school a high reputation.

The buildings are located in one of the most attractive suburbs, and command a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The equipment of the academy is complete with armory, gymnasium, laboratory, museum, infirmary, cadet quarters, and cadet parlor. The officers of the academic staff live in the same buildings with the cadets, and the social life of the institution is shared by the whole household. The school is conducted under the management of Joseph A. Shaw* as head master, and George L. Clark as treasurer and business manager.

This school aims to fit pupils for colleges, universities and technical schools, though it gives a generous English training and a reasonably complete education to those who do not intend to enter higher institutions.

Military drill was introduced in 1858, and is still kept up principally as a means of maintaining health, a graceful carriage, and of preserving discipline.

The morals and manners of the students are considered of paramount importance. The following is an extract from the last circular issued by the school: "Our academy seeks, and will allow, no one in its membership who does not, according to the best standards, aspire to be a gentleman; nor will any unworthy cadet, for mercenary, or for other causes, be allowed to stay in school. Every year the roll-call is narrowed because some names are kept off it, or stricken from it, that will do it no credit. Nor will this school be made a receptacle for indifferent youth, 'boys not very bad, but easily influenced.'

"Our graduates are found in Harvard, Yale, and in the best scientific schools in the country. Our instructors are men not only of acknowledged scholarship, but those who must have attained eminence in their profession before employment here.

"'Beautiful for situation,' is the constant remark from those who have known the school from its beginning, and repeated by every new-

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

comer. The cadets in attendance are proverbially healthy. The school grounds are set on a hill, and the premises during the present season have been supplied with modern sanitary appliances. It is always designed to make and continue this school to be what it so often has been designated in the best sense—a home school."

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The city of Worcester is preëminent for its mechanical skill. For half a century or more the products of its industries have been well known both at home and abroad. It would be expected that there would be found in such a centre some school for training in the mechanical arts. For many years Worcester Polytechnic Institute has been the worthy representative of industrial Worcester. The institute was founded by John Boynton of Templeton in 1865. The Board of Trustees has always been made up largely of men who have been intimately identified with the development of the city. The names of these men are household words in our city, and are honored throughout the State and nation.

This great school, which was founded and which has been nourished by these noble men, may be said to represent both the energy and intellect of our newest and best civilization. It is distinctly a product of Worcester, and was a pioneer among schools of its class. Moreover a powerful reflex influence comes to the city through its graduates, who annually by the score take places of responsibility in our great work-shops, for which they have been so admirably trained. But the school is much more than a local institution. Her graduates are found in every state and territory and in almost every growing city in the country, for these men are trained to bear a part in the progress which we are witnessing, and well have they taken their part.

In the great mechanical, electrical and civil engineering enterprises and the manual and scientific courses of instruction throughout the country, graduates of the Worcester Polytechnic school are found directing the work of others. All this is high praise. But the quiet yet positive influence of these men ought to be well understood by the citizens of Worcester. The lines of work undertaken are comparatively new, and are closely connected with the unparalleled growth and development of our country. It is therefore no accident that Worcester has produced such a school, nor should we be surprised that the men trained at such a centre should contribute to the material advancement of the nation.

Of the 753 graduates of the school, 145 were residents of Worcester at the time of graduation, and 342 were residents of Massachusetts.

Of the 216 students now in attendance, 76 are residents of Worcester. Courses in our high schools are formed to prepare students for the Polytechnic school, and very many young men now attending our high schools are looking forward to this goal which is in plain sight. Thus the Polytechnic Institute is intimately correlated with our lives in many ways, and while it can in no sense be called a local institution, the city receives from it all and greater advantages than would be possible if this were true.

The following statements are copied from an address containing a quarter century review by President Homer T. Fuller, delivered June 21, 1894:

"So far as I know, the earliest systematic industrial training in connection with any school was given at Moscow, Russia, beginning in 1763. This went on without much change for seventy years. Sweden began industrial work in schools about 1795, and the Polytechnic at Vienna dates from 1815. Most of the other German technical high schools were organized from 1820 to 1870. But France for more than forty years, or from 1825 to 1865, led the world in the practical applications of science in school instruction to the improvement of arts, trades and manufactures. From France came the first engineers employed on our American canals and railroads. In 1847 the period of establishing scientific departments of colleges began. Sheffield led the way in that year.

"Of all the instructors of the institute, it may truly be said that they have devoted themselves mind and soul to their work, and have made it their pride and delight."

It is a source of regret that for lack of room this address of President Fuller cannot be printed in full. It outlines the generous gifts made by many different citizens. It is a story of sacrifice and denial, patient, faithful labor. Several professors have served a term of twenty-five years as instructors. Four whose labors have ceased, including the first president, are mentioned by the writer in terms of feeling gratitude.

The following, taken from the last annual catalogue, will express the most recent view of the work and function of the institution:

"The institute was founded by John Boynton, Esq., of Templeton, in 1865. The new institution was chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts on May 10, 1865, and it was opened for the reception of students on May 12, 1868. This was the beginning of its career, but without the cooperation of other friends of the school and its work, it must have fallen far short of realizing the wishes and expectations of its first benefactor. By generously supplementing the original gift, however, they have increased the value of its property and various endowment funds until it is now many times what it was in the begin-

ning. This growth in material wealth has been accompanied by a great improvement and enlargement of its facilities for instruction, and by the extension of its advantages to a much larger constituency. One of the very first schools of its class in the country, it has not been left behind in the tremendous progress that has taken place during the past quarter of a century in all matters pertaining to higher professional and technical education. In some respects it has been a recognized leader, its methods have been extensively copied, and its graduates have found ready employment in more recent foundations of a similar character. Within a few years its courses of study have been enlarged and extended, its facilities for instruction more than doubled, and it is confidently believed that its courses are not inferior to those of any other engineering school, considered either as a means of intellectual discipline or for the production of the technical expert.

"The plan of organization of the institute, while similar in many respects to that of other schools of technology in this country and in Europe, differs from that of many of them in some important particulars. The scope of its work is more comprehensive than in a few schools restricted to a single branch of engineering, and more limited than in others which attempt to include nearly every department of applied science.

"The underlying principle which controls the work of this institute, and which has shaped its course from the beginning, is that courses of study and laboratory exercises may be arranged which will furnish all the intellectual discipline and training which were of real worth in the so-called 'liberal education,' and at the same time equip the young man with a good knowledge of the sciences especially relating to his chosen profession, together with a considerable amount of actual practice in that profession.

"The importance attached to laboratory methods, in connection with the various courses of the institute, is measured by the several large and perfectly arranged and equipped buildings, which are devoted, for the most part, to this work. These include the Salisbury Laboratories of physics, chemistry and electrical engineering; the extensive Washburn Shops; the new engineering laboratory, in which ample provision is made for both civil and mechanical engineering; the power laboratory; and a most important experimental hydraulic plant, on a scale hitherto unapproached by any institution of learning in this country.

"The Worcester Polytechnic Institute was the first institution in the country to establish workshops as an adjunct to the training of the mechanical engineer."

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Worcester Normal School was opened on September 15, 1874. The institution has become well known in New England, and its principal has for many years, through his writings on some phases of child-study, reached an audience scattered over the entire country.

While this school is one of a group of nine State institutions, it performs an invaluable office in promoting the interests of the Worcester schools, and it is peculiarly endeared to the Worcester people. Of its 724 graduates, 322 are at the present time teaching in the schools of Worcester.

The Worcester Normal School requires that every pupil who seeks for admission shall be a graduate of some high school, or shall have had a training that may fairly be regarded as an equivalent. As a result of this high standard, something like a professional spirit has taken the place of the indifference which had formerly prevailed in the selection of teachers. Not only have the persons who make up the profession thus become a select company, but the work they have undertaken has assumed the form of a fine art.

The science of teaching has become the most popular and the most generally studied at post-graduate universities, both in this country and in Europe. The questions concerned have to do with the social, physical and intellectual side of the child. The study of the individual has come to the front. This is true not only in the school, but in the community. This idea has affected all theories of human development.

The Worcester Normal School has from the first deliberately ignored "cut-and-dried" methods, and has advocated the theory that the teacher should as far as possible deal with each child as an individual. As a result, the graduates of the school, and, it may be added, the teachers of the Worcester schools, bear the mark of the original mind that has so faithfully pursued a difficult ideal.

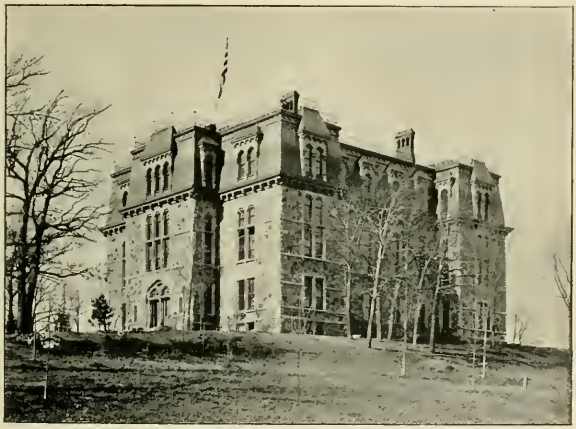
Every person who has ever visited the school has been impressed with the fresh and free atmosphere that pervades the institution, and has gone away with some new inspiration. In certain lines of science, in the art of reading, in self-command, and in the modest consciousness of strength, the graduates of this school are not surpassed by the graduates of any normal school in the country.

An apprentice system has been worked out by the principal on entirely original lines, that have made its teachers infinitely superior in the practice of their art, to those coming from many of the other normal schools of the State, where the teaching art has, until recently, been almost wholly ignored.

The following is quoted from the printed circular of the school:

"The school-house is a large, three-story, massive structure, built of stone taken from the hill upon which it stands. Its position gives an extensive view of Worcester and its surroundings. From the front steps one looks westward down through clumps of trees over the city lying spread within an inner circle of rolling country. The site, moreover, has all the advantages that light and air can give it.

"A new building of moderate size, but of substantial construction and architectural dignity and beauty, has been erected and fully equipped for use as a gymnasium. The students are instructed by



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

classes, as in any other subject, under strict oversight, and with constant reference to the work of teaching.

"The design of the Normal School is strictly professional; that is, to prepare in the best possible manner the pupils for the work of organizing, governing and teaching the public schools of the Commonwealth. It is made a special aim to seize every opportunity to give the pupils the benefit of whatever tends to fit them for the work of teaching. The spirit of this endeavor pervades the whole school. The knowledge demanded is in great part knowledge of the material to be operated on and of the conditions and limitations under which the work must be carried on.

"The government of the school is not a government of rules, not even of laws. The school is not without law, but the pupils are led

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

by suggestion, encouragement and admonition to become a law unto themselves.

"Platform exercise has the somewhat comprehensive aim of helping pupils to command their faculties and use their mother wit amid the interruptions and distractions of the school-room. In reply to the question, 'What school exercise was most profitable to you?' graduates are almost certain to name this, or, 'The study of children.'"

The pupils of the Normal School serve in the schools of the city for a half-year, under the oversight and direction of the Normal School teachers and the teachers in charge of rooms. It is pleasant to record that this joint management that has in so many other cities caused discord, has here given satisfaction to the School Committee of the city and, it is believed, to the State authorities.

It should be added that the study of children is further made possible by the presence of a kindergarten and first grade school located in the Normal School building. The study of life and growing things is made easy by the fact that the building is located on one of the beautiful elevations that grace our city on every side. Altogether, this institution is the one that, perhaps, contributes most directly and most powerfully to the interests of the public and private weal of our city.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

Worcester enjoys the distinction of being the seat of the only university in America which confines its work strictly to post-graduate courses. While Clark University is almost the youngest institution of its class, it has at once assumed a position of leadership. Its graduates immediately become professors in the leading universities east and west. The work done by its students and faculty is almost wholly in the line of original research. As a result the university publishes a list of magazines, which are extensively read and reviewed at home and abroad. Some of these are reprinted in other languages, and the names and sayings of the professors of Clark University are very frequently found in the pages of foreign scientific and educational magazines.

No publications or investigations have excited so much interest in educational circles during the present century as those that have originated with Clark University and its distinguished president.

Child-study and Clark University have become firmly related in the minds of the reading public. Clark University Summer School has achieved a distinction all its own. This school calls together the most distinguished educators from all over the land, and the enthusiasm generated is quite unlike anything hitherto seen at such gatherings.

We share the blessings that come from the wise counsels of the learned president, G. Stanley Hall, and the faculty. Our educational institutions are all directly benefited by the incisive clearness and practical wisdom of the theories here set forth. The interests of our schools are especially promoted by the corrective force of this new education in its best form.

May this institution be cherished by our city and strengthened by all necessary material support.

Clark University is to us a crown of glory and a daily source of blessing in every department of our activity. It is an attractive force that brings to and holds fast the very best things.

The following extract from the inaugural address of President G. Stanley Hall will more clearly define the purposes of this institution:

When called upon to consider the invitation with which the trustees of this university honored me two and a half years ago, I was in an institution which, in the less than fifteen years of its existence, had done a work in stimulating other institutions, and in advancing the highest standards, which was, as I think all cheerfully admit, beyond comparison in the recent history of higher education in this country. After studying Worcester and the New England situation, I saw the opportunity here to be so great for a further and at least no less epoch-making step that I felt that an assured career, and even an important department, new in this country and full of fascinations, and in the most critical stage of its development, ought not to weigh against it. . . . .

If the State is to insure social order within and be strong without, democracy must find a new principle of life in universities, and education must become the great problem of statesmanship. . . . .

The new movement is already upon us in this country, and many significant facts show that the resultant interest and opportunity here have never been so great. All such facts and tendencies, and many more, opened a clear and broad field for us at Worcester, and unmistakably defined our work as follows:

1. It must be of the highest and most advanced grade, with special prominence given to original research. This our country chiefly lacks and needs for both its material and educational welfare. This is in the current of all the best tendencies in the best lands, and is the ideal to-day of, I believe, about every scientific man who is able and in earnest, throughout the world. For this our location offers the rarest opportunities and inducements yet possible in this country.

2. We must not attempt at once to cover the entire field of human knowledge, but must elect a group of related departments of fundamental importance, and concentrate all our care to make these the best possible. Each science has become so vast and manifold that it is impossible to cultivate the frontier of all at a single university. . . . .

3. For our group we chose at first five fundamental and related sciences. Work in science can be quickest organized. Great libraries and museums, and everything else that only age can bring, can be dispensed with at first, and a complete outfit of the best apparatus and of all needed books can be gathered in a short time. Again, this is a practical country, and its industries are sure to depend more and more on the progress of science. . . . .

4. We must seek the most talented and best trained young men. We must not exploit them for the glory of the institution, work them in a machine, nor retard their advancement, but we must give them every needed opportunity and incentive. . . . .

As from hundreds of applicants we have admitted but a very few of the best because many would frustrate our plans, so from the many subjects found in most large universities, we selected five to receive all our care.

We are not a "graduate department" in which most so-called graduate students attend, and most professors conduct undergraduate work; we are not an institution like the Smithsonian, which does no teaching; we are not an academy of sciences: but we have features of all these, and many more. The work is the most laborious and the most expensive. . . . .

We are thus a school for professors, where leisure, method and incentive train select men to higher and more productive efficiency than before. . . . .

For those students whom we receive we should do everything possible for instructors to do. They should be personally aided, guided to the best literature, and advanced by every method that pedagogic skill and sympathy can devise. They should feel all the enthusiasm, understand all the interests and all the methods of the instructor. He should confidentially share with them all his hopes and plans for research. . . . .

The most important part of our work is research, and we wish soon to be ready to be chiefly judged by the value of our contributions to the sum of human knowledge. . . . .

In this new country we need new men, new measures, and occasionally new universities; and we, like England, have in later years experienced their amazing good. . . . .

Never were educational opinions so plastic and formative, or all minds so receptive, or so bent on better things in higher education as now. . . .

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Worcester maintains a number of private schools of high grade. Prominent among these are the Dalzell School for Boys and School for Girls, Miss Kimball's Home School, Miss Fitch's School, Miss Lewisson's School.

In this connection the three commercial colleges of Hinman, Becker and Childs should be mentioned.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By Samuel Swett Green, A. M.*

WORCESTER has reason to feel proud of her public libraries. They are large, and generously and wisely administered. There are two which contain more than 100,000 volumes each, one having 117,000 and the other 105,000. Several of the smaller libraries are very valuable.

In the libraries described or mentioned in the following pages, there are more than 371,000 volumes; 270,000 of these can be used freely by every resident, and the larger portion of the remaining volumes are readily accessible.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Public Library was established by the City Government December 23, 1859. That is to say, Worcester had been a city nearly twelve years before it had a library whose privileges could be enjoyed by residents without cost. The Free Public Library consisted in the beginning of the library of Doctor John Green, given to the city to be the nucleus of a reference library, and of the collection of books owned by the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association and given to the city at the same time that Doctor Green gave his books.

Most of the books in the latter collection became the nucleus of the circulating department of the Free Public Library. The library of Doctor Green was one which he had been forming for many years with the purpose of giving it to the city.

That of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association consisted of the books which had belonged to the Young Men's Library Association, the Young Men's Rhetorical Society and the old Worcester Lyceum.

The library given by Doctor Green numbered about 7,000 volumes, which had cost him not less than $10,000; the library of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association contained 4,500 volumes.

The Free Public Library was opened to the public April 30, 1860, in the rooms in the Worcester Bank block, which had been occupied by the two libraries composing it.

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* See sketch in Biographical Department.

In the fourth section of the original ordinance, by which Doctor Green was made an honorary director of the library for life, that gentleman is justly called its principal founder.

He started the movement for the foundation of the library, gave to the city the large collection of books mentioned above, by his deed of gift secured liberal expenditures on the part of the city, and made other conditions which, without hampering the administration of the gift, have been of great benefit. In 1865 reading-rooms were established in connection with the library. A fund for their endowment was raised by subscription, mainly through the efforts of Honorable George Frisbie Hoar. The subscription amounted to $10,000 or $11,000, and was headed by the late Mr. Stephen Salisbury with a gift of $4,000. Mr. Hoar, Doctor Green and forty other persons gave each $100; twenty-five persons, $50 each; thirty-eight, $25 apiece, and other givers smaller sums. The Worcester Lyceum and Library Association added to its gift of books $300 as a subscription towards this reading-room fund. The fund amounted at the close of the last library year, November 30, 1897, to $10,856.44.

The income of the fund and an annual appropriation by the City Government pay for the periodicals and papers taken in the reading-room.

Doctor Green died in the autumn of 1865. Between the date of his deed of gift and his death he gave to the library 4,968 volumes in addition to the 7,000 volumes contributed at the start.

By his last will, Doctor Green left $30,000 to the city primarily for the endowment of his department of the library. By provisions of the will, one-quarter of the income is for the present to be added to the principal every year, and the remaining three-quarters, after deducting any losses that may have been met in the principal, are to be spent for books to be added to the Green Library, and in repairing and rebinding books in that department of the Free Public Library. The investment and management of the Green Library fund, by the terms of the will, are in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. That committee has to be chosen by ballot. The certificates of property are in the custody of the city treasurer. That officer also collects interest and dividends.

Provisions for the safe investment of the fund are made in the will. Five hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, the proceeds of a trust instituted by the will of Doctor Green, has been received by the city and added to the Green Library fund.

Thirty shares of the stock of the Central National Bank, Worcester, have, under the provisions of another trust made in the same will, been passed over to the city to form the beginning of a librarian fund.

Under the provisions of a third trust in Doctor Green's will, there will come to the city, after the death of an aged beneficiary, eighteen shares of bank stock and $210 deposited in the Worcester County Institution for Savings (if the investments remain unchanged), to be added to the Green Library fund.

That fund amounted, November 30, 1897, to $48,001.01. The librarian fund amounted, at the same date, to $4,344.35. The bank stock in both of these funds is held at par, although its market value is much higher.

The main dependence of the Free Public Library for support is upon an annual appropriation made by the City Council, chiefly from money raised by taxation. The sum appropriated the first year of the existence of the library was $4,000. The library had to spend, besides that amount, $88.26 received for fines and collected in other ways.

Besides these sources of revenue, the library now has the income of the Green Library and reading-room funds, and dog license money.

The last-named item of income was first received in 1870, when it amounted to $1,931.05. It has been received every year since, and amounted last year to $5,576.17. The current year (1897-8) it amounts to $5,919.11. The city appropriation for the last year was $26,600. This year it is $27,500. Last year the income from the Green Library fund, applicable to the purchase of books, was $1,113.22, and that from the reading-room fund, $461.20. There was also received from fines, the sale of catalogues and other sources, $891.47. That is to say, the total income of the Free Public Library for the year 1896-7 was $34,642.06. Of that amount, $13,016.83 was spent for books and periodicals (exclusive of binding).

The growth in the size and use of the library has been steady and large. As stated above, the library had at its foundation 11,500 volumes in its two departments, the Green or reference library and the circulating library. A third department, known as the intermediate department, has since been established. At the date of the last annual report (December 1, 1897), the number of books in the library was 114,325, divided as follows among the three departments: Green Library, 24,737; intermediate department, 36,274; circulating department, 53,314. The library to-day (May 22, 1898) probably contains 117,000 volumes.

The use of the library during the last year was 315,557 volumes. This number does not include, of course, the immense use of magazines, reviews and papers in the three reading-rooms.

The home use of the library for the last year was 210,045 volumes. During the eight months covered by the first report of the Free Public Library, 31,454 volumes were given out for home use.

SAMUEL S. GREEN.

The number of volumes added to the library the last year was 5,836. Cards can be had for taking books home from the circulating department by residents of Worcester who have reached the age of fifteen years, and by younger persons in the discretion of the librarian. Books can be taken home from the intermediate department under certain restrictions. In accordance with a provision in the deed of gift, reiterated in the will of Doctor Green, books belonging to the Green Library must be used within the library building. Every facility is offered for their use under this condition.

It appears from the last printed report of the Free Public Library that 493 papers and other periodicals were taken by the library in the year 1896-7.

The Free Public Library was the first of the larger free public libraries in New England to open its doors to visitors on Sunday. On that day the reading-rooms and the library for purposes of reference are open, as stated below, from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. This experiment began in 1872.

Last year the reading-rooms were used by 8,910 persons on Sunday. On Thanksgiving day, 1889, the reading-rooms and library for purposes of reference were opened to the public, holidays during the same hours as on secular days generally.

It will thus be seen that the library is now open every day in the year.

The first building of its own occupied by the library was put up in accordance with an agreement with Doctor Green, and opened to the public September 4, 1861. It cost about $30,000, inclusive of the lot of land on which it stands.

The size and use of the library increased so much that a new building had to be erected. A lot adjoining that of the older building was bought, and a new building, which is used in connection with the older, was put upon it. The new building was opened April 1, 1891. Its cost, inclusive of land and furniture, was about $143,000.

This building has among other rooms a lecture hall, art galleries, study rooms, and a closet for the development of photographs.

The librarians of the Free Public Library have been Zephaniah Baker, February 17, 1860 — January 14, 1871; Samuel Swett Green, January 15, 1871. Miss Lucy A. Young and Miss Jessie E. Tyler are the heads, under the librarian of the reference and circulating departments, respectively, and have held these positions for many years. The former presidents of the Board of Directors have been Honorable Alexander H. Bullock, Honorable William W. Rice, Honorable Stephen Salisbury, Honorable George F. Hoar, Honorable Thomas L. Nelson, Honorable Peter C. Bacon, J. Evarts Greene, Esquire, Reverend Doctor

William R. Huntington, Honorable Francis H. Dewey, Honorable Francis A. Gaskill, Mr. E. Harlow Russell, A. George Bullock, Esquire, Honorable Edwin T. Marble, Burton W. Potter, Esquire, Mr. Waldo Lincoln, Mr. Edward I. Comins and Reverend Doctor Almon Gunnison. Doctor Gunnison was chosen president for the year beginning January 1, 1895, and has remained president since that date.

The present Board of Directors is as follows: Francis A. Harrington, Almon Gunnison, Edmund L. Parker, John O. Marble, G. Stanley Hall, Webster Thayer, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Edward J. Russell, Lyman A. Ely, Francis P. McKeon, Charles M. Thayer, John E. Lynch.

The Free Public Library has eight delivery stations. They were opened May 14, 1898, and are situated at New Worcester, South Worcester, Quinsigamond, Grafton square, Lake View, Belmont street, Greendale and Tatnuck.

The Free Public Library has become one of the large libraries of the country, and is regarded as an excellent example of a library conducted as a great educational institution for the people.

During the last twenty-seven years it has built up an immense popular use of its books for purposes of reference, and has done this mainly by letting it be known that it regarded itself as a bureau of information, and by establishing sympathetic and pleasant relations with inquirers and students.

This library was a pioneer in bringing about close relations between libraries and schools, and its work in this direction has inspired emulation everywhere throughout the United States. A wagon belonging to the School Department visits regularly every one of the fifty schoolhouses belonging to the city, to carry books from the library, and bring back such volumes as are ready to be returned.

During the school year covered by the last report of the Free Public Library, 1,782 volumes belonging to the library were on the average in use by teachers and in school-rooms and homes under the supervision of teachers, by scholars every day that the schools were open.

There is a large use here of industrial books taken from the library. This library was also a pioneer in making great use of photographs and other kinds of pictures in supplementing instruction given by books.

LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The American Antiquarian Society was incorporated October 24, 1812. The history of the society is narrated in another portion of this work. Here the library only is under consideration. That as well as the society was founded by Isaiah Thomas, who, in February, 1813,

gave to the society a private library, which he had brought together while engaged in the favoring occupations of author, editor and publisher. This library had, not long before, been described as "a valuable collection of books obtained with great labor and expense, the value of which may be fairly estimated at about $5,000."

Books, manuscripts and newspapers of the kind which made up Doctor Thomas's library have increased immensely in market value since the date of his gift.

In October, 1819, it was stated that there were nearly 6,000 volumes in the library of the Antiquarian Society. It is interesting to remember that Mr. Thomas was unwilling to have his library placed in a large city, because, in such a place, it would be endangered by the presence of large fires, and, in the existing excitement of war, to call to mind the fact that he feared that his books, if deposited in a city on the seaboard, would be subjected in time of war to more peril there from the ravages of enemies than in an interior town.

At his death in 1831, Mr. Thomas bequeathed books and other materials of history to the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Edmund M. Barton, the present librarian, in accordance with a calculation recently made by him, believes that there are now about 105,000 volumes in the library of the society.

The library is very valuable. It contains a large and exceedingly interesting collection of early volumes of some of the oldest newspapers of the land, and also possesses many rare works which were printed in this country in the days of its infancy, and a number of valuable manuscripts.

The feature which distinguishes the library best from other institutions is the unique collection of memorials of the Mather family.

The library has about 4,000 volumes of newspapers. Among these are sixteen of the *Boston News Letter*, first issued in 1704, the first established newspaper on this continent.

The oldest existing newspaper in Massachusetts is the *Massachusetts Spy*, at present the weekly issue of the *Worcester Daily Spy*. The first number was issued in Boston July 17, 1770; the first number printed in Worcester bears the date of May 3, 1775. The file of this paper belonging to the Antiquarian Society is nearly complete.

There is in the library of the society a large portion of the books printed in the colonies and provinces which now form the older portions of the United States before the year 1700. For example, it contains a copy of the Bay Psalm Book, which was issued from the press in Cambridge in 1640, and is the first volume printed in British America. It possesses a copy of the first edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, the printing of which was finished at Cambridge in 1663, and

also has a handsome and beautifully bound copy of the second edition of that Bible, the printing of which ended in 1685, as well as several rare tracts in the Indian language prevalent in this vicinity. In the large collection of Bibles in the library is a fine copy of the folio Bible printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1791. This was the first folio Bible in the English language ever published in America. Mr. Thomas had a great printing and publishing establishment in this town, and such was the excellence of the work which came from his presses that he won for himself the name of the American Baskerville.

Among the manuscripts in the library are forty or fifty orderly-books and volumes containing records similar to those in books of that kind. The entries in these books bear various dates between the years 1758 and 1812. The matter in them relating to the period of the Revolution is of especial interest. The library also possesses a large collection of muster-rolls, army-orders and other military papers, with dates extending from 1745 to 1787.

Some of the more elegant manuscripts in the library are an illuminated missal on vellum, written perhaps as early as 1304; a Persian tale or romance, which has gilt borders and is illustrated by highly-colored pictures, and a folio copy of the Koran, which is adorned by illuminated borders.

Two large gifts of books have been made to the library in comparatively recent years—one in 1879 by the heirs of the late George Brinley of Hartford, the other under the provisions of the will of the late Joseph J. Cooke of Providence. At an early period in its history, it was the recipient of a valuable bequest of books and manuscripts from Reverend Doctor William Bentley of Salem (1759-1819).

Mr. William Bentley Fowle, a nephew of Doctor Bentley, bequeathed to the Antiquarian Society other portions of the library and literary remains of his uncle.

Among the persons who have given money, the income of which is used for the purchase of books, are Isaac Davis, Benjamin F. Thomas, Samuel F. Haven, Francis H. Dewey and Edward L. Davis. The library is, however, mainly dependent for growth upon gifts, sales of duplicates, and exchanges. Still its yearly additions are very large, numbering many thousands of books, pamphlets and volumes of newspapers.

The library was much used by the late George Bancroft in preparing the earlier volumes of his "History of the United States," and was occasionally consulted by him afterwards. Mr. McMaster has availed himself largely, as the late Mr. Justin Winsor availed himself to a certain extent, of its privileges, the former in getting ready volumes of his

history for publication, and the latter in hunting up illustrations for his "Narrative and Critical History of America." It is constantly used by members of the Antiquarian Society and other persons in making historical investigations, and for other purposes.

As stated before, the library contains a very valuable collection of memorials of the life and work of the Mather family. It possesses, for example, a large number of important manuscripts in the handwriting of members of that family of distinguished early New England divines. Thus from the pen of Richard Mather, who came to America in 1635, it has the original draft of the celebrated Cambridge Platform, the text of the platform which was finally adopted and printed in 1648, and other writtings which relate to the early ecclesiastical history of the Massachusetts Colony. Of manuscripts written by Increase Mather, who will be remembered as having been president of Harvard College, it owns his autobiography, written for his children; his journal, kept in sixteen interleaved almanacs, of dates varying from 1660 to 1721, and many sermons, essays and letters. The library has a large number of manuscripts which were written by Cotton Mather, the son of Increase, and grandson of Richard Mather. Among them are "The Observations and Reflections of the Reverend Doctor Cotton Mather Respecting Witchcraft," 1692; "A Brand Plucked Out of the Burning," which is an account of Mercy Short, and is supposed to have never been printed, although another "Brand Pluckt Out," etc., has been printed; "Triparadisus," a work on a theological subject; "The Angel of Bethesda," an essay on the common maladies of mankind; this is a thick quarto volume which treats of diseases and their remedies, and contains, under the names of diseases, religious sentiments and specifications of simple and easy remedies; valuable diaries, covering different years between 1692 and 1717; many letters written by Cotton Mather and received by him; ecclesiastical manuscripts; notes of sermons and volumes containing quotations. There are in the library manuscripts of other members of the Mather family besides those, some of whose writings have just been spoken of. The library possesses a very fine collection of the printed works of the Mathers. It has several hundred volumes and pamphlets published by them. Many tracts, and among them some of the rarest, written by seven different members of the family, were secured at the sales of Mr. Brinley's collection of books. Another interesting memorial of the Mather family in the library of the Antiquarian Society is the greater portion of the working library of the celebrated members of that family. Their library (writes Mr. C. C. Baldwin) was distributed at their decease, with other portions of their property, among their heirs. The bulk of it, however, was secured by Isaiah Thomas and Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, and presented to

the Antiquarian Society by them in 1814. The society thus came into possession of about 900 volumes which had belonged to Increase and Cotton Mather; and some other books, containing their autographs and those of other members of the family, have in later years been given to it or bought by it. For example, a number of books containing, in their own handwriting, the names of Richard, Increase, Samuel and Cotton Mather, were purchased by the society at the sale of the Brinley library.

Hanging on the walls of the library of the Antiquarian Society are the following portraits: Richard Mather (1596-1669), painted from life; Samuel Mather (1626-1671); Increase Mather (1639-1723), painted from life; Cotton Mather (1663-1728), painted by Pelham; Samuel Mather (1706-1785), painted from life. These portraits were given to the society by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker of Boston.

There is an interesting collection of historical relics in the rooms of the library. Many of these were presented by Isaiah Thomas and other early members of the society, or procured by its agents in the first years of its existence.

Mr. Stephen Salisbury has deposited there many relics and photographs illustrative of the antiquities and present life of Yucatan. Through his liberality, several years ago there was placed in one of the rooms of the library a beautiful cast of the portal of a ruined building at Labna, made from moulds prepared by Mr. Edward H. Thompson, our townsman, the United States consul at Merida.

The accommodations for persons wishing to make investigations in the library are excellent, and all persons wishing to use it are heartily welcomed and helped to do so. The rooms are adorned by numerous works of art. Among these are portraits of many men who have been prominent residents of New England in former days and more recent times.

The society has several interesting memorials of the Winthrop family, members of which have always had a conspicuous place in the annals of New England. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Lindall Winthrop was the second president of the Antiquarian Society, and held the position for ten years.

The librarians of the Antiquarian Society have been Samuel Jennison (1814-25), William Lincoln (1825-27), Christopher Columbus Baldwin (1827-30 and 1831-35), Samuel M. Burnside (1830-31), Maturin Lewis Fisher (1835-38), Samuel Foster Haven (1838-March 31, 1881; librarian emeritus April 1, 1881, until his death, September 5, 1881), and Edmund M. Barton (1883).

When Mr. Thomas gave his private library to the Antiquarian Society in the spring of 1813, he was requested to retain it in his

possession until a suitable place could be prepared for its reception. Early in the year 1819 Mr. Thomas offered to put up a building at his own expense for the accommodation of the society and its library, and in August of that year a committee was appointed, at his request, to superintend its erection. The work was attended to at once, and the central portion of the old Antiquarian hall on Summer street was dedicated to the uses of the society August 24, 1820. The two wings were added to the main structure in 1832. The building, however, a portion of which, at least, still stands, although now (May 24, 1898) used for private purposes, proved too small to house the growing library, and was also found to be damp. A new hall was therefore built on the site now occuped, after a time. This was completed in 1853. But the rapidly increasing collection of books demanded still ampler accommodations, and an addition to the present building was determined upon. That was finished in 1877. In putting up the existing building and adding to it, the society was assisted by very generous contributions of money from the late Stephen Salisbury, who was its president for thirty years.

The present librarian, as before stated, is Edmund Mills Barton. He had been assistant librarian for seventeen years before he was appointed librarian. Reuben Colton was assistant librarian from April, 1878, to February 1, 1889. At the latter date he resigned the position for the purpose of going into business. Miss Mary Robinson became connected with the library as cataloguer in the autumn of 1881. February 1, 1889, she was promoted to the position of assistant to the librarian.

A catalogue of the books in the library (pp. 571) was printed in 1837 by Henry J. Howland. A card catalogue is now in use. The society has also in its possession a manuscript catalogue of the books presented to it by Isaiah Thomas. The library is kept open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. every secular day, excepting Saturday, when it is closed at 1 P. M.

LIBRARIES OF OTHER SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

WORCESTER DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Worcester District Medical Society was founded in 1804, but does not seem to have collected many books for a considerable number of years. Doctor Thomas H. Gage, in an address to the society delivered in 1862, states that "the first movement of which any fruit now remains which may indeed be considered the beginning of the library, was the appointment of Doctors Oliver Fiske and John Green,

VIEW FROM STATE HOUSE [illegible]

in 1813, to obtain subscriptions and solicit books from profession and from laity to found a medical library." The junior member of the committee, who had been in practice four years when appointed to serve in that position, afterwards became the founder of the Free Public Library. Doctor Gage remarks that the committee met with success in its efforts. That could not have been great, however. Doctor Leonard Wheeler states that the librarian seems to have been "merely a personified hope of books until 1822."

The first recorded enumeration of books does not appear until 1836, when the number of books in the library was stated to be 128.

In 1843 Doctor Joseph Sargent reported that the library contained over 200 volumes, and that he found it in a room over Mr. Harris's bookstore, where it was little used.

A very important event in the history of the library was now impending. In 1845 a bequest of $6,000 was made to the society by Daniel Waldo, the income of which was to be used in buying books for the library. In 1851 Doctor Charles W. Wilder of Leominster left $500, by will, to the society. The income of that bequest, and of another of $1,000 made by the late Harrison Bliss of Worcester in 1882, for library purposes, as well as that of a small investment known as the available reserve fund, is spent for the benefit of the library. The amount which the Library Committee has at its disposal annually is about $500. As the society has no rent to pay for its rooms, and the other expenses of the library are very small, $400 can be spent in buying books.

The library occupies rooms in the building of the Free Public Library. Books may be taken from it for home use by members of the Worcester District Medical Society, and by other members of the Massachusetts Medical Society resident in Worcester county. Its books may be used for purposes of reference within the building of the Free Public Library by all persons who are entitled to use the reference books of that institution, subject to the discretion, however, of the librarian of the Free Public Library.

Recently the Medical Society has voted to permit users of the Free Public Library to take home books from its collection in such cases as the librarian of the Free Public Library considers it wise to accord this permission.

The Medical Library is provided with a card catalogue, which is kept written up to date. Within the past year an index has been prepared embracing the titles of the medical periodical literature in Worcester, which is readily available, namely, such as is contained in the libraries of the Medical Society, the Free Public Library, Clark University and the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and such as belongs

to individual physicians, but is not to be found in the libraries mentioned.

There are 7,415 books and 668 pamphlets in the Medical Library to-day. This library is an excellent working collection of books published in the English language, and has undoubtedly done much to raise the standard of medical practice in Worcester and its vicinity. The present librarian is Doctor A. C. Getchell. The library is prosperous, and well managed.

Worcester County Mechanics Association.

This library was opened early in 1843. About four years later, April 13, 1847, it was reported to contain 670 volumes. At the present time it consists of 13,000 volumes.

The library has been selected with the purposes of supplying popular needs and a variety of tastes; it is general and scientific rather than technical in character.

A reading-room was established in 1864, which is supplied with many reviews, magazines, scientific and other papers. The library and reading-room can be used by members of the Mechanics Association and their families only. Both are extensively used. They are maintained by an annual appropriation by the trustees of the association. The librarian is Mrs. Samuel F. Babbitt.

Worcester County Law Library Association.

This association organized January 21, 1842. The existing collection is one of the best working law libraries in the country. The books in it are nearly all recent purchases, and they have been carefully selected with reference to the actual needs of occupants of the bench and members of the bar. The library contains complete sets of all the reports of the United States courts and the courts of the different states and territories in the country and in England and Ireland, and a full collection of books which treat of English and American law in all its branches. It is also rich in English and American periodical law literature. Additions are continually made to the library.

The library was very much indebted for a period of thirty or forty years to the late Judge Thomas L. Nelson. It is well known that for the larger portion of that time, he was almost alone instrumental in securing the means for building up the library and in selecting books to be added to it.

The library derives its income from fees paid by clerks of courts into the county treasury, and from especial grants made for its benefit by the County Commissioners.

A handsome sum of money is available yearly for the purchase of books. The library now contains 20,000 volumes. It is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. every secular day of the week, excepting Saturday, when it is closed in the afternoon. The library is used mainly by occupants of the bench and members of the bar, but is open to every inhabitant of the county, subject only to such regulations as may be prescribed by the association which manages it, with the approval of the Supreme Judicial Court. The present librarian is Theodore S. Johnson, Esquire, who holds the position as clerk of the courts. The active librarian is Doctor George E. Wire.

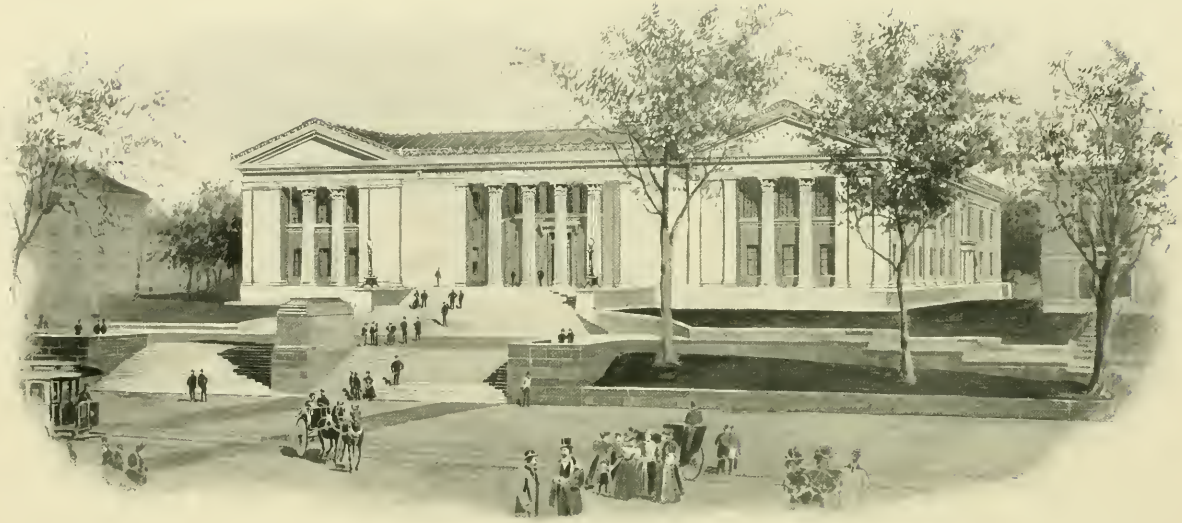
Several portraits of eminent past and present members of the Worcester county bar adorn the library room, and hang in other rooms in the building. The library is in the Court House.

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Horticultural Society began to collect a library in the year 1844, four years after its formation, and two years after it became a chartered organization. The library is in the building of the society, 18 Front street, which was dedicated in the autumn of 1852, and is called Horticultural Hall. Before it was moved to that place, in 1861 or 1862, it had for many years been kept in the office of Mr. Clarendon Harris. The library began in a humble way under the fostering care of Doctor John Green, the first president of the society; Frederick W. Paine, Isaac Davis, Samuel F. Haven, William Lincoln, Anthony Chase, Samuel H. Colton, Clarendon Harris, and others, and has grown gradually to its present size of about 3,000 bound volumes. It also contains many pamphlets.

The works in the library treat of horticulture in all its branches. It also contains many volumes relating to agriculture. While the library owns a large number of books of historical interest, its strength lies in works on horticulture which have been published during the last fifty years. It has a good collection of sets of English, French and American periodicals that belong to the department of horticulture. The library has been carefully selected with reference to the wants of its users. Books may be taken to their homes by members of the society.

Although, strictly speaking, none but members can use the books of the Horticultural Society, it should be added that the library is administered in the spirit of general helpfulness, and that information can readily be obtained from it by all persons who need it. The large room which it occupies is used as a reading-room, which is supplied with the current numbers of leading horticultural magazines and papers of England and America. The library is inferior to that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, but is still one of the best collections of



THE NEW WORCESTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

its kind in the country. An annual appropriation is made by the Horticultural Society for the maintenance and growth of the library and for providing periodicals for the reading-room.

The late Judge Francis H. Dewey left to the society a fund of $1,000, the income of which is to be used for buying books for the library. The librarians of the society have been Anthony Chase, 1844 to 1851; Clarendon Harris, 1851 to 1862; Edward W. Lincoln, 1862-1871; George E. Francis, 1871; Edward W. Lincoln, 1872 to 1874; William T. Harlow, 1874; John C. Newton, 1875 to 1879; Charles E. Brooks, 1879 to 1890; Adin A. Hixon, present incumbent.

WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The association was formed in 1858, but did not begin to collect a library until five years later, hiring before 1863 such musical works as it had occasion to use, from publishers and others. It now has a very valuable musical library. It has 15,000 volumes of oratorios, cantatas, and other large choral works which have been brought out by the association at its concerts and festivals. It has scores and orchestra parts for a considerable number of such compositions. Besides the larger works, it owns an extensive collection of chorus selections from various authors in sheets.

This library stands high among the musical collections of this section of the country. Mr. George W. Elkins has been the librarian for many years.

WORCESTER CHORAL UNION.

The Worcester Choral Union was incorporated March 31, 1871. The act of incorporation was accepted in the following year, and officers were chosen September 9, 1872. The present librarian is Mr. G. Arthur Smith. The library consists of 3,154 volumes and pieces of music. No additions have been made to it for a number of years, and at the present time it is packed in boxes and stored in the house of the president of the society, Mr. Charles E. Wilder.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

The Society of Antiquity was formed in 1875. It began to collect a library two years later. That became at once available for the use of members of the society, but was not opened to the public at stated hours, according to the plan observed to-day, until 1883.

The library possesses 15,000 volumes and a very large collection of pamphlets. A considerable portion of it consists of town histories.

genealogies, and works treating of other subjects of especial interest to persons making investigations of the kind which members of such an organization as The Society of Antiquity wish to engage in. The library grows almost wholly by gifts. The largest and most valuable of those which it has received is the library of the late Reverend George Allen. That was bought with money raised by subscription, by Honorable George F. Hoar, and presented to the society. The largest sums of money were subscribed by the late Mr. David Whitcomb, and by Mr. George Sumner. Mr. Allen's library numbered 2,300 volumes and a like number of pamphlets. Besides containing books of other kinds, it "has been pronounced by competent authority to be one of the best representative collections of the New England theology of the olden time ever brought together" in this vicinity. This gift was received in the spring of 1884. Early in the following year Mrs. Charlotte Downes of Washington, D. C., presented to the society the library of her late husband, Mr. John Downes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Downes had at an earlier period, been residents of Worcester. The "Downes Collection," as it is called, comprises 479 volumes, 58 pamphlets, besides a noteworthy accumulation of 631 almanacs, broadsides, papers, manuscripts, etc., which had been brought together by its former owner during the passage of a long life. It contains copies of twelve different editions of the "New England Primer," among them a copy of the original work issued in 1779, and a number of publications of Isaiah Thomas for children and other persons. The books in the Downes Collection are largely astronomical and mathematical.

The Society of Antiquity needs a fund, the income of which may be expended in the care and management of the library, and in buying books for it. The books now in the library are largely used. The library and museum are in a brick building put up for its use a few years ago on Salisbury street, and are open to the public from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. every day of the week excepting Sunday. The society has been much aided by gifts of money and land from Honorable Stephen Salisbury. Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson has been librarian for many years.

Educational Institutions.

The College of the Holy Cross has for the use of its faculty a library of about 15,000 volumes. These are mainly literary, philosophical and theological in character. Students have access to the books in this library which are not in their own library, through a professor.

The library of the students numbers about 3,000 volumes. The books added to this library are mainly selected by the librarian.

Clark University has a collection of about 17,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets. It takes 150 serials. The books and periodicals are chiefly scientific and technical, and are highly specialized in character. Mr. Louis N. Wilson is librarian.

The library of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute contains about 4,000 volumes. The books are technical in character. The librarian is Elizabeth K. Francis.

The library of the State Normal School has 10,450 volumes. Of these, 4,450 are for the usual uses of a general library, and 6,000 are text-books.

The Worcester Classical High School has 2,100 volumes, and the English High School about 1,000. These books are exclusive of the text-books, which belong to the city of Worcester.

The library of the Worcester Academy contains 2,500 carefully selected volumes; that of the Highland Military Academy about 1,000 volumes. Other public and private schools have small libraries. In the rooms of the superintendent of public schools there is an interesting collection of text-books, and works which treat of schools and education. It numbers about 2,000 volumes.

HOSPITALS, ETC.

In the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, a State institution, there is a patients' library of 3,211 volumes. The hospital also has a medical library of 1,250 volumes.

The Worcester Insane Asylum, also a State institution, has a patients' library of about 500 volumes, and a small collection of medical books.

The City Hospital has a medical library of about 300 volumes, and a few books for nurses.

The Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society has a library of about 1,000 volumes.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

The Worcester Natural History Society has a library of 553 volumes. A reading-room is open to members of the society. There are a few libraries in Worcester, intended for grown-up persons, which are connected with Protestant religious societies in the place. The most important of these, perhaps, is the Bangs Library of the old Second Parish, which contains about 1,500 volumes. This library was founded by Edward D. Bangs, who will be remembered as having been for several years secretary of state in this Commonwealth. Mr. Bangs was a member of the Second Parish, and at his death left to the society the "sum of $400 as a perpetual fund for a parish library, the income of which

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BLOOMINGDALE.

is to be applied to the purchase of useful books, particularly such as may be adapted to the religious and moral improvement of the young." The late Stephen Salisbury, also a member of the society, left to the Second Parish the sum of $1,500, the income of which is used in buying books for the Bangs Library.

The library of the Jail and House of Correction contains 630 volumes. It is made up of stories, histories, biographies, religious works, and a selection of books made with especial reference to the wants of Roman Catholic prisoners.

It is unnecessary to state that there are Sunday school libraries belonging to different churches in Worcester. At the Directory office there is a collection of 400 directories of different towns and cities. These, residents of Worcester are invited to use.

Mr. Andrew P. Lundborg, the Swedish bookseller, states that there are 1,500 Swedish books in churches and clubs in Worcester besides those in that language in the Free Public Library.

Among the libraries belonging to Catholic institutions, there are, besides the library of Holy Cross College, which has already been mentioned, several connected with different churches, as, for example, the Sodality library in the Catholic Institute and the Sunday school library in the school-house on Vernon street, which belongs to St. John's Parish; the library of St. Anne's Church; that of the Young Women's Society of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and the Sunday school library and the library of the Mutual Advancement Society of St. Peter's Church. Among other Catholic libraries is the Sodality library in the Convent of Mercy on High street. In these and other libraries connected with Catholic institutions there are at least 6,000 or 7,000 volumes.

NATHANIEL PAINE.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By Nathaniel Paine, A. M.*

THE history of Worcester in the past gives abundant evidence that its citizens have taken advantage of organization and coöperation in carrying out any enterprise they had at heart, for societies and associations were very early organized, not only for educational purposes, but to influence the political and social life of the town.

It is proposed in this chapter to give brief notices of the more prominent literary, scientific and historical societies now in existence in the city.

Before speaking of them, it may not be out of place to call attention to a few organizations founded in the early days of the town and not now in existence, but which in their day had more or less influence on the lives of our citizens.

One of the earliest of these of which there is any record was the "American Political Society," organized in 1773, which became a prominent factor in guiding the early Revolutionary action of the town and county, especially in bringing about the action of the majority of the people against the loyalists, who were largely men of standing in the community, and holders of offices under the crown.

It was undoubtedly the action of this society towards the loyalists that caused many of them to leave the town and country after giving up the offices they held.

The society also took an active part in municipal affairs, and in directing who should be supported for town and county offices. It is very probable that this attempt to control the town meetings and to dictate in the election of officers, caused dissensions among its members, and brought about its dissolution after an existence of about two years.

Among the societies that have ceased to exist are two that are worthy of mention, because of the part they had in the early educational life of the town.

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

The Worcester County Athenæum, established in 1830, as a stock company, with the object of forming a public library in Worcester, was probably one of the first organized attempts made for that purpose in central Massachusetts. It had acquired a small library of its own, and had also become possessed of a small collection of books which had been gathered by the "Worcester County Lyceum of Natural History," a society formed at some earlier day, whose existence was so brief that but little is known of it.

After a few years the Athenæum organization, which had been supported by the subscriptions of a few individuals, was given up and its library transferred to the American Antiquarian Society.

Another society which had but a brief existence was the Worcester County Historical Society, incorporated in 1831 for the purpose of "preserving materials for a complete and minute history of Worcester county." From Lincoln's "History of Worcester" it appears that in the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the county, October, 1831, this society took an active part, its president, Honorable John Davis, delivering an address. As there is very little more recorded of it, it would seem that its aims did not meet with much encouragement, although it is quite probable that it may have been an aid to William Lincoln in the preparation of his valuable history of the town of Worcester a few years later.

The oldest secular organization now in active existence in Worcester is the Worcester Fire Society, established in 1793, "for the more effectual assistance of each other and of their townsmen in times of danger from fire." It has long since been superseded in that work by modern organizations and appliances, but it still observes the rules and regulations of a hundred years ago in regard to the care of the buckets, bags and bed-keys of the members, and quarterly meetings are held with regularity.

While it is now regarded as a social organization, it has some claim for mention here, as it is the custom to have an oration and a poem presented at each annual meeting, and it has contributed not a little to the history of the town and city by the printing of reminiscences or biographical notices of deceased members, many of whom were prominent in the affairs of the town, county and state.

The American Antiquarian Society, whose members are from all parts of the world, has its headquarters in Worcester, and may rightly be classed among our local institutions. It is the oldest society of an educational nature in the city, having been founded in 1812 and incorporated the same year. The original petition to the Legislature for an act of incorporation set forth that the petitioners were "influenced by a desire to contribute to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and

to aid by their individual and united efforts in collecting and preserving such materials as may be useful in marking their progress not only in the United States, but in other parts of the globe." Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the *Massachusetts Spy*, had accumulated a large collection of books, pamphlets and newspapers, and it was his offer to contribute these to a society that would take proper care of them that made the starting of such an enterprise possible. In 1819 the society had become an institution of such size and importance that the need of a building for preserving its collections, then of very considerable value, became apparent to its members. In this emergency Mr. Thomas, its generous founder, at his own expense, erected on the east side of Summer street, near Lincoln square, a commodious building of brick, and presented it to the society.

This building answered the purposes of the society till 1853, at which time the increase in the library and cabinet had become so great that it became necessary to erect the present building at the corner of Main and Highlands streets. Through the liberality of Honorable Stephen Salisbury, then the president, a substantial addition was made to the building in 1878.

The library and cabinet of the society have been constantly increasing, the former now numbering upwards of 100,000 volumes, which will be spoken of more in detail in another chapter.

The library and the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the society have been freely consulted by some of our most noted historians, among whom may be mentioned George Bancroft, Francis Parkman, Moses Coit Tyler, John B. McMaster, as well as many other students and writers.

There is also a large and valuable collection of newspapers, manuscripts and broadsides, the collection of newspapers being one of the largest and most important in the country, and is almost daily consulted, students from all parts of the country availing themselves of the privilege. The society has a goodly number of early American imprints, which have now become of great rarity and value. A list of these published before 1700 has recently been printed.

The publications of the Antiquarian Society have been numerous, consisting of the semi-annual reports of the proceedings from 1849 to the present time, containing a large amount of interesting archæological and historical information.

Seven volumes of the "*Archæologia Americana*" have also been published. These contain reprints of rare books and manuscripts, and specially prepared papers of antiquarian and historical topics. The last three volumes of this series contain a reprint of Thomas' "History of Printing in America," to which is added a list of American pre-

Revolutionary publications, prepared by the late Samuel F. Haven, LL. D., for many years the learned librarian of the society; and the "Note Book kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts-Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641."

Of interest to the general public may be mentioned the portraits of eminent men on the walls of the library, and its cabinets of antiquarian and historical articles.

The rooms of the society are open to the public without charge, under proper regulations, and students and others wishing to make use of its library are given every facility to do so, consistent with the care and preservation of its treasures.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The present officers of the society are: Stephen Salisbury, President; George F. Hoar of Worcester and Edward Everett Hale of Boston, Vice-Presidents; Franklin B. Dexter of New Haven, Secretary of Foreign Correspondence; Charles Francis Adams of Lincoln, Secretary of Domestic Correspondence; Charles A. Chase of Worcester, Recording Secretary, and Nathaniel Paine of Worcester, Treasurer; and ten Councilors, viz., Samuel A. Green of Boston, Egbert C. Smyth of Andover, Samuel S. Green, Edward L. Davis, J. Evarts Greene and G. Stanley Hall of Worcester, William B. Welden of Providence, John D. Washburn, Thomas C. Mendenhall of Worcester, and James P. Baxter of Portland, Maine.

The Worcester District Medical Society, founded in 1804 as an auxiliary society of the Massachusetts Medical Society, has a well-selected library of about 5,000 volumes, which is kept in the Free Public Library building, and can be consulted by citizens of Worcester under proper restrictions. Original papers with discussions are presented by members from time to time. The officers are: President, P. P. Comey; Vice-President, Wesley Davis; Secretary, W. R. Gilman; Treasurer, G. O. Ward; Librarian, A. C. Getchell. The Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in 1866, whose members are homœopathic physicians from different parts of the county, holds its meetings quarterly.

There is another society known as the Worcester Medical Association, of which Walter T. Clark is president. They hold eight meetings a year.

The Worcester Agricultural Society, incorporated in 1818, has from its formation been one of the most active of the many societies in the town and city. Its annual fairs, or cattle shows, as they were formerly called, have drawn large numbers of visitors from all parts of the State. For many years these fairs were held on the Common, near the Town and City Hall, but since 1853 they have been held on the grounds of the society on Agricultural street, and have become much wider in their scope, with special attention to the exhibition and trotting of horses, and this feature has probably increased the attendance very largely.

For the past few years the annual fair has been held in connection with that of the New England Agricultural Society or the Bay State Agricultural Society, with varying success.

The location of the present grounds having rendered them very valuable for residences, the society has lately voted to sell the property should a favorable opportunity arise, and it is quite probable that this will be brought about within a short time.

The officers of the Agricultural Society the present year are Warren C. Jewett, President; Edwin P. Curtis and Frederick H. Chamberlain, Vice-Presidents, and Leander F. Herrick, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Worcester County Horticultural Society, founded in 1840 and incorporated in 1842, has been for many years one of the most energetic organizations of our growing city, and has done much to encourage not only the raising of fruits and vegetables, but especially has manifested its interest in the care of the parks and shade trees of the city. Weekly exhibitions of flowers, fruits and vegetables are held during the greater part of the year, and in the winter months lectures appropriate to the aims and objects of the society have been given by competent persons. It has a valuable library of several hundred volumes, selected with a view to the needs of members, who have free access to it.

MECHANICS HALL BUILDING.

The commodious and well-arranged hall of the society is located on Front street, and affords ample accommodations for its exhibitions, and is also a source of income. It is adorned with a fine collection of many portraits of past and present officers.

O. B. Hadwen is President; Stephen Salisbury, George E. Francis and Calvin L. Hartshorn, Vice-Presidents; A. A. Hixon, Secretary, and Nathaniel Paine, Treasurer.

The Worcester Mechanics Association was organized in 1842 with William A. Wheeler, President; Ichabod Washburn, Vice-President; Albert Tolman, Secretary, and Elbridge G. Partridge, Treasurer.

Its aim and objects as stated at that time were the "moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, the perfection of the mechanic arts, and the pecuniary assistance of the needy."

For more than fifty years this organization has been one of the most active and important in our city, and has done much to benefit and encourage the mechanics, who have done so much to build up and maintain its financial prosperity.

The Mechanics Hall, completed and dedicated by the association in March, 1857, is still the largest and finest in the city, and is in constant demand for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments where large numbers are expected to be present; its seating capacity is about 2,000.

The association has a library of upwards of 13,000 volumes, a detailed notice of which will appear in another part of this volume. A reading-room, supplied with many of the most important newspapers and periodicals, is provided for the use of members, who very generally avail themselves of its privileges.

One of the first steps taken after the organization of the association was to arrange for an annual course of lectures, the first lecture being given by Elihu Burritt ("The Learned Blacksmith"), and these have become so popular that for several years it has been necessary to have two courses of lectures or entertainments in order to accommodate all who wished to attend.

A school for instruction in mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing is also maintained for the benefit of members and their sons.

The membership of the association, which now exceeds 1,200, is composed of the most enterprising mechanics of the city.

The present Board of Management consists of James Logan, President; Albert A. Barker, Vice-President, and William A. Smith, Clerk and Treasurer.

The Worcester Natural History Society, originally called the Young Men's Library Association, was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1853, and in 1854 a department devoted to the study of

natural history was organized with Reverend E. E. Hale (then pastor of the Church of the Unity) as chairman.

They had accumulated a library of some considerable size and value, when in 1859 it was transferred to the city as the beginning of the Free Public Library.

Previous to this, in 1856, the Worcester Lyceum, established in 1829, was merged in the Library Association, and the name changed to the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association.

The collection and study of specimens in natural history soon became the principal object of the society, and in 1884 the name was again

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

changed by an act of the Legislature to the Worcester Natural History Society, by which title it is now known.

The society has a large and valuable cabinet of specimens, many of them collected with special reference to the natural history of Worcester county, which has been used by the pupils in the schools of the city and others under the direction of competent instructors.

Classes in various departments of natural history have been maintained for the benefit of members, and many have availed themselves of the facilities offered in that direction. Monthly meetings are also held, with papers and discussions upon scientific subjects, to which all interested are invited. The society has lately published a valuable monograph on "The Physical Geography of Worcester," by Joseph H. Perry, with photographic illustrations by J. Chauncey Lyford.

The museum of the society is at the corner of State and Harvard streets, and is open to the public without charge, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,

in charge of a custodian, who is ready to assist students and amateurs in their investigations. The location of the society's building is not all that could be desired, owing to its being so far from other educational institutions of the city, and those most interested in its welfare hope that at no distant day some arrangement may be made by which the present building may be disposed of, and another obtained in a more convenient situation.

The Worcester County Musical Association may not be considered as either "literary, scientific or historical," yet it would seem an omission to make no mention of it in an account of Worcester societies, for it certainly has played an important part in the musical education of our city.

Organized in 1863 for "the improvement of choirs in the performance of church music; the formation of an elevated musical taste, through the study of music in its higher departments, and a social, genial, harmonious reunion of all lovers of music," it has become one of the widest known of Worcester institutions, and has done much in the past, and bids fair to do still more in the future, to raise the standard of vocal and instrumental music not only in our own city, but in the country at large.

The annual festivals or concerts are very largely attended, lovers of music from distant points as well as our own citizens availing themselves of the opportunity offered to listen to singing from the most eminent vocalists, and music from the best of orchestras. For the last few years there has been marked improvement in the character of the festivals; they have been more classical in their tone and of greater value to real lovers of music.

Charles M. Bent is the President; Daniel Downey, Vice-President; Luther M. Lovell, Secretary, and George R. Bliss, Treasurer.

The Worcester Art Society was organized in 1877, and incorporated in 1887, to promote art culture, and has from its organization taken an active part in the art education of the city.

Lectures are given during the winter by specialists in different branches of the fine arts, to which members of the Art Students' Club and the teachers of the public schools are invited, and they have very generally availed themselves of the privilege.

From time to time loan exhibitions of paintings, engravings and bric-a-brac have been given under the management of the society, which have been very popular, affording the public an opportunity to see fine works of art owned in Worcester and elsewhere, and thereby creating and encouraging a taste for the beautiful, and tending to elevate the general tone of the community.

The members of the Art Society have been much interested in the success of the new Art Museum, and made the first contribution to its

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

collections (a fine cast of the Venus de Melos), and they have also taken a prominent part in the collection and arrangement of the first loan exhibition held in the new building. Since the incorporation of the Art Society, the Presidents have been Nathaniel Paine, Samuel S. Green, Charles S. Hale, Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, and Austin S. Garver, who is now the President; with Charles A. Chase and Fred. S. Pratt, Vice-Presidents; Charles T. Davis, Clerk, and Z. W. Coombs, Treasurer. The average membership of the society is about 350.

The Art Students' Club was incorporated in 1887, for "the encouragement, promotion and practice of art," its active membership being confined to artists and art students of Worcester, no one being eligible who is not a practical student in some branch of art.

This club is one of the active organizations of the city, and is doing a good work by means of classes with competent instructors and models, the advantages of which the members avail themselves of, as is indicated by the marked improvement shown from year to year in the public exhibitions of their work.

These yearly exhibitions given by the club have come to be looked forward to with great interest by the public, and have proved of substantial benefit to the members.

The active membership of the club is limited to thirty, but there are about sixty honorary or fine members.

Albert F. Simmons is President; George E. Gladwin, Vice-President; Edwin Topanelian, Treasurer, and George W. Child, Secretary.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity was organized in 1875, and incorporated in February, 1877, its object being "to foster in its members a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archæological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as would otherwise be lost." Although the objects of the society, as stated above, are quite extensive in their scope, it is undoubtedly true that up to the present time its work has been in the line of historical rather than antiquarian investigations, so that its name does not indicate to the public generally its most successful achievements.

The publication of the early records of Worcester, 1667 to 1848, and a list of births, deaths and marriages from the earliest recorded to 1848, have been of the greatest value to the historical student, and have preserved in permanent form much that was very likely to be lost or destroyed. These with the printing the Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, 1731 to 1737, are deserving of commendation, as they have been prepared with great care from the original manuscripts, and are of special value as books of reference. The annual proceedings of the society have also been printed, making in all fifteen volumes published, which testify most emphatically to the activity and usefulness of the organization. There will be found in the building of the society on Salisbury street, which was erected in 1891, a large and valuable library, and an extensive collection of articles illustrating New England history, with special reference to that of Worcester county. The library and cabinet are open free to the public every week-day afternoon, and a large number avail themselves of the opportunity to visit them.

During the present year a special effort has been made to interest the ladies in the work of the society, resulting in an addition of over 200 in a single month.

The Society of Antiquity is distinctly a local institution, and deserves and should have the active coöperation of our citizens, which can be most practically manifested by their becoming members and taking a part in the good work it has in hand.

A notice of the valuable library belonging to the society will be found in another chapter.

ART MUSEUM

The officers of the society for the present year are: F. L. Hutchins, President; Ellery B. Crane and William H. Sawyer, Vice-Presidents; Walter Davidson, Secretary; Henry F. Stedman, Treasurer, and Thomas A. Dickinson, Librarian.

The St. Wulstan Society, though originally formed for social intercourse among its members, has, by reason of its being made the custodian of the "Helen C. Knowles fund for the advancement of art education in Worcester," become identified with the educational life of the city. The society was incorporated in 1891, for the "purpose of promoting literature, art, historical and social science in Worcester, and holding and administering the Helen C. Knowles legacy for promoting art education in Worcester, and such other funds as may be acquired for the same and kindred objects." This fund now amounts to about $35,000, and from the income thereof the society has given in the last three years to the Worcester Art Society and the Art Students' Club the sum of $1,100 each, thereby contributing largely to the objects those societies have at heart. The present year (1898) the income has been given to the Worcester Art Museum, to be used in the formation of classes for study of art, and for exhibitions of paintings and other works of art. The membership of the St. Wulstan Society is limited by the by-laws to sixteen. Honorable George F. Hoar is the President; Honorable Stephen Salisbury, Vice-President; J. Evarts Greene, Clerk, and Honorable Henry A. Marsh, Treasurer.

The Public School Art League was organized in 1895, the object being to "cultivate in the people, through the influence of the public school pupils, a desire for a finer life by creating among them a love for the beautiful, promoting and strengthening this love among the pupils by a more extended and artistic decorations in the school-rooms, etc." The membership of the league is limited, and it is expected that each one will use his influence in securing more artistic surroundings in the school-rooms, and also secure contributions of money for the purchase of appropriate objects for decoration. Enough has already been accomplished by this organization in the decoration of school-rooms in different parts of the city to prove its need and the good judgment of its projectors.

That its work has been appreciated by those interested in the welfare of our schools, is shown by their ready response to the call for aid to enable the league to carry out their plans for adding to the attractions of the school-rooms, for, beside contributions of money, several ladies and gentlemen have given appropriate engravings, photographs and casts, which have been suitably placed.

The first president of the league was Reverend Austin S. Garver, who originally called the attention of the School Board to the project.

The officers at present are: Frank J. Darrah, President; Miss Frances Lincoln, Vice-President; Miss Jeanie Lea Southwick, Secretary, and Samuel S. Green, Treasurer.

The Worcester Art Museum, although the youngest institution of an educational nature in the city, is without doubt destined to be one of the most important, and one that will exert a refining influence upon all classes.

The first meeting to take into consideration the founding of an art museum was held at the house of Honorable Stephen Salisbury on the evening of February 25, 1896, thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen supposed to be interested in art, being present by invitation. At this meeting Mr. Salisbury presented a plan which he had formulated for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution, and in order to carry it out offered to present a valuable tract of over an acre of land situated on Salisbury street, and $100,000 in money, $50,000 of this sum to be used for the erection of a building and the balance to be invested for the maintenance of the Museum. This liberal offer, which had been most modestly made, was received with hearty applause by all present at the meeting, and they expressed their desire to do all that was in their power to carry out the wishes of the donor.

Mr. Salisbury stated that it was his wish that a corporation, to consist of fifty ladies and gentlemen, should be formed to hold in trust the money and land he had given, for the "benefit of all the people of the city of Worcester," and at a subsequent meeting, held March 24, 1896, steps were taken to secure a charter. At this meeting by-laws were adopted and officers elected.

The first Board of Directors consisted of Daniel Merriman, President; Francis H. Dewey, Vice-President; T. Hovey Gage, Jr., Secretary; Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Treasurer, and Charles H. Davis, Lyman A. Ely, George E. Francis, John G. Heywood, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Mrs. Helen B. Merriman, Miss Mary Perley and Nathaniel Paine, Directors.

Very soon after the organization the directors took steps for the erection of a fire-proof building, and plans prepared by Messrs. Earle & Fisher of Worcester were adopted, and a contract was made with Norcross Bros. of Worcester for carrying out the plans at a cost of $90,000. Early in 1897 Mr. Salisbury made an additional gift of land in the rear of the proposed building, and he has also assumed the expense of grading and beautifying the grounds about the Museum. It was soon found that to meet the expense of the proposed building more money would be required, and an appeal was made to the public for a subscription of $50,000 additional, to be called the "Associate Founders' Subscription." Of this amount over $40,000 has already been subscribed, and it is confidently expected that the balance will be

obtained within a short time. The subscriptions to the fund have been very general, all classes of our citizens taking part in it, the amounts given ranging from five cents to $3,000.

The corner-stone of the Museum building was laid June 24, 1897, with appropriate ceremonies, His Excellency Governor Roger Wolcott and His Honor Mayor A. B. R. Sprague being present and taking part in the exercises. It was completed and formally opened on the evening of May 10, 1898, with a loan exhibition of oil and water-color paintings, which had been procured and arranged by members of the Worcester Art Society.

Long before the completion of the building, several gifts of casts from antique statues had been made to the corporation, and many of these were on exhibition the opening night.

The first gift of this kind was from the Worcester Art Society, a fine cast of the Venus of Melos, and soon after the Worcester Woman's Club presented a cast of the famous statue of Nike (Victory) of Samothrake, since which between twenty and thirty more casts have been presented by various societies, clubs and other organizations of the city.

The Museum is open every afternoon but Monday; Saturdays and Sundays being free, and a charge of twenty-five cents the other days. Any person subscribing five dollars towards the maintenance of the Museum is furnished with a ticket giving admission to the exhibitions for one year.

The Worcester Mycological Society was organized in 1895 for the study of fungi, with special reference to the edible and non-poisonous mushrooms of Worcester county.

Meetings are held during the summer and fall, at which specimens are exhibited and classified, great interest being manifested by the members. Specimens are also exhibited at the weekly meetings of the Horticultural Society. George E. Francis is the president.

The Ridgway Ornithological Club was organized in 1889, for the study of the habits and structure of birds. It also assists the ornithological bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in gathering material for its work. Oscar F. Dodge is its president, and H. B. Long, secretary.

In concluding this brief notice of the literary, scientific and historical societies of Worcester, it should be said that there are other organizations that might properly be mentioned under this head, for connected with our schools and institutions of learning there are societies and clubs for literary or scientific study, but the limited space allowed for the subject does not permit of mention of them.

HENRY L. PARKER.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

By the Honorable Henry L. Parker.*

FEW cities of like population present a longer list of noble charities than the city of Worcester. They are designed to reach and alleviate almost every known form of human distress.

For those suffering from bodily injury or stricken with acute disease, and without financial means, free surgical or medical treatment is provided.

Families suddenly rendered homeless are sheltered and fed until they can provide food and shelter for themselves. Orphan children are furnished a comfortable home until they reach such maturity as to become self-supporting.

Trained nurses whose ministrations are gratuitous cheer and comfort the last days of the indigent victim of cancer, or other incurable disease.

Even the tramp finds a rest for his weary feet with food and a night's lodging, on compliance with a few simple rules of the institution provided for the purpose.

The charities of the city may be classed under the general heads of Hospitals, Homes and Organizations.

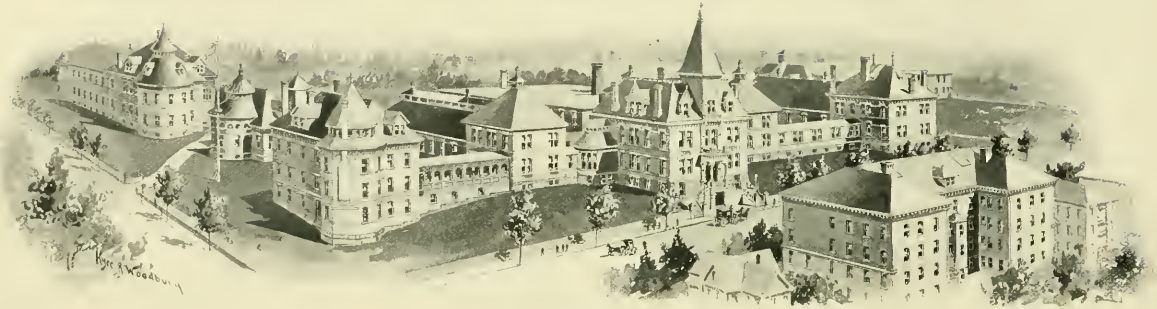
HOSPITALS.

The City Hospital, situated on Jaques avenue, was incorporated in 1871, and is under the management of nine trustees chosen by the City Council in concurrence.

This hospital has received from the estate of George Jaques, and from the gifts and bequests of many other citizens, a sum amounting in all to about $380,000.

It contains a lying-in department (a feature unknown to nearly every other hospital), called the Knowles Maternity Ward. It has also a Training School for Nurses. During the year ending November 30, 1897, out of 1,582 patients admitted, 1,442 received free treatment.

* See sketch in Biographical Department.



WORCESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Belmont street, near Adams street. This hospital was opened by the city in November, 1896, and is under the control of the city Board of Health, and is designed for the treatment of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever only.

Nurses are furnished by the City Hospital, and patients, if unable to pay, are admitted for free treatment.

MEMORIAL HOME FOR NURSES. Jaques avenue. This munificent gift of a home for the City Hospital nurses was presented to the city in 1897 by the late Edward C. Thayer of Keene, New Hampshire. A costly building has been already erected opposite the main entrance of the City Hospital.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Belmont street. The Memorial Hospital for women and children was endowed by Ichabod Washburn and incorporated in 1871. A dispensary, called the Washburn Free Dispensary, was established in 1874, and the hospital itself was opened in 1888. It is free for the admission of women and children who are unable to pay, although payment is expected from those treated who have means. The cases taken are mostly incurables, although the hospital is not strictly limited to such.

THE WORCESTER HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL. 46 Providence street (homœopathic). This institution was opened in 1896. By the provisions of its by-laws, it is intended to be as nearly as possible a charitable institution. It has received, within the past year, the bequest of a considerable sum for the maintenance of free beds.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL. Vernon street, corner Winthrop. Incorporated 1878. This is a Catholic institution, and intended primarily for members of that church, from which it receives support, but free treatment is given in many cases without regard to sect or nationality.

During the past year this institution, having outgrown its old quarters, has commenced the erection of a new, commodious and well-appointed brick building upon a site near by, and unsurpassed for purity of air and magnificence of view. The corner-stone was laid on October 9, 1898, with impressive ceremonies, and in the presence of about 8,000 people. Its entire frontage when completed will be 230 feet.

FREE DISPENSARIES.

THE CITY HOSPITAL, Jaques avenue.

WORCESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 44 Waverley street.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Belmont street.

HOMES.

THE HOME FARM. The City Almshouse thus designated is located on Lincoln street, at the corner of Boylston. This institution bears ample evidence, if any were needed, of the genesis of a social conscience, and its inmates may well rejoice that they were born in these humanitarian days, for throughout all its appointments, from its euphonistic name to every detail, there seems a design to diminish (so far as consistent with the interest of the public) the humiliation and burden of poverty.

The farm consists of about 450 acres of land, with commodious, well-equipped buildings and sanitary arrangements, and is operated partly by the inmates and partly by paid employees. The inmates number about 200, of whom nearly one-half are insane or idiotic. There is a separate department for the insane, and a complete separation of the sexes.

The report of the (State) inspector of institutions for 1897 contains this endorsement: "This almshouse is a large and well-managed institution. The house is under most efficient management, and is scrupulously clean, and orderly. Regular medical inspection is provided."

HOME FOR AGED MEN, 1199 Main street. Incorporated 1876. Beneficiaries who are admitted must be at least fifty-five years of age, natives of the United States, and residents of Worcester for ten years previous to admission. Payment of the sum of $150, and the proper observance of all rules and regulations, entitle a beneficiary to the privileges of the institution during life.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN. 1183 Main street. Incorporated 1869. A large endowment for this institution was left by the provisions of the will of the late Ichabod Washburn, and this endowment has been increased by contributions amounting to several thousand dollars from other citizens of Worcester. Widows, and females who have never been married are the only beneficiaries, and especially those "who have not been the recipients of public charity, but have respectably sustained a struggle with disease or misfortune." None are excluded on account of sect or nationality, although preference is given to those of American birth. An admission fee of $100 may be required from applicants, but is not imperative.

TEMPORARY HOME AND DAY NURSERY. 204 Southbridge street. Incorporated in 1892. Shelter is provided for a few days or weeks, as the case may be, for women and children temporarily deprived of a home. Compensation is expected in work if possible.

At the Day Nursery, in the same building, working-women may leave their young children as they go to their work in the morning, and call

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

for them at night. For a trifling charge the children are furnished with a dinner, and otherwise cared for.

THE WELCOME MISSION. 62 Madison street. Organized 1894. This institution is under the auspices of the Worcester Local Union of the Society of Christian Endeavor, and is under the superintendence of William E. Oakley. It is a temporary refuge for the tramp, who is expected to render some equivalent for the food and lodging furnished him. This is done by the conversion of cord wood into fuel for kindling, and by work in the potato field, several acres of which the Mission has under culture.

WORCESTER CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Main, corner of Benefit street. Organized in 1848. This institution is more properly known as the Orphans' Home. Children of three years of age and upwards without parents, or with only one parent, but unable to properly support them, are admitted, cared for and educated until homes can be found for them.

Similar homes are provided for orphan children in the following Catholic institutions:

The St. Francis's Orphanage, 10 Bleeker street.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Granite street.

Sisters of Mercy, 46 High street.

Sisters of Notre Dame, 34 Vernon street.

Sisters of Providence, 73 Vernon street.

Sisters of St. Anne, 31 Park street.

The Sisters in charge of these respective homes also do much charitable work in visitation of the sick.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Chatham street. Incorporated in 1885. Though organized primarily on religious lines, it is the centre of much charitable work. It provides a home at low rates for working-girls, designed more especially for those having no comfortable home, and especially for young girls coming as strangers to the city for employment. It provides also educational and industrial classes, and contains a library, reading-room, gymnasium, directory for nurses, and an employment bureau.

Two new features of the Y. W. C. A. are the travelers' aid work at the Union Station and the vacation home at Princeton.

ORGANIZATIONS.

THE WORCESTER EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY. Rooms, 518 Main street. Organized in 1875 and incorporated 1885. This is one of the oldest charitable societies in the city, and the object of its organization, as set forth in its charter, is "the purpose of assisting needy and deserving

HOME FOR AGED MEN.

women by giving them employment and otherwise." The employment furnished is sewing, and the compensation moderate, but many women have found this their only means of support.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY OF WORCESTER. 200 Southbridge street. Organized 1892. The object of the society is to loan to the sick and needy such articles as may be required by them.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY. This society consists of an association of ladies, the principal feature of whose work is district

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

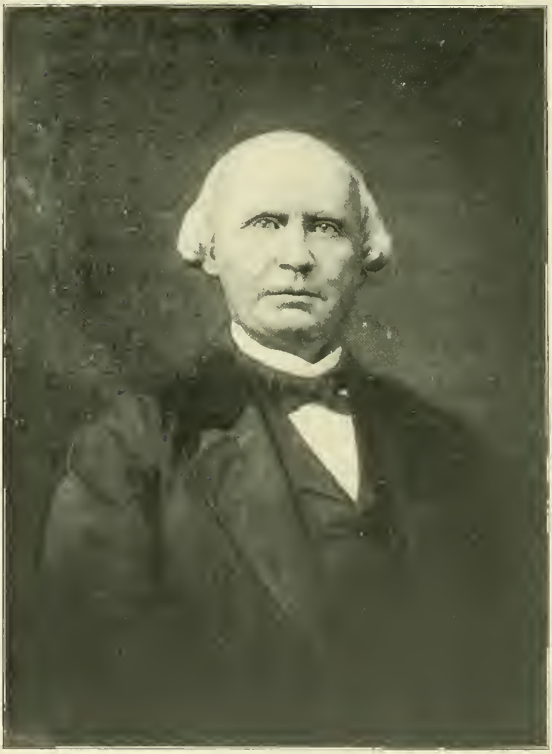
nursing, or the care of the sick poor in their own homes. The cases treated are mostly incurable, and many are patients who have been discharged from the hospital, but the work is not limited as to sex or the character of the disease. Two trained nurses are regularly employed who are graduated from the Memorial Hospital, and in case of emergency, temporary nurses are also supplied.

These nurses visit their patients at stated intervals, and their ministrations in applying new dressings to those afflicted with cancer and ills of a like nature, bathing, disinfecting, and other ministrations, are invaluable to the sufferers.

THE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY was chartered in 1883, and although organized primarily for religious and missionary purposes, it has incidentally carried on much charitable work, notably the establishment of free sewing-schools and the "Fresh Air Fund."

THE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES was organized in 1890. Like other organizations of a like name and character in all large cities, its work is intended to reduce almsgiving to a system — to furnish to all benevolent societies of the city, and all the churches of whatever denomination, a central bureau of information, through the agency of which fraud may be detected, and relief extended to the needy, with proper discrimination, and with the assurance that it is productive of good results.

There are many other societies and institutions of a less public character, some of which are the offspring of a parent organization, and some the charitable features of which are confined for the most part to individual members. A full description of their work could not well be given within the limited space allowed this article. Among these are the Odd Fellows' Home; Geo. H. Ward Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic; Woman's Board of the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages, Worcester Branch; Worcester Boys' Club; Worcester Police Relief Association.



GEORGE JAQUES.

WORCESTER'S BENEFACTORS AND TRUST FUNDS.

By the Honorable Henry A. Marsh.*

THERE are few cities, if any, in the country that surpass the city of Worcester in the number and amount of gifts of money or its equivalent which have been made by its citizens to the several institutions and to the city itself during the last fifty years. It is estimated that the sum total of such gifts will exceed in value $5,000,000.

A complete list of such benefactions would be too long for publication here, but appropriate mention of many of the larger gifts to institutions and the like will be made in other chapters of this volume. The gifts distinctly made to the city as a municipality are noteworthy, and are here recorded:

CITY HOSPITAL.

By deed, March 12, 1872, George Jaques gave to the city of Worcester, as a site for a public city hospital, "a certain parcel of land situated in said city of Worcester, bounded on the north by Prince street (now Jaques avenue) . . . . ; on the east by Queen street . . . . . , on the south by land now or formerly of Samuel H. Colton . . . . ; and on the west by King street . . . . ; said parcel of land containing by estimate one hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and forty-three (150,643) square feet," and valued at $35,000.

George Jaques died August 24, 1872. In his will dated May 29, 1872, after giving legacies to the amount of about $20,000, he disposed of the balance of his estate in the following language: "All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal or mixed, not herein otherwise disposed of, of which I may die seized and possessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, ... I give, devise and bequeath unto the city of Worcester. In trust, however, to be by the city applied to the sole and particular use and benefit of the institu-

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

tion recently established and known as the Worcester City Hospital." The value of this generous gift is estimated to exceed $200,000.

In recognition of this noble and beneficent act of Mr. Jaques, a marble tablet was placed in the hallway of the administration building bearing the following appropriate inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE JAQUES,
BORN FEBRUARY 18, 1816,
DIED AUGUST 24, 1872,
WHO GAVE THE SITE OF THIS BUILDING
TO THE CITY OF WORCESTER FOR A
PUBLIC HOSPITAL, AND LEFT MOST
OF HIS LARGE ESTATE FOR ITS SUPPORT,
A GRATEFUL CITY PLACES
THIS TABLET.
THOUGH IT SPEAKS TO MANY GENERATIONS,
THE BLESSINGS OF HIS GIFT AND
THE GRATITUDE OF OUR CITIZENS
WILL OUTLAST THE STONE.

Albert Curtis in 1874 gave a consulting library of medical books, and in January, 1875, contributed $1,000 as a fund, the interest thereof to be expended for replenishing this library.

Isaac Davis in 1873 gave $1,000 to the hospital, which was to accumulate until it became $2,000, after which time "the income was to be applied to the support of poor and destitute persons who are admitted to the hospital, and are unable to pay their expenses while there."

John Boyer Shaw gave, by will dated March 22, 1872, a bequest to the City Hospital of one-fifth part of his property, subject to a life interest. This fund when realized amounted to $2,000.

In 1881 a bequest of $5,000 was made by Joseph A. Tenney for the general purposes of the hospital.

The will of the late Honorable Stephen Salisbury, probated in 1884, contained the following provision: "I give and bequeath to the City Hospital of Worcester $3,000 on condition that the Trustees of that hospital shall provide three free beds in that hospital, in perpetuity, for the treatment of suitable patients unable to make payment therefor, and that my son Stephen shall have the right to offer candidates for the occupation of those free beds."

A few days after the above was received, the Trustees were called together at a special meeting to receive the announcement of a gift of $6,000 from Mrs. Sarah Gill to the city of Worcester, to be used under the direction of the Trustees in building a new pavilion or ward for male patients, in memory of her husband, the late George W. Gill. In

order to provide for a building of suitable proportions in connection with the Gill Ward, the gift of Mrs. Gill was supplemented in 1885 by one of $12,000 from Stephen Salisbury, Esq., one of the Trustees.

In the will of the late Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, probated in 1884, was a gift of $25,000 for the maintenance of a ward in the City Hospital, "to be devoted to the treatment of poor women and children who are afflicted with incurable diseases; or for lying-in purposes, in which latter case the principal may be used for building." The Trustees elected to make use of the bequest of Mrs. Knowles for lying-in purposes, and caused to be erected the spacious and finely equipped Knowles Maternity Ward. Through Mrs. Knowles' wise beneficence, the city has been able to make excellent provision for the care and comfort of those for whom this charity was established.

In 1886 a gift of $500 was received from Doctor Joseph Sargent for the purpose of increasing the medical library of the hospital. In 1889 Mrs. Sarah L. Hammond presented to the hospital a valuable library of about 250 volumes in a handsome black walnut case. This important acquisition was gratefully acknowledged, and the books were placed in the nurses' parlor.

In 1892 the sum of $1,000 was received from the estate of the late Edwin Conant in accordance with a bequest in his will; also $5,000 from Mrs. Mary E. D. Stoddard, the income to be used for the benefit of patients, especially in providing "delicacies, flowers, drives, clothing, or other comforts which would not otherwise be generally furnished."

In 1892 the unexpended balance of the Fourth of July fund of $868 was given to the hospital.

Under the provisions of the will of the late Elbridge G. Patridge, the hospital received in 1894 from his executor the sum of $1,000.

In 1896 the sum of $2,631 was received from the estate of the late David M. McIntire, in accordance with a clause in his will.

On the 12th of March, 1895, Colonel Samuel E. Winslow sent to the president of the Board of Trustees of the hospital a communication, in which he used these words: "It is my desire to give to the Trustees of the Worcester City Hospital a sum of money not to exceed $10,000, to be used under the direction of your board for the construction and equipment of an operating department to be known as the Samuel Winslow Surgery," and he added that "the purpose of this offer is to establish a memorial to one who loved dearly the city of Worcester and never wearied in laboring for the welfare of its citizens."

Subsequently to the sending of this communication, it becoming evident to him that the cost of what he had proposed would, under the accepted plans, very considerably exceed the sum he had named, he supplemented his first offer with another equally generous. He pro-

EDWARD C. THAYER.

posed, if agreeable to the Trustees, to assume himself all the care and responsibility of construction, equipment and cost, and to deliver the building to the board, completed and furnished, ready for occupancy, a proposal which was gratefully accepted.

March 12, 1897, Mr. Edward C. Thayer of Keene, New Hampshire, offered to erect and present to the city a home for the City Hospital nurses, as a memorial of his sisters, Sarah Thayer Chapin and Louisa Thayer Chapin, who were successively the wives of the late Judge Chapin, mayor of Worcester in 1849, '50, and '70, at a cost to himself of not less than $35,000. The cost of the building finished and furnished exceeded $50,000. The City Council and Hospital Trustees gave hearty expression to Mr. Thayer of their appreciative sense of his timely and generous gift. Miss Margaret C. Chapin, a niece of Mr. Thayer, also made generous contributions towards furnishing the new home. Upon either side of the vestibule of this memorial building are appropriate and appreciative tablets of bronze. The tablet on the left side reads as follows:

THIS MEMORIAL BUILDING,
DESIGNED ESPECIALLY TO BE A HOME FOR THE NURSES
OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,
AND TO AFFORD ACCOMMODATION
FOR THE CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,
WAS ERECTED AND FURNISHED
AND GIVEN TO THE CITY OF WORCESTER,
A. D. 1897, BY

MR. EDWARD C. THAYER

OF KEENE, N. H.,
AND IS BY HIM AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED TO THE
MEMORY OF HIS SISTERS—

MRS. SARAH THAYER CHAPIN
AND
MRS. LOUISA THAYER CHAPIN,

TO THE END THAT THE
CHRISTIAN GRACES OF CHARITY AND BENEVOLENCE,
SO CONSPICUOUSLY MANIFESTED IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL LIVES,
MAY BE FITLY HONORED AND PERPETUALLY COMMEMORATED IN THE CITY
WHICH WAS SO LONG THEIR HOME.

MEMORIAL HOME FOR NURSES.

The tablet on the right reads:

THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE TO
EXPRESS THE GRATITUDE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL TO
MR. EDWARD C. THAYER
FOR THE GIFT OF THIS NURSES' HOME.
IN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT THE BUILDING
LEAVES NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
WITHIN AND WITHOUT
IT REFLECTS THE GOOD TASTE AND WISE PHILANTHROPY OF THE GIVER,
AND HONORS ALIKE THE CITY AND THE HOSPITAL.

The City Hospital has received in gifts from individuals in twenty-seven years nearly $400,000.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. In 1867 a popular subscription to build a soldiers' monument on the Common resulted in securing the sum of $15,000, which, together with a grant of $35,000 from the City Council in 1871, was sufficient to secure its erection.

BIGELOW MONUMENT. The Italian marble monument on the Common which marks the last resting-place of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, was the gift in 1861 of his great grandson, Timothy Bigelow Lawrence.

DEWEY CHARITY FUND. In 1889 the Francis H. Dewey Charity Fund of $2,000 was given to the city, and the income thereof to be spent for the poor and needy citizens on Thanksgiving day.

BANCROFT ENDOWMENT FUND. The Bancroft Endowment Fund, or the Aaron and Lucretia Bancroft Scholarship, was established in 1886 by the gift of $10,000 from the late Honorable George Bancroft, in memory of his parents, "the income of the fund to be expended in aiding in the liberal education of some of our scholars, who from time to time shall be selected from the citizens of Worcester by a Board of Trustees."

BULLOCK MEDAL FUND. In 1859 Honorable Alexander H. Bullock established the Bullock Medal Fund by the gift of $1,000, the income of which was to be expended in silver medals to be awarded to meritorious scholars of the high school. Of late years, by consent of the members of the family of Mr. Bullock, the income has been applied to the increase of the high school library, and the principal of the fund has been augmented by the gift of $500 from A. G. Bullock, Esq.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Towards the close of the year 1859, the late Doctor John Green and the Lyceum and Library Association offered to give, upon certain conditions, to the city, libraries containing respectively 7,000 and 4,500 volumes, to form the nucleus of a public library. The offer was accepted by the City Council, and an ordinance establishing the Free Public Library was passed December 23 of the same year. Doctor Green, subsequently to his first gift, gave at different times about 5,000 more volumes.

Doctor Green died in 1865, and left by will $30,000, to be designated as the Green Library Fund. One provision of the bequest was that one-quarter of the income from the fund should be added to the principal every year, and the remainder spent in the purchase of books for the reference department. This fund with its accretions now amounts to $49,834.71, and another bequest of Doctor Green, known as the Librarian's Fund, now amounts to $4,149. No income from this fund will be available until the accumulation of interest has made the principal $20,000.

READING-ROOM FUND. In 1865, mainly through the efforts of Honorable George F. Hoar, the sum of $10,856.74 was raised by popular subscription for a reading-room fund, the income of which is used to provide reviews, magazines and newspapers for the Free Public Library.

GIFTS BY ISAIAH THOMAS. November 3, 1806, it was

Voted, That the town do approve and allow of a town way or street laid out by the Selectmen through the land of Isaiah Thomas, Esq., and Captain Daniel Heywood, by the name of Thomas street; and

DOCTOR JOHN GREEN.

Voted, That the thanks of the town be given to Isaiah Thomas, Esq., for his generosity in giving the land for said street and building the bridge, and making the street in complete repair to be traveled on, without any expense to the town.

November 14, 1831, the town voted to accept the bequest of Isaiah Thomas of the lot of land at the corner of Thomas and Summer streets, with the condition that the town erect thereon "a large and handsome brick school-house or academy."

PUBLIC PARKS. "In 1884, by virtue of arrangements perfected between themselves, by Honorable Edward L. Davis and Horace H. Bigelow, the city became owner in fee and free gift of 110 acres of forest and open

HOME FARM.

land lying along the westerly shore of Lake Quinsigamond, coupled with the further present, from Mr. Davis, of $5,000 to be expended in suitable surveys, plans, and work of development as needed. No gift could have been more timely for its influence upon the community, or welcome in itself.

"To its resultant influence may be largely attributed the wonderful settlement along the shores of the lake, which, within a decade, has seen the occupation of almost every available building-site upon either shore, and the construction of a considerable village but a little way inland from Lake park. Subsequently, Mr. Davis caused to be built, by the famous Norcross Brothers, a stone tower, upon the loftiest point of observation in the park, so cyclopean in mass and method that its endurance may well challenge the worst ravages of time. The cost of that tower could not have been less than $8,000.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

"Stephen Salisbury, Esq., in 1887, conveyed to the city, for use and enjoyment as a public park, some seventeen acres of most eligible land conveniently located along the southerly shore of Salisbury pond, in perpetuity, under certain restrictions that were duly accepted by the City Council. One condition was that it should be named and known as Institute park. Upon it Mr. Salisbury has expended, from his individual means, well nigh $50,000 in the erection of boat and summer houses, sanitary conveniences, thoroughly constructed drives, and extensive plantation. His interest in that park is unfailing, and his generosity continually manifests itself in constant effort to increase its attractions." —*Edward Winslow Lincoln in 1895.*

October 1, 1890, Thomas H. Dodge, Esq., presented to the city a public ground in the northerly part of Worcester, comprising thirteen acres, situated between West Boylston and Burncoat streets, in the vicinity of the Odd Fellows' Home. This is known as Dodge park.

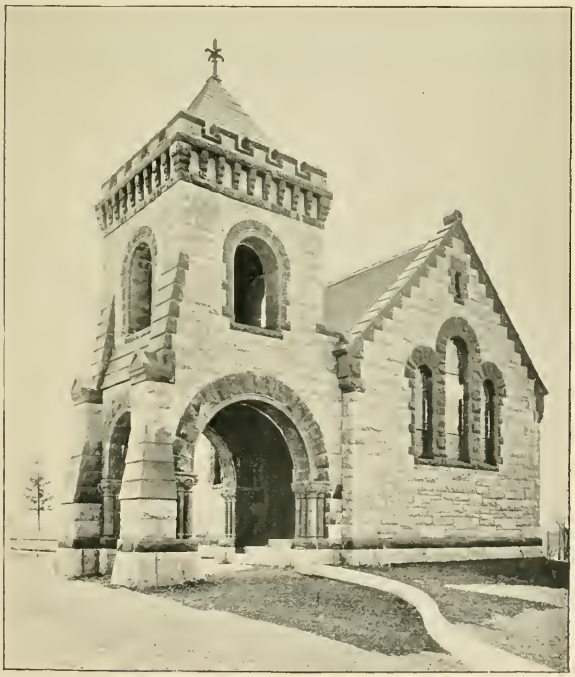
The recent gift to the city by Charles D. Boynton of 130 acres of land in Paxton and Holden for a public park, sanitarium, or hospital, is a notable accession in this list of benefactions. The gift was accepted by vote of the City Council in October, 1898.

CURTIS CHAPEL. On the 31st day of January, 1890, Mr. Albert Curtis submitted to the Commissioners of Hope Cemetery plans for a stone

chapel, to be erected on the grounds, and offered to build the same at his expense. The board accepted the donation by a vote of thanks. It was appropriately dedicated on the 31st day of January, 1891. Its cost was $12,000.

RELIEF FUNDS. The citizens of Worcester have contributed to many public relief funds in the past, the first, perhaps, being in aid of the Greeks seventy or more years ago. Within the last eighteen years money has been contributed to several such funds, as follows:

Irish relief fund, 1880,	$3,964
Forest fires in Michigan, 1881,	3,126
Charleston earthquake sufferers, 1886,	2,759
Yellow fever sufferers, 1888,	2,177
Conemaugh valley flood, 1889,	15,696
Armenian relief,	2,115
	$29,837



CURTIS CHAPEL, HOPE CEMETERY.

ALFRED S. ROE.

WORCESTER IN THE GENERAL COURT.

By the Honorable Alfred S. Roe.*

AN aged gentleman, Mr. Peregrine B. Gilbert of 45 Chatham street, is the only survivor of the delegation elected to the General Court by the town of Worcester in 1847. He also had served the preceding year. Alexander H. Bullock served with him in the same years, with D. Waldo Lincoln in 1847, and Samuel Davis in 1848. Mr. Gilbert's vote helped secure the city charter, and during the intervening fifty years he has seen nearly 200 different Worcester men hold places in the popular branch of the Legislature. The city sent, for each of the first three years of her existence, a delegation of three men. In 1851 the number was raised to five, and this continued till 1868, when one more was added, and six was the city's quota for the following nine years. In 1877 the new apportionment gave Worcester eight representatives, and that is the number to-day, though the apportionment of 1896 really entitled her to nine. Had the city then been divided into nine instead of eight wards, we should have gained a new member. Worcester has not always claimed all that she deserved. Just 169 men have represented the Heart of the Commonwealth in her fifty years of city life, where the number might have been 320.† It is evident that many members have served more than one year; indeed, the average is nearly two years for every one. The longest term held by one man was that of James H. Mellen, fourteen; the next that of Eugene M. Moriarty, eleven years. The oldest surviving member, in years, is John P. Marble of 33 Harvard street, born in Charlton October 1, 1806. He represented Charlton in 1840, and Worcester in 1865.

In the Senate there have been thirty-four different members from Worcester city, and of these just one-half had had previous experience in the House. While the majority of the senators held their positions but one year, very many served two. Three senators were elected for three years each, and one served four years. In 1851 the senator from

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

† To bring these data to date, the Legislature of 1898 is included, thus making the record that of fifty-one years.

the district including Worcester was Colonel Alexander DeWitt of Oxford, later a representative in Congress, but he could hardly be classed with our Worcester delegation. As the city grew, she became a district by herself. In 1886 Wards 2 and 3 with towns to the northward, including the city of Fitchburg, became the Fourth Worcester District, hence the city has at times had two members in the Senate. The redistricting of 1896 threw Wards 1, 2 and 3 into the 2d Worcester District, having nine towns with these wards, and again Worcester had two senators.

During our half century, Worcester furnished one speaker for the House, Alexander H. Bullock, 1862, '63, '64, '65, and two presidents of the Senate, H. W. Benchley, 1855, and Alfred S. Pinkerton, 1892 and '93, while J. B. D. Cogswell, who was a representative from this city in 1857, was president, 1877, '78, '79, at that time a senator from the Cape District. From the lists of representatives and senators, we can select one governor, Alexander H. Bullock, 1866, '67 and '68; four representatives in Congress, Eli Thayer, George F. Hoar, William W. Rice and Joseph H. Walker; one United States senator, George F. Hoar, 1877—; one judge of the Supreme Court, Pliny Merrick; two judges of the Superior Court, Francis H. Dewey and P. Emory Aldrich; and no less than thirteen men who have been mayors of the city, viz., Peter C. Bacon, John S. C. Knowlton, Isaac Davis, Alexander H. Bullock, William W. Rice, P. Emory Aldrich, Edward Earle, George F. Verry, Edward L. Davis, Charles B. Pratt, E. B. Stoddard, S. E. Hildreth and Samuel Winslow.

While the emoluments of the offices are not great, there has never been a dearth of candidates, all classes deeming the positions honorable ones. The record of contests is entertaining, for therein we may find that employer and employee were frequently pitted against each other, and the employer did not always win. In politics, till the formation of the Republican party, this was a Whig city. Since then the large majority of legislators have been Republicans, though the massing of Democrats in Wards 3, 4 and 5 has nearly always, in later years, given to them representatives of their own politics. The first name of Irish origin in the list is that of Patrick O'Keefe, 1861. Only one Swede has been sent by the city to the capitol, A. Edwin Enberg, in 1897.

In originating and securing salutary legislation, Worcester has done her part. As a rule, her representatives in both branches have worked in union unless separated by the demands of party politics, the latter condition, however, being infrequent. Usually the delegations have been able to speak for themselves, and the influence of the Heart of the Commonwealth has uniformly been one to be reckoned with, both for and against the many measures that annually are submitted to the

Legislature. While the great majority of members of the House serve one year only, the long terms accorded to those from Worcester have perceptibly added to their influence.

While Worcester legislators have carefully followed the wants and needs of their own city, they have not been wanting in zeal for matters applying to the public generally. Indeed, were the laws pertaining to education, temperance, labor and taxation which are owed to Worcester efforts to be stricken from the statutes, the blue book would be honeycombed. Very likely many would not regret the absence of many enactments referred to, but none the less they stand to-day as results of the effort of Worcester men in the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE, 1848-1898.

1848—Alex. H. Bullock, P. B. Gilbert, Samuel Davis.
1849—Peter C. Bacon, Albert Tolman, Charles White.
1850—John M. Earle, Albert Tolman, Charles White.
1851—John M. Earle, Charles Washburn, Benj. Flagg, John F. Gleason, Edward Earle.
1852—George F. Hoar, Isaac Davis, John M. Earle, Putman W. Taft, John F. Gleason.
1853—Eli Thayer, Charles White, Edward Lamb, Henry W. Benchley, George W. Gill.
1854—Henry W. Benchley, H. H. Chamberlin, George W. Gill, Edward Lamb, Eli Thayer.
1855—Harrison Bliss, Daniel E. Chapin, Waterman A. Fisher, Austin L. Rogers, Putman W. Taft.
1856—Harrison Bliss, Elijah B. Stoddard, Putman W. Taft, George W. Russell, John H. Brooks.
1857—J. B. D. Cogswell, Wm. T. Merrifield, Dexter F. Parker, George F. Thompson, Stephen P. Twiss.
1858—Albert L. Benchley, Alexander Thayer, Dexter F. Parker, James S. Woodworth, O. H. Tillotson.
1859—George Chandler, Albert Tolman, Henry C. Rice, Charles B. Pratt, Marcus Barrett.
1860—Henry C. Rice, Benj. F. Otis, Samuel A. Knox, Joseph Pratt, Timothy S. Stone.
1861—Alex. H. Bullock, Dexter F. Parker, Jos. D. Daniels, Benj. F. Otis, Patrick O'Keefe.
1862—Alex. H. Bullock, Delano A. Goddard, Jos. D. Daniels, Samuel Souther, John L. Murphy.
1863—Alex. H. Bullock, Warren Williams, Samuel Souther, Jerome A. Ladd, E. G. Warren.
1864—Alex. H. Bullock, Warren Williams, F. W. Wellington, George A. Brown, Edwin Draper.
1865—Alex. H. Bullock, George A. Brown, John P. Marble, Charles H. Ballard, Edwin Draper.

ELLERY B. CRANE.

1866—P. Emory Aldrich, Thos. E. St. John, Fitzroy Willard, M. J. McCafferty, Geo. R. Peckham.

1867—P. Emory Aldrich, Jonathan C. French, A. G. Coes, Geo. R. Peckham, John C. Bigelow.

1868—Delano A. Goddard, Warren Williams, Aaron G. Walker, Edward S. Stebbins, James S. Woodworth, Prescott A. Thompson.

1869—Warren Williams, Thomas L. Nelson, A. G. Coes, John Dean, Geo. M. Woodward, Welcome W. Sprague.

1870—John W. Wetherell, Daniel W. Bemis, Thomas Earle, Edwin T. Marble, Dorrance S. Goddard, Thomas Gates.

1871—Lewis Barnard, Charles L. Putnam, John S. Baldwin, Jos. R. Torrey, Thomas Gates, William Mulligan (Paxton).

1872—Lewis Barnard, John Gates, John S. Baldwin, Joseph R. Torrey, George P. Kendrick, Burton W. Potter.

1873—T. W. Wellington, John Gates, Samuel Winslow, Samuel E. Hildreth, Joseph H. Titus, Geo. P. Kendrick.

1874—T. W. Wellington, Samuel Winslow, Emory Banister, Jas. E. Estabrook, Andrew Athy, Thomas Gates.

1875—William W. Rice, Samuel R. Heywood, Enoch H. Towne, Andrew Athy, James E. Estabrook, Osgood Bradley, Jr.

1876—John W. Wetherell, Samuel R. Heywood, Osgood Bradley, Jr., John D. Washburn, M. J. McCafferty, Jeremiah Murphy.

1877—Thos. J. Hastings, Samuel R. Heywood, John D. Washburn, John D. Lovell, Frank P. Goulding, M. J. McCafferty, James H. Mellen, Cornelius O'Sullivan.

1878—Thos. J. Hastings, Wm. A. S. Smythe, Frank D. Leary, Philip Moore, James H. Mellen, Frank P. Goulding, John D. Lovell, John D. Washburn.

1879—Thos. J. Hastings, Wm. A. S. Smythe, Frank D. Leary, M. J. McCafferty, James H. Mellen, Jos. H. Walker, Calvin L. Hartshorn, John D. Washburn.

1880—Thos. J. Hastings, M. V. B. Jefferson, E. M. Moriarty, Francis Plunkett, John R. Thayer, Jos. H. Walker, Calvin L. Hartshorn, J. Marcus Rice.

1881—Aaron S. Walker, M. V. B. Jefferson, E. M. Moriarty, Francis Plunkett, James H. Mellen, Asaph R. Marshall, Edwin Ames, Wm. L. Clark.

1882—Aaron G. Walker, Samuel A. Porter, E. M. Moriarty, David F. O'Connell, John R. Thayer, Asaph R. Marshall, Edwin Ames, Wm. L. Clark.

1883—Aaron G. Walker, Forrest E. Barker, E. M. Moriarty, David F. O'Connell, James H. Mellen, Geo. H. Ball, Geo. E. Batchelder, Burton W. Potter.

1884—Aaron G. Walker, Forrest E. Barker, James Connor, John J. O'Gorman, J. F. H. Mooney, Geo. H. Ball, Geo. E. Batchelder (resigned), Emerson Warner, Burton W. Potter.

1885—Aug. N. Currier, Henry M. Smith, John F. O'Connor, James J. Tierney, Jos. S. Perry, Loring Coes, Emerson Warner, Joseph Mason.

1886—Aug. N. Currier, Henry M. Smith, John F. O'Connor, James H. Mellen, Thos. W. Butler, Loring Coes, Henry L. Parker, Joseph Mason.

1887—Thos. G. Kent, Alfred S. Pinkerton, John F. O'Connor, Peter A. Conlin, Thos. W. Butler, Jos. H. Walker, Henry L. Parker, Wm. A. Gile.

1888—Jos. P. Cheney, Jr., Alfred S. Pinkerton, Peter T. Carroll, James H. Mellen, James M. Cronin, John W. Plaisted, David Manning, Jr., Wm. A. Gile.

1889—Joseph P. Cheney, Jr., Alfred S. Pinkerton, Peter T. Carroll, James H. Mellen, James M. Cronin, John W. Plaisted, Wm. B. Sprout, Edward B. Glasgow.

1890—Henry C. Wheaton, Wm. H. Rice, E. M. Moriarty, Peter A. Conlin, Patrick J. Quinn, Franklin B. White, W. B. Sprout, Edward B. Glasgow.

1891—Henry C. Wheaton, Wm. H. Rice, E. M. Moriarty, James H. Mellen, Patrick J. Quinn, Franklin B. White, Henry G. Taft, Geo. S. Clough.

1892—Alfred S. Roe, Jas. P. Crosby, E. M. Moriarty, James H. Mellen, Jas. F. Melaven, Henry J. Jennings, Henry G. Taft, Geo. S. Clough.

1893—Alfred S. Roe, Jas. P. Crosby, E. M. Moriarty, James H. Mellen, James F. Melaven, Henry J. Jennings (died during session), Henry Y. Simpson, Edward I. Comins, Eben F. Thompson.

1894—Alfred S. Roe, Wm. P. Searles, E. M. Moriarty, James H. Mellen, Jas. F. Melaven, Henry Y. Simpson, Joseph B. Knox, Eben F. Thompson.

1895—Alfred S. Roe, W. P. Searles, E. M. Moriarty, James. H. Mellen, Jas. F. Melaven, Ellery B. Crane, Joseph B. Knox, George H. Mellen.

1896—George M. Rice, Wm. P. Searles, E. M. Moriarty, James H. Mellen, Jas. F. Melaven, Ellery B. Crane, Willie C. Young, George H. Mellen.

1897—George M. Rice, Moses D. Gilman, E. M. Moriarty, Michael L. Russell, A. Edwin Enberg, Geo. W. Coombs, Willie C. Young, Charles G. Washburn.

1898—George M. Rice, Moses D. Gilman, Michael L. Russell, James F. Carberry, George W. Coombs, Charles R. Johnson, Charles G. Washburn.

SENATE, 1848-1898.

1848—Alfred D. Foster.

1849—Alex. H. Bullock.

1850—Pliny Merrick.

1851—Alex. DeWitt (Oxford).

1852—John S. C. Knowlton.

1853—John S. C. Knowlton and Charles Thurber.

1854—Isaac Davis.

1855—Henry W. Benchley.

1856—Francis H. Dewey.
1857—Geo. F. Hoar.
1858—John M. Earle.
1859 and 1860—Dexter F. Parker.
1861—Ichabod Washburn.
1862 and 1863—Hartley Williams.
1864 and 1865—Elijah B. Stoddard.
1866, 1867 and 1868—Lucius W. Pond.
1869—Francis H. Dewey.
1870—George M. Rice.
1871 and 1872—Adin Thayer.
1873—George F. Thompson.
1874 and 1875—George F. Verry.
1876—Edward L. Davis.
1877 and 1878—George S. Barton.
1879 and 1880—Henry C. Rice.
1881 and 1882—Thos. J. Hastings.
1883—Charles B. Pratt.
1884—John D. Washburn.
1885 and 1886—M. V. B. Jefferson.
1887 and 1888—Edwin T. Marble.
1889—Henry L. Parker.
1890—Henry L. Parker, Alfred S. Pinkerton.
1891 and 1892—John R. Thayer, Alfred S. Pinkerton.
1893—Stephen Salisbury, Alfred S. Pinkerton.
1894 and 1895—Stephen Salisbury.
1896—Alfred S. Roe.
1897 and 1898—Ellery B. Crane and Alfred S. Roe.

DOCTOR CHARLES A. PEABODY.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

By Charles A. Peabody, M. D.*

A STUDY of the growth of secret societies during this century, or since Worcester became a city even, could not fail to be of interest to the student of social movements as an indication of public opinion and one of the signs of the times. "We all believe in pledges and oaths now," says the distinguished president of a distinguished university; a statement in striking contrast to the popular sentiment of sixty or seventy years ago, when the false and furious diatribes of scheming politicians and time-servers against what they termed oath-bound societies, alarmed the common conscience, and overwhelmed common sense in a mighty surge, whose retreating echoes, though faint, have hardly yet completely died away.

An historical sketch of these societies in Worcester during the last half century, even though brief and general in its character, must of necessity include some notice of their origin and early history as well as of their purposes and character.

Of these organizations, the first in point of age and influence is the "Society of Free Masons," which was introduced in Worcester in 1793, and was the sole occupant of the field for more than fifty years. In 1844 the first lodge of Odd Fellows was organized, followed soon by some temperance organizations and the German Einigkeit, D. O. H. It was not, however, until several years later, or about the time of the Civil War and the years immediately following, that the movement in this direction received the impetus that has carried it along with increasing strength and activity, till now the lodges are legion, and the names on their roll are numbered by the tens of thousands.

But Worcester is not peculiar in this growth. It extends over wide areas of our country; wherever, in fact, we find communities in the pushing ranks of progress and prosperity, there we find that these societies abound. It is one of the indications of the restless activity

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

DEDICATION ODD FELLOWS' STATE HOME, JUNE 22, 1892.

of the age, and the awakening desire for social and intellectual improvement.

Many of these societies doubtless are ephemeral, but others doubtless will remain. Of some we may be sure that having come down to us through many generations, surviving with unimpaired but chastened vigor, trials from within and assaults from without, they will endure for generations yet to come, a source of helpfulness to men, and blessing to the world.

For purposes of classification the secret societies in Worcester may be grouped under two general heads:

I. THE PURELY FRATERNAL.

II. THE BENEFICIARY AND INSURANCE ORDERS.

Typical of the first group is the Society of Free Masons. This group also includes the military fraternities, the Patrons of Husbandry, and the various secret temperance organizations.

Under the second group typical examples are the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum. Here also belong the trades unions, though many of the so-called labor unions can hardly be classed as secret societies.

1. FREE MASONRY. Free Masonry was introduced into this country about the year 1730, and soon attracted to its standard many men who were destined to become prominent in fighting the battles and directing the course of our infant republic. Under the influence of these great names Masonry became popular, and when Isaiah Thomas founded Morning Star Lodge in 1793, he soon found more than a hundred of the leading men of Worcester and vicinity ready to join with him in the "mystic tie."

On the 2d of August, 1824, the corner-stone of the Town Hall was laid by this lodge deep in the foundations of the building, where it lay buried in obscurity for more than seventy years, but upon the complete demolition of the building in 1898, it was discovered and brought to light. Its contents, a beautifully engraved silver disk and some coins, are now in the custody of the mayor. The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in September, 1896.

In 1893 Morning Star Lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary and published a history of its hundred years. During that time more than 1,000 names were added to its rolls, many of which are household words in the social, professional, civic and business life of the town and city of Worcester.

In 1859 Montacute Lodge was instituted. Athelstan followed in 1867, and Quinsigamond in 1871. These are all large and flourishing bodies, having an aggregate membership of more than 1,200.

In 1824 Worcester Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted, the ceremony being held in the Old South Church, and included an address

by the Reverend Mr. Fuller. Eureka Chapter was chartered in 1870.

Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, was instituted in 1824, and is now one of the largest and most flourishing commanderies in the United States, while Hiram Council, R. & S. Masters, chartered in 1876, is said to be the largest body of its denomination in the world.

The Lodge of Perfection, Goddard Council and Lawrence Chapter, Rose Croix, were all chartered between the years 1860 and 1870, and belong to what is called the Scottish Rite, which, starting with the lodge, works out the Masonic ideas along a different line of development and ritual from that followed by the Royal Arch and Templar Orders.

In addition to these bodies we must not forget to mention the Order of the Eastern Star, an adjunct but independent organization, composed of Masons and their wives and daughters. The Grand Chapter of this order for Massachusetts, organized in 1876, is located in this city, and here is located also one of its subordinates, Stella Chapter, No. 3.

The Masonic Charity and Educational Association was incorporated in 1896 for the purpose of erecting a Masonic temple, and administering its revenues for charity and educational purposes. The Masonic Board of Relief has for its object the assistance of such needy Masons in Worcester as are not affiliated with either of the Worcester lodges, while the Masonic Relief Association is supported by its members for insuring the lives of such Masons as may join it. Under an entirely different organization and authority are the three bodies of so-called colored Masons, viz., King David's Lodge, St. John's Chapter, and Mt. Zion's Commandery. These have all been organized during the last forty years, and are composed of men of African descent.

2. THE GRAND ARMY, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. George H. Ward Post No. 10, G. A. R., whose membership is limited to veterans of the Civil War, was instituted in 1867. This is a very large and important post, and, with its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, has disbursed a large amount of money for the relief of its destitute members, a great deal of which has been raised by public entertainments given by the post, and in various other ways. There is connected with Post 10 an associate membership made up of prominent men who were not in the service during the Civil War. The associates are not members of the post except by such nominal connection as is involved in paying annual dues for the benefit of the relief fund.

The Union Veteran Legion, an offshoot of the G. A. R., has essentially the same purposes as the parent organization, but limits its membership to those veterans who were in actual battle or under the enemy's fire.

The Patrons of Husbandry and the various temperance societies bear names which sufficiently indicate their purposes and aims. They are designed also to promote good fellowship, and the mutual acquaintance and improvement of their members. The Patrons of Husbandry, which has drawn largely upon Worcester talent for its development and influence, has here two lodges or granges organized about twenty-five years ago. Both sexes are admitted to membership.

II. BENEFICIARY AND INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS. These are secret societies, each of which is subordinated to a State or grand lodge,

LOVERS' LANE, LOWELL STREET.

which in turn is allegiant to a national or supreme grand lodge. Many of them have an elaborate ritual of many degrees, and a large and enthusiastic membership. They all conduct either a sick benefit or a life insurance business, and in this way disburse large amounts of money, credited in some reports to the account of charity; some of them do, however, make donations from their funds to some cases of special need where a claim for benefits exists. This class of societies has been especially prolific during the last few decades, when assessment insurance in various forms has also flourished. It is impossible for us to mention all of these societies in Worcester even by name, and therefore only typical examples will be noticed.

1. *Those Paying Sick Benefits.* The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is taken as the type of this class, because it is the oldest and largest of them all. This order originated in England about the middle of the last century. After many vicissitudes and changes, it was reorganized in 1813, and soon became immensely popular. It was introduced into this country in 1819, its first organization and Grand Lodge being in Baltimore. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Lodge extends over the United States and Canada. The membership of the order within the United States alone is said to exceed 800,000. Each member of a lodge is assessed under the by-laws a certain sum annually, which is payable in quarterly installments, in consideration of which payments the lodge agrees to pay him in case of his sickness a certain specified sum weekly for not to exceed a stipulated length of time. If a member becomes in arrears for his quarterly payment, his claim for benefits at once ceases, but is revived upon his again becoming "square on the books." The amount of the benefit is much less than the usual income of a man able to follow his usual avocation, still it is necessary that claims should be investigated, hence it is made the business of certain members to officially visit the sick, and report their condition to the lodge. Funeral benefits of small amounts are also given, but no life insurance is done by these lodges directly. Quinsigamond Lodge, the oldest in Worcester, was chartered in 1844. Worcester Lodge soon followed. Ridgely, Anchoria, and Central Lodges came later, all within the last twenty-five years. Besides the lodges there are two semi-military organizations, which parade with uniform and side-arms, the Encampment and the Patriarchs Militant. These are chartered by the Grand Lodge, as are also the Rebekah lodges, which admit the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows to membership. There are in Worcester two encampments, one canton, Patriarchs Militant, and three Rebekah lodges.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association for life insurance, and the Ridgely Protective Association for accident and disability insurances, are organizations not officially under the control of the lodges, but admitting only Odd Fellows to membership.

The Odd Fellows' Home, which is owned and controlled by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is located in Worcester, its location here having been determined by the generous gift of a site for that purpose by Thomas H. Dodge, Esq. It is under the management of a board of trustees, of whom Nathan Taylor, Esq., has been from the beginning the Worcester member. The building is handsome and commodious, and the site is beautiful and commanding.

2. *Life Insurance Societies.* These are all of recent origin, the earliest of them being hardly more than twenty-five years old. The Royal Arcanum boasts the largest membership, and possesses those features

in common with the others which make it a typical representative of its class. It conducts a life insurance business as its *raison d'etre*, and calls to the aid of that business the glamour which attaches to a secret society, and the enthusiasm for "the cause" which reduces expenses to the minimum by supplying, as a labor of love, that service which makes the largest item in the expense account of the "regular" insurance companies. Its business is conducted on the assessment plan, and while no sick benefits are allowed, a council may yet provide against a member's certificate lapsing during his sickness. The various organizations of this class in Worcester have in the aggregate a very large membership.

The Improved Order of Red Men, introduced into Worcester in 1880, combines the two schemes of sick benefit and life insurance. Every member has a claim for sick benefits the same as in the Odd Fellows, but the life insurance plan is a separate function, and is optional; it is carried on by means of special assessments as in the Royal Arcanum.

This order is interesting because of its origin, and the peculiarities of its ritual, which is based upon the customs of the North American Indians, especially the Iroquois. The tribes usually bear an Indian name. The order was founded during the War of 1812 by the soldiers at Fort Mifflin, near Baltimore, for the purpose of promoting patriotism, harmony and good fellowship in the army. This order has also a branch for the ladies, under the title of the Daughters of Pocahontas.

WORCESTER COUNTY JAIL, SUMMER STREET.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ONE of Worcester's chief glories in the history of the last half century is the service of her sons in the war of the Union. In that great contest to preserve the life of the nation, the brilliancy of the record of their patriotism, bravery, and self-sacrifice is undimmed by comparison with that of any other community in the land. The memory of the Worcester soldiers of 1861 to 1865 will ever be kept green by a grateful people, and fitting memorials of stone and bronze commemorate their valor. The beautiful Soldiers' Monument on the Common was erected in 1874 at a cost of over $50,000.

Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic, named for General Ward, was organized April 13, 1865. Between two and three thousand members have joined this post since its formation, and many thousand dollars have been dispensed in relief funds. The Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans were formed in 1883, and the Daughters of Veterans in 1890, all auxiliary to the Grand Army.

The history of Worcester in the war for the Union has been so often and so fully recited that a detailed account would be superfluous in this volume. The following references to printed authorities on this subject may, however, properly appear here:

Reverend Abijah P. Marvin's "Worcester in the War of the Rebellion" is an interesting and valuable book, which gives a very full account of Worcester's part in sustaining the Union. Histories of the Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-sixth Regiments have been published. "The Story of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment," by Samuel H. Putnam, has been widely noticed and much commended as a true picture of the daily life of a soldier; and the narrative of Amos E. Stearns, an Andersonville prisoner, has more than local interest.

In the list of Worcester's martyrs in the Rebellion, the names of John William Grout, who fell at Ball's Bluff; General George H. Ward, who fell at Gettysburg, and for whom the local Grand Army post was named; Thomas J. Spurr; S. F. Hayden, Jr.; Dexter F. Parker; Reverend Samuel Souther; the Wellingtons; the Bacons; Thomas O'Neil, and Henry Mc-

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Conville, are prominent. Of those who gained distinction in the conflict, Charles Devens, Josiah Pickett, William S. Lincoln and A. B. R. Sprague are well known. Worcester sent 3,927 men, counting each enlistment as one, to the war for the Union, at a total direct money cost of $586,054. Of this amount, $245,653 was paid for bounties and expense of recruiting; $93,650, commutation and substitutes; $246,751, state aid for families.

Of Worcester military companies of to-day, the Light Infantry is the oldest, having been organized in 1804. The City Guards, organized in 1840, is now attached to the militia. A history of this company has recently been prepared by Lieutenant Samuel Hathaway. The Emmet Guards were formed in 1860. The Chamberlain Light Battery, Battery B, M. V. M., is of more recent organization, and the Wellington Rifles is a militia company formed in 1894. The new Armory building, at the junction of Salisbury and Grove streets, was completed in 1890 at a cost of nearly $125,000.

The Worcester Continentals, the only independent company at present, paraded for the first time July 4, 1876. The uniform is nearly a facsimile of that worn by Revolutionary soldiers, and the company always attracts much attention, and has gained a wide reputation.

In the Spanish War of 1898, Worcester responded readily, four of her five militia companies entering the service. Battery B was as prompt for duty as the other organizations, but the government was unable to make use of light artillery in large force in that peculiar conflict, and after a brief absence on coast duty in the eastern part of the State, the Battery returned to Worcester. The limited field of operations, and the short duration of the war, prevented the acceptance of any other organized bodies from Worcester, although some attempts were made towards their formation. Recruiting for the regular army has been actively carried on during the present year.

The Worcester Light Infantry, the City Guards and the Wellington Rifles were mustered into the United States service as Companies C, A and H, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry. These companies left Worcester for Camp Dewey, South Framingham, May 3, and after a physical examination, such as were pronounced fit for duty were mustered in. On the 12th of May the regiment was transported to Lakeland, Florida, and later to Ybor City in that state. June 13th the Worcester men, as part of the Fifth Army Corps, sailed for Cuba, and landing on the 23d, marched to Siboney, and later to El Caney. From the first day of the engagements near Santiago, the Worcester companies were in active service, and at times under fire, until on the 14th of July the city surrendered. During the next month the men experienced great suffering from exposure, disease, lack of proper food and

THE ARMORY.

treatment, and large numbers succumbed to these and other adverse circumstances, aggravated by a tropical and unhealthy climate. The home-coming, from August 12 to 27, was accomplished under conditions extremely unfavorable to men in weak physical state, and several died on the way. Worcester gave a royal welcome to her returning soldiers on the 27th of August, and again, on the 31st of October, the four companies received another ovation from their fellow citizens. Of the three companies, comprising 231 men, but 113 were able to appear on August 27th.

The Emmet Guards departed on the 4th of May, and their muster-in as Company G, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, took place at South Framingham on the 11th. On the 31st, the regiment left for Virginia, and sailed for Cuba June 26th, landing on the island July 1st. During the next four days the Emmets took part in the fighting, and until the surrender of Santiago remained in the trenches. The experience of this company was of the same nature as that of the other Worcester volunteers, but the return was deferred for a few days after the departure of the Second Regiment. The details of the homeward voyage, the stay at Montauk Point, and the privations and sufferings of the men, are not to be entered into here; nor can the circumstances or conditions to which they were subjected be properly criticised in this brief account. The war is over, the country is again at peace; but the sacrifice has been costly, and the consequences will long be felt.

THREE MARTYRS.

The circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Edmund N. Benchley, who was killed at San Juan, are similar in a certain degree to those connected with the fall in battle of two others, Lincoln and Grout, martyrs of different wars. All three were Worcester-born. Each was in the thick of the fight when the fatal bullet struck, and the untimely fate which overtook them has called forth the most sincere expression of private regret and public eulogy. The personal bravery and soldierly qualities of all three are unquestioned.

Captain George Lincoln, killed in the battle of Buena Vista, was a son of ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, and was thirty-one years of age at the time of his death. He was struck by a shot in the back of the head "when facing a regiment, riding in front, and encouraging them on at a critical moment when they were faltering under a severe fire. His situation was a most exposed one, a situation which it would have been mere foolhardiness to take except under the circumstances of this battle, where our troops were chiefly volunteers, and all depended on the officers. Lincoln was acting as adjutant-general, and had no command

CHARLES DEVENS.

JOHN WILLIAM GROUT.

of the regiment, but seeing them falter, he rode in front and cheered them on by example as well as by word."* No portrait of Lincoln is in existence.

Lieutenant John William Grout, who fell at Ball's Bluff October 21, 1861, was born in Worcester in 1843, and had barely attained the age at which a legal claim could be made upon his services when he fell a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of his country. He was the only son of Jonathan Grout, Esq., and early manifested signs of a military spirit, by which he was animated. He was educated at the Highland Military School, and after enlistment his services were in demand in drilling volunteers. He received a commission as second lieutenant in Company D of the famous Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and gained the confidence and friendship of his company and the whole regiment. In the battle in which he fell, his valor was conspicuous, and in the last hour his coolness, discretion and generosity did not forsake him. He crossed the stream in a boat with the wounded, and returned for more, and, dispatching the second boatful, remained upon the shore until hope of further successful resistance vanished. He then plunged into the stream, but before he could reach the opposite shore the fatal ball of the barbarous assassin left him only time and strength to exclaim: "Tell Company D that I should have escaped, but I am shot."†

EDMUND NATHANIEL BENCHLEY.

Lieutenant Edmund Nathaniel Benchley was born in Worcester March 3, 1876. He was educated in the public schools, and was appointed a cadet at West Point by Congressman Walker, graduating with the class of 1898. He was at once commissioned as second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, United

* General William B. Franklin.

† Extracted from a memorial by Reverend E. Cutler.

GEORGE H. WARD.

States Army, preferring the infantry to the artillery or cavalry service, as it promised better opportunities in the Cuban War for active duty. He proceeded to Florida in May, and with the regulars landed in Cuba the latter part of June, where the active engagement of that short campaign soon followed. On the first day of July the battle of Fort San Juan took place. In crossing the San Juan river, under a severe artillery fire, several companies were separated from the advance portion of the troops, and the colonel desired them to be brought up at once.

"He called Lieutenant Benchley, and directed him to recross the river and carry orders to the battalion and company commanders to bring their commands forward at once. He started at once on this important and dangerous duty, and gave the orders to some of the officers indicated. He had just given it to one commander when he received a bullet through the heart, killing him instantly.

"His military career was brief, brave and glorious. He was cool and brave under one of the severest fires ever known, and he performed his duty nobly and gallantly. Had he lived he would have been brevetted for gallantry in action."*

* Letter of Captain L. W. V. Kennon, Company E, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., to the father of Lieutenant Benchley.

REVEREND A. Z. CONRAD.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

By Reverend A. Z. Conrad, Ph. D., D. D.*

THE relation of religion to political, social and industrial prosperity and progress is vital. Eminence and ethics are wedded. Whatever elevates the *morale* of a community is a distinctively productive force. The debt of the State to the church is incalculably great. Civic righteousness depends on public sentiment. Public sentiment is a product. The church is the chief procuring and producing cause of exalted civic ideals. The true civic ideal is a clean citizen in a clean city. New England history is in evidence that a vigorous type of Christianity insures a heroic type of citizens and progressive commonwealths.

The early history of Worcester is indissolubly linked with the activities of the church. Did the limits of this sketch permit, it would be intensely interesting to introduce historic witnesses in the nature of epoch-making incidents and events in demonstration of the proposition that Worcester churches have been the chief factor in her educational, industrial and political progress.

The influence of the churches in Worcester is prodigious. They are the prime movers in every social reform. They inculcate the doctrines and principles of civic righteousness. They are the great conservators of moral health. They are the first to protest against lawlessness. They encourage and enjoin every public and private virtue, and condemn every vicious tendency. They develop a sentiment which is mandatory against organized iniquity, and prevent the encroachments which avariciousness and imperiousness would otherwise practise with impunity.

The churches of Worcester constitute the backbone of every philanthropic effort. Directly or indirectly, they furnish the money for every redemptive institution and agency in Worcester.

Restoration, reclamation, and edification are the watchwords of Worcester churches. Worcester people are a church-going people. As compared with other cities of its size, our city is reverential and respectful in its attitude toward religion. As a result, its moral tone is high.

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

Denominational lines mark preferences rather than prejudices and prohibitions. Sectarian bigotry is rare. Unity in reform movements is practiced. Divisions are lost in the consideration of important public questions. The denominational church life is marked by commendable zeal. There is emulation without envy. There is more of coöperation than competition.

An important and prominent feature of the church life of the city is the Sunday school work. The past decade has witnessed an immense

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

advance on all previous periods in Bible study in Worcester. Sunday schools are conducted on a higher plane. New methods are adopted and zeal has immensely increased.

While Worcester churches are inclined to be conservative, yet nowhere else have the progressive features of modern church life had freer application. Organizations find splendid expression. The spirit of institutionalism is rationally applied. The world-wide movements among young people have in Worcester vigorous representative bodies.

The Old South Church is much the oldest church organization in Worcester, antedating all others by seventy years. The early history of Worcester is very largely the history of this church. Its present elegant edifice was completed in 1889 at a cost of $160,000. Its membership, the largest in the city, is 945.

CENTRAL CHURCH.

Worcester churches of to-day appreciate their heritage; are true to the principles and traditions of the fathers, and under the inspiration of divine promise, and obedient to heavenly visions, they engage aggressively to fulfill their sacred mission in our beloved city.

The Protestant churches of Worcester of every denomination number sixty-nine. Of these sixty-four are evangelical. They are divided as follows:

REVEREND ARCHIBALD McCULLAGH.

	Organized.	Membership.			Pastor.
		Church.	S. S.	C. E.	
Armenian,	1897				M. V. Papaziantz.
Baptist.					
First,	1812	500	507	110	Spencer B. Meeser.
Pleasant Street,	1841	341	268	78	Woodman Woodbury.
Main Street,	1853	315	198	51	Leo Boone Thomas.
Dewey Street,	1872	226	232	73	O. E. Mallory.
First Swedish,	1880				
Lincoln Square,	1881	502	442	*137	Frank D. Penney.
John Street,	1885	76	46	*60	Hiram Conway.
South,	1886	206	199	35	T. Richard Peede.
Adams Square,	1889	106	164	52	J. S. Holmes.
Quinsigamond (Branch of First),	1891	45	50	19	S. B. Meeser.
Oak Hill (Branch of Pleasant Street),	1893	36	53	27	Arthur St. James.
Harlem Street,	1896	165	325	30	Carl W. Sundmark.
Greendale,	1897	41	165		Guy F. Wheeler.
French Mission,	1890	58	49		Arthur St. James.
First Free,	1881	118	118	†56	Albert C. Thompson.
Christadelphians.					
Christadelphian Society,		71	35		Isaac N. Jones.
Worcester Ecclesia of Christadelphians,	1860	19	12		Fred C. Walton, Sec.
Congregational.					
First Parish,	1715	945	985	254	Arcturus Z. Conrad.
Central,	1820	443	532	62	Daniel Merriman.
Union,	1836	761	579	98	John E. Tuttle.
Summer Street,	1865	120	129	27	Orange C. Bailey.
Plymouth,	1869	776	575	85	Archibald McCullagh.
Piedmont,	1872	705	610	141	Willard Scott.
First Swedish Evang.,	1880	350	400	75	August L. Anderson.
Pilgrim,	1885	639	784	230	Alexander H. Lewis.
Church of the Covenant,	1885				John E. Hurlbut.
Park,	1887	235	289	46	Inman L. Willcox.
Belmont,	1889	138	291	119	Dr. Mix in charge.
Hope,	1889	188	297	92	E. W. Phillips.
Lake View,	1890	65	130	75	John H. Matthews.
Bethany,	1891	91	125	45	Albert G. Todd.
Norwegian and Danish,	1892	17			
Armenian,	1892	35	25	15	Hachadoor G. Benneyan
Immanuel,	1893	118	175	48	George S. Dodge.
Second Swedish,	1894	170	227	46	John Udd.
Greendale People's,	1895	66	88	65	Gavin H. Wright.
Adams Square,	1898	91	170	25	John E. Dodge.

*Young People's Union. †Young People's Society.

	Organized.	Membership.			Pastor.
		Church	S. S.	C. E.	
Unitarian.					
Second Parish,	1785	450	125		Austin S. Garver.
Church of the Unity,	1846	150	110		
South Unitarian,	1890	120	100		George W. Kent.
Disciples of Christ.					
Church of Christ,	1860	375	230	64	Roland A. Nichols.
Friends.					
Society of Friends,	1837	60	45	25	
Lutheran.					
Swedish Evangelical,	1881	350	185	*85	Erik J. Nystrom.
Norwegian,	1886				
Finnish Evangelical,	1894	155	14		Mikki Havukainen.
First German Evang.,	1888	50	20		H. Steger.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel,	1896	147	200	*30	Frans A. Engstrand.
Methodist.					
Trinity,	1834	672	760	†308	George W. King.

*Young People's Society. † Epworth League.

UNION CHURCH.

	Organized.	Membership.			Pastor.
		Church.	S. S.	C. E.	
Methodist—Continued.					
Laurel Street,	1845	175	224	*80	H. H. Paine.
Webster Square,	1860	219	250	*50	L. William Adams.
Grace,	1867	384	300	*177	William J. Thompson.
Coral Street,	1872	140	150	*90	George E. Sanderson.
First Swedish,	1879	380	400	*70	Henry E. Whyman.
Second Swedish,	1885	376	235	*100	Nels Eagle.
Park Avenue,	1891	163	272	*57	Alonzo Sanderson.
Lake View,	1891	44	44	*30	Alonzo Sanderson.
African M. E. Zion,	1846	125	169	*100	Louis H. Taylor.
Bethel African,	1867				R. J. H. Taylor.
Presbyterian.					
First,	1886	163	95	36	
First United,	1895	80	70	60	Robert Hughes.
Episcopal.					
All Saints',	1843	609	401		Alexander H. Vinton.
St. Matthew's,	1871	340	408		Henry Hague.
St John's,	1884	200	125		Eliot White.
St Mark's,	1888	176	110		Willis H. Hazard.
St Sigfrid's, Swedish,	1893	200			J. Hugo Klaren.
Second Advent.					
Second Advent Christian,	1841	238	145		William A. Burch.
Universalist.					
First,	1841	330	600	†135	Almon Gunnison.
All Souls',	1884	93	300	‡85	Moses H. Harris.

It will be seen that the denominational strength is as follows:

Armenian,	
Baptist,	2617
Baptist, Free,	118
Christadelphians,	90
Congregational,	6042
Unitarian,	720
Disciples of Christ,	375
Friends,	60
Lutheran,	702
Methodist Episcopal,	2554
Methodist, African,	
Presbyterian,	243
Protestant Episcopal,	1525
Total membership of Sunday schools,	15,599
Y. P. S. C. E. membership,	2214
Epworth League membership,	1062

*Epworth League. †Young People's Society. ‡Young People's Christian Union.

RIGHT REVEREND THOMAS GRIFFIN.

CATHOLICITY IN WORCESTER.

SEVENTY-TWO years ago the first Catholics came to Worcester. They were chiefly Irish immigrants, and were brought here by the contractors of the Blackstone canal. This work was in progress two years, and many of the laborers settled in town. As time went on and the number of Catholics increased, they felt the need of their religion to enable them to combat the difficulties that surrounded them in their new home, and accordingly petitioned Bishop Fenwick to send them a priest.

In response to this appeal, the bishop, in 1834, appointed the Reverend James Fitton to visit the Catholics of Worcester once a month. The joy that filled the hearts of those early settlers at this welcome news can well be imagined. Father Fitton, at the time of his appointment, was journeying through the scattered settlements of New England, where, in God's own time, "little churches with devout congregations rose to show where his feet had rested."

The holy sacrifice of the mass was first offered in this city in the old stone building on Front street which now stands west of the viaduct. When Father Fitton visited his little flock in Worcester, the people gathered about him and heard mass as devoutly, wherever it was said, as if they were in a consecrated temple. It often happened that in pleasant weather, masses were said on the large rocks near the entrance to the "deep cut" on the Boston & Albany railroad.

On such occasions a rude altar would be erected on the side of the rock, with spruce boughs, brought by willing hands from the woods, hung overhead.

There in nature's own cathedral worshiped the pioneers of Catholicity in Worcester. During one of these outdoor masses a storm came up. At the first sign of its approach, three of the congregation hastened to procure umbrellas. These they held over Father Fitton, and moved as he moved in the progress of the mass. The kneeling congregation was thoroughly drenched, yet not one of the devout assembly moved.

The foundation of Christ's Church, the first Catholic church in Worcester, was laid July 6, 1834, and to the great joy of the people,

Father Fitton was made pastor. It was a small wooden building, and after some years was removed to another part of the church grounds, received additions, and became the "Catholic Institute." In this year also (1834) the Catholics purchased their first burying-ground.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Every summer during Father Fitton's time, some of the Penobscot Indians, among whom he had labored in Maine, came to Worcester, and pitched their tents at the foot of the street where the rolling-mill now stands. They assisted at the mass with great devotion, and after service was over, they liked to gather in a circle around the church

door, and there, kneeling, await the coming of the priest. Father Fitton, who knew their customs, would, as he passed, lay his hands upon each bowed head in silent benediction. They were then satisfied, and returned to their camp.

PIEDMONT CHURCH.

In 1837 two schools were established by the pastor: one for children in the basement of the church, the other for the instruction of boys in the higher branches of education. The latter was situated on Pakachoag hill and called Mt. St. James Seminary. To this humble beginning and to the zeal and generosity of Father Fitton we are indebted for our cherished Holy Cross College, which to-day rests "like a beau-

tiful coronet on the queenly brow of Pakachoag hill above our busy city." The corner-stone of this splendid institution was laid June 21, 1843, and at the call of Bishop Fenwick, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus took charge, with Reverend Thomas F. Mulledy as president. The college is now in a flourishing condition, having 250 students, all the modern equipments for gymnasium, etc., and a library of over

PILGRIM CHURCH.

13,000 volumes. Soon after the celebration of its Golden Jubilee, Holy Cross College, under the rectorship of Father William I. McGurk, began to assume its present magnificent proportions. The immense labor attending the enlargement of the college was too great a strain for his delicate health. He died like a brave soldier, holding to his post in the last extremity. At his death, the vice-president, Reverend

John F. Lehy, was appointed to fill out the remainder of Father McGurk's term. So well and so ably has Father Lehy performed the duties of his office, and so acceptable is his administration to both laity and clergy, that the father general of the Society of Jesus has at this writing reappointed him rector for three years. In the same year, much to the regret of his parishioners, Father Fitton was removed from Worcester. He was succeeded by Father Williamson, who labored with his new people but eighteen months, when death claimed him.

Meanwhile the little congregation of Christ's Church had been steadily increasing. Father Gibson, who succeeded to the pastorate after the death of Father Williamson, was in favor of building a new church large enough to accommodate the parishioners, and it was finally decided that "a new, large and respectable church be erected on the site of Christ's Church."

On the 27th day of May, 1845, the foundation stone of the new church was laid. The plate of the old church was taken from its place and put in the corner-stone with the new one for St. John's. As the years went on, missions were established in the towns around Worcester, which were attended by priests from St. John's, but it was not until 1854 that the little Church of the Evangelist, under the energetic lead of Father Gibson, planted a sapling in the town of Worcester itself. Then the "old St. Anne's" rose, in the eastern part of the city, with Reverend John J. Power as first pastor.

Father Boyce, who came to Worcester in 1847, and who is so well remembered by the early Catholics of this city, passed to his reward on January 2, 1864. All mourned the noble-hearted priest, "for his sway was the sway of love; his rule the golden rule." He was an eloquent lecturer, a fine musician, and, as "Paul Peppergrass," had made for himself an enviable name in the world of letters.

On October 24, 1864, the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy was founded in Worcester from St. Catherine's Convent of Mercy in New York. The Sisters were brought here by Very Reverend J. J. Power, D. D., V. G., who was at that time pastor of St. Anne's Church. In October, 1872, the convent was removed to High street, St. Paul's Parish, and designated St. Gabriel's. An orphanage for boys and girls was opened in January, 1875. About eighty children are accommodated at the present time, supported in part by a weekly pension and the charitable aid which is received from time to time. A House of Mercy was opened February 16, 1897, at 34 High street, where situations are obtained for those out of employment, and young women of character are lodged. In addition to the caring for these institutions, the Sisters also visit the sick and poor in their homes. The orphanage is the cherished charge of Very Reverend J. J. Power, D. D., V. G., whose

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

priestly qualities, noted by an observing public in his long years of residence in Worcester, have won for him the love and esteem of all, Protestants as well as Catholics.

In July, 1867, the present pastor of St. John's, Right Reverend Monsignor Griffin, came to Worcester to assist Father O'Reilly, later Bishop O'Reilly, who had succeeded Father Boyce. In July, 1869, the corner-stone of St. Paul's Church on Chatham street was laid. The next ten years saw the rise of several Catholic churches in Worcester. In 1870 the Methodist Church on Park street was bought by the French

Catholics. Reverend J. Primeau was appointed pastor, and the first mass was said in June. The parish is now in a flourishing condition, under the pastoral care of Reverend J. Brouillet. In the same year, on the removal of Father O'Reilly to Springfield, Father Griffin was put in charge of St. John's.

Tuesday, August 27, 1872, the community of Notre Dame, consisting of eight members, came to Worcester at the request of Father Griffin to take charge of his school for girls. The Bigelow estate on Vernon street had been purchased some time before and fitted up as a residence for the Sisters, and the year following their arrival a fine brick school-house was erected on the convent grounds. From such small beginnings great things have sprung, great triumphs have been achieved. To-day there are thirty-two Sisters caring for 1,000 children,

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

affording them all that is best in religious education, and providing in unstinted degree for the requirements of secular learning. An accumulated library of 5,000 volumes of choice and varied literature is at the service of the scholars, who are constantly stimulated to the full exertion of their talents.

In the same year Reverend Denis Scannell was made pastor of St. Anne's Church on Shrewsbury street. A few years later it was found that the church was inadequate to the wants of the growing congrega-

SOUTH UNITARIAN CHURCH.

tion. The pastor procured a new lot on a much more elevated and eligible site. In 1885, to his great joy and that of his congregation, he offered the holy sacrifice of the mass on one of the highest summits of our hill-crowned city. From its eminence on the brow of Normal hill the new St. Anne's presents a striking appearance, bearing aloft the symbol of man's redemption into the sunlight of heaven, and reflecting its cheering ray into the heart of the Christian beholder.

The Parish of the Immaculate Conception was organized in November, 1873, and the church, begun in the same year, owing to the constant care and unceasing toil of the pastor, Reverend Robert Walsh, was completed four years later.

On July 2, 1879, the feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, the first excavations were made for the building of the Sacred Heart Church, and on September 21, the corner-stone of the church was laid by Bishop O'Reilly.

The Church of the Sacred Heart continued under the protecting care of St. John's until the 24th of January, 1880, when Reverend Thomas J Conaty, then curate of St. John's, was appointed pastor of the new parish. During his pastorate Father Conaty showed in a high degree his organizing power. Georgetown University honored him with the doctorate, and at his entrance upon the duties of rector of the Catholic university, in January, 1897, the holy father raised him to the rank of domestic prelate, conferring the title of right reverend. Doctor Conaty was succeeded in his pastorate by his brother, Reverend Bernard Conaty.

In September, 1881, the Sisters of St. Anne came to Worcester from their mother house in Lachine, Canada, and opened a school for the French Catholic children in Notre Dame Parish. So marked has been their success that to-day the Sisters have three houses of their order in the city and as many schools.

In 1884 was celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Christ's Church. This event was marked by large and extensive additions to St. John's Church.

Father O'Neill, the pastor of St. Peter's, commenced the work of organizing the parish in January, 1884, by assembling the people for divine worship in a house on Canterbury street. So ready and eager were they for the erection of the new church that in September, 1884, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop O'Reilly. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Reverend R. S. J. Burke.

The growth of the parish and its prospective needs have warranted the pastor to purchase, this year, a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph as a preliminary to the establishment of parochial schools.

In January, 1887, St. Joseph's Mission was established on Wall street, under the pastorate of Reverend Jules Graton.

The pastor of St. John's in January, 1887, purchased a house and two and a half acres of land at the head of Grafton street as a site for church, rectory, schools, and convent for a new parish. In February of that year, Reverend R. S. J. Burke was called from Westborough to organize and take charge of the new parish.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first gathering of the flock was in the Wall street school-house. It required no ordinary courage to face the difficulties which presented themselves, but Father Burke moved on fearlessly, yet trustingly, in the Master, and had the proud satisfaction of seeing St. Stephen's Church built and completed in the September following. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Reverend D. F. McGillicuddy.

On July 30, 1889, the holy father appointed Reverend Thomas Griffin a domestic prelate. In conjunction with this honor, the Seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity, and a papal brief bestowed on him the title of monsignor.

The Sisters of Charity, "Gray Nuns," came to Worcester January 31, 1891, to take charge of an orphanage containing ninety children. The building at first occupied was a two-tenement house on the corner of Southgate and Grand streets. After a period of two years, the Sisters and their little charges were transferred to their present location on Granite street. There are fourteen Sisters in the institution and 200 children, mostly orphans. There are two Sisters daily collecting for the little ones, and donations of provisions or clothing are always thankfully received.

On the 28th of May, 1892, the mournful tolling of the bell of St. John's and the bells of the other Catholic churches of Worcester, announced to the Catholics in the city that their bishop was no more.

The rushing tide of memory brought back in vivid light the beautiful traits of character displayed by Bishop O'Reilly in all his years of connection with Worcester, and especially with St. John's, as curate, pastor, bishop. Always kind and gentle, at home with young and old, ready with word of pleasantry, of sympathy, of solace, of cheer, of comfort, he was in very deed the "Soggarth Aroon." The love and affection of the people for their deceased prelate were shown in a marked degree by the large concourse that assembled at St. John's, on the 30th of May, to assist at the solemn requiem mass.

On November 21, 1892, St. John's new hall was opened to the public for the first time. On the evening of that day the Catholics of Worcester assembled to welcome their new bishop, Right Reverend Thomas D. Beaven. The new hall exceeded their fondest expectations, and the few well-chosen words which the newly elected prelate used in its praise added much to the enjoyment of his audience.

In September, 1893, the Sisters of Providence came to Worcester, and took up their residence at the Bartlett estate on Vernon street, which had been purchased some years before by Monsignor Griffin. These good Sisters are a diocesan order, having their mother house in Holyoke. Their labors in behalf of the sick and afflicted are appreciated by the people of Worcester, and their efforts nobly seconded on every occasion.

In September, 1894, a school for boys was formally opened in St. John's parish, with the Xaverian Brothers of Baltimore in charge. These brothers, bound by the vows of religion, devote their lives to the teaching of boys. For this life work, in addition to their regular

novitiate training at the Brothers' Seminary in Baltimore, they receive a special preparation in their Normal College at Danvers, Massachusetts. As teachers they have firmly established themselves, both in this country and in England. At present the Brothers' school in St. John's parish has an attendance of 400 boys.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1895 the corner-stone of the Polish Church, of which Reverend J. Jaksztys is pastor, was laid, and the church was erected under the title of St. Casimir's.

The parish of the Holy Name was organized in 1896, and through the indefatigable labors of the pastor, Reverend J. S. Perreault, the church was dedicated on Palm Sunday. In this year also the Golden Jubilee of St. John's Church was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. The people not only of St. John's, but of all the Catholic churches in

Worcester, came, eager and willing to crown the hallowed edifice with her diadem of gold. The great event was marked by a thorough renovation of the church.

August 27, 1897, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming of the Sisters of Notre Dame to Worcester. In this year also the

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

old Fox's mill at Vernon square was purchased by the Catholics of Notre Dame Parish, who erected a brick school-house for the accommodation of the French children in the vicinity. This present year (1898) Reverend V. Migliore has banded together the Italians of our city for the purpose of building a church, which is now in course of erection on Suffolk street.

This brief sketch of Catholicity in Worcester would not be complete without mention of the numerous societies and organizations connected with the different parishes throughout the city. Many are widely known, while others do an amount of good in a quiet way. They

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

are of all kinds — spiritual, literary and athletic, — each tending to elevate those who come within the scope of its influence.

The cause of Catholic education has received much attention in Worcester, and as a result the summit of more than one green hill that guards our city is crowned with Catholic schools that, year after year, send out pupils well equipped to fight the battle of life. The aim of the Catholic teachers, Jesuits, brothers and sisters, is not to send out

from their schools prodigies, or even unusual scholars, but thoroughly educated young men and women filled with zeal and enthusiasm for the highest and best in the spiritual, the intellectual and the social life; intelligent, refined young men and women, who are first and foremost loyal practical Catholics and good citizens, yet human still with faults and foibles. This is the sole end and object of their teaching, and if they achieve this aim, their most sanguine expectations will be realized.

The story of Catholicity in the "Heart of the Commonwealth" is one

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

of the obstacles overcome and victories gained. To-day the Catholics of Worcester comprise more than one-third of the population, and rejoice to see temples of their faith rising in all sections of this fair city. Fifty years have seen Worcester grow from a small town to a city of magnificent proportions. Generous hearts and willing hands were needful to bring about this transformation, and in this eventful year, the leaf that the Catholics will entwine in Worcester's wreath of laurel will be one of assurance that the same hearts and hands are still and ever shall be at her command to help carry on the great work of progress which '98 commemorates.

JEREMIAH EVARTS GREENE.

POST OFFICE GROWTH.

By Jeremiah Evarts Greene, P. M.*

A POST office was first established in Worcester November 15, 1775, with Isaiah Thomas, the founder and editor of the *Massachusetts Spy*, as postmaster.

Only two mails appear to have been received and three dispatched weekly. One was received from the west Tuesday evening and one dispatched to Fitchburg on Wednesday, and one was received from Boston and one dispatched westward on Friday. It seems probable that the carrier who took the mail to Fitchburg brought back mail from that place, but I have seen no mention of it. The roads of that time were tracks through the woods and fields, impassable for any but the strongest wheeled vehicles. Traveling was slow and difficult, and was mostly done on horseback, and for some years the mails were carried in that fashion. Not until 1783 was a stage or wagon line established between Boston and Hartford, making the trip in four days, passing through Worcester toward noon of the second day. Three years later passengers and the mail were carried from Boston to New York in four days in the summer; in winter the trip required seven days. With the improvement of roads and vehicles the rate of travel was steadily increased, until in 1831, it is said, the journey from Worcester to Boston could be made by stage in six hours. In 1836 twenty lines of stages made in all 122 arrivals and departures weekly at Worcester.

Up to this time the business of the post office steadily increased, though with little change in character or methods, except that the number of mails received and dispatched was much greater. The receipts of the office for its earlier years are not readily obtainable. For the year 1825 they were $713, scarcely more than the average daily receipts now. For the year 1836 they were $2,827. The receipts of one day during the past year have been more than half that sum.

The Boston & Worcester Railroad was opened for business in 1835, and mails as well as passengers were carried on its trains. At first

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

THE POST OFFICE.

three trains departed from each terminus daily in summer, and two daily in the winter season. The time of each run was between two and three hours. This frequency and speed of course greatly increased the business of the post office, and it was further increased when the Norwich & Worcester and the western roads were opened a few years later. But yet no marked change in the character or methods of postal business was made. The postmaster's business was only to receive, assort and deliver at the post office the letters which arrived, and to dispatch to their destination those which were deposited at the post office for mailing. And so it continued until Worcester became a city, in 1848. Two novelties, however, came into use about this time. One was the postage stamp, which was first supplied to postmasters by the Post Office Department in 1847; the other was the envelope, which then began to be used, though stamped envelopes were not introduced until some years later.

The revenues of the office in 1848 I have failed to ascertain exactly, but they were not far from $15,000, or approximately one dollar for each inhabitant. In 1825, when the population was about 3,500, the receipts of the post office were $713, or twenty cents annually for each inhabitant. Now, with a population of more than 100,000, the post office receipts are somewhat more than two dollars annually for each inhabitant, so that the business of the post office increases much faster than the growth of the population in numbers, being stimulated by the improved postal facilities, and by the increasing activity in general business.

In these fifty years since Worcester became a city, five notable additions to the general postal system have been made, all tending either to extend its usefulness and convenience to the public by making the transmission of mails swifter or safer, or by affording a new kind of service. In 1863 the letter-carrier or free-delivery service was established. For some years before, the penny-post system, so called, had been in use, in which a few carriers were employed who derived their income from the payment of one cent for the delivery of each letter to those persons who had given notice at the post office of their wish to receive their mail in that way. The free-carrier delivery superseded the penny post, and the system has grown rapidly in importance and public favor. It was at first defended against those who objected to the great increase it caused in the expense of the postal service by asserting that it in large part, if not wholly, paid its way. This assertion was founded upon the fact that the law establishing the free-delivery service required that drop letters, or letters addressed to persons within the delivery of the post office where they were mailed, must be prepaid with a two-cent stamp at free-delivery offices, whereas in other offices a one-cent stamp

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

only was necessary. But the system has long since needed no defense.

About the same time, that is, in 1863, the Railway Mail Service had its beginnings. It has grown enormously, and has long been indispensable. Railway post-office cars are now in use on all the important lines of railroad, and the mails are handled in them by railway post-office clerks much as they are in ordinary post offices.

The registry system provides additional security for valuable letters and parcels, and certainty of delivery or return, if undeliverable, of mail matter when this certainty is important to the sender.

The money order system was introduced in 1864, and its use is so common and extensive that almost everybody understands it. It is not, perhaps, quite so well known that money can be sent by this means with absolute safety, for if a money order is lost in transmission, or by the payee before he has presented it for payment, a duplicate order will be issued on application without additional expense.

The Special Delivery Service provides for the immediate delivery of every piece of mail matter intended for delivery in Worcester, whether received from another office through the mails or deposited in the city post office, provided it bears a ten-cent special delivery stamp. The area of delivery is so large, some letters having to be carried more than five miles, that the average time required to deliver each letter is somewhat greater than it would be if these letters were delivered from the stations, and the time reckoned from the arrival of the letter at the station. But as, in many cases, the letters would be held at the main office for an hour or two before the next regular dispatch to the station, the public is on the whole better served by making all these deliveries from the main office, though the reported time required for delivery is somewhat increased. The average time, however, does not exceed twenty minutes. The Special Delivery System was established in 1885.

Each of these branches of the postal service has its distinct place and its clerks assigned to that duty in every city post office. Let us consider each in its order and see how the post office is equipped and managed. First, as the original and dispensable parts of the system are the mailing and delivery divisions. Isaiah Thomas, alone or through an assistant, had to do their work, or what there was of it, though he probably did not speak or think of it as in two divisions. The mailing division has nine clerks, one of them at Station A, under the charge of the superintendent of mails. They receive all letters brought in by carriers and collectors, or deposited directly in the office, and all other mail matter, papers, packages, etc., except those received by the Registry Division. They postmark the letters and sealed and special delivery packages; distribute them in the mailing cases, which have pigeon-holes, one for each post office to which five or more letters

JOSEPH H. WALKER.

are sent at one time; tie them out in packages, each of which has a printed facing slip telling from what office it comes and where it is to go; put the letter packages and special delivery packages into leather pouches, labeled for some railway post office if they are R. P. O. pouches, or for some post office if they are "closed" or "direct" pouches; and see that the pouches are seasonably loaded into the wagons for the railroad station.

The mailing clerks also "rate up" letters and packages insufficiently prepaid, and give notice to the senders, if known, or to the addressees, of unpaid letters or insufficiently paid packages; for letters on which at least two cents postage is not paid by stamps, or packages not fully paid, are held for postage. Papers and packages, with the exceptions noted above, are dispatched in sacks labeled as the pouches are. These sacks and some pouches are hung on the great pouch rack, which holds 120 of them, and a clerk, standing in the centre, throws the packages into the open mouths of the sacks with a certainty of aim that is quite admirable. This division also has the general supervision of the wagon service between the post office and the railroad station; of the canceling machines, driven by electricity, which cancel the stamps and make the postmarks; of the night stamp window, and of some other matters. The clerks are examined at intervals, being required to distribute some hundreds of cards representing letters addressed to post offices in this or some other state. The speed and accuracy of the process are noted, and the result of the examination is a factor in determining the clerk's official record. The average number of pouches dispatched daily is about 170, and as many are received. Of sacks about 210 are dispatched, and not so many by 40 or 50 are received.

The Delivery Division has twelve clerks, under the charge of the superintendent of delivery. One of these clerks is employed at Station A. This division has charge of all letters for delivery in the city. It backstamps all letters, sealed packages and special delivery packages with the day and hour of their receipt; it assorts the mail for carriers into the letter and paper sorting cases; it places or "sticks up" the box-holders' mail in their respective boxes; it turns over to the general delivery all matter addressed to it and all that neither belongs to box-holders nor can be delivered by carriers; it promptly turns over to the special delivery clerk all special delivery matter; it makes special effort to complete or correct the addresses of all imperfectly addressed matter; it supplements the printed City Directory by entering in an interleaved copy all newly-found addresses; it compiles and maintains for reference a woman's directory containing the full names and addresses of married and other women not found in the City

RESIDENCE OF JONAS G. CLARK, 39 ELM STREET.

Directory; it rates up and collects postage due on unpaid or insufficiently paid matter for delivery, etc. This division handles an average of between 25,000 and 30,000 letters daily, or about 8,000,000 in a year. At the beginning of a quarter, and especially on New Year's day, the number handled in a day sometimes approaches 100,000. About the same number are handled by the Mailing Division.

The letter carriers, sixty-one in number, are a part of the Delivery Division. Their duties are in general familiar to the public. Some of them deliver on an average more than 1,000 letters daily, most of them a much smaller number. Altogether they deliver not less than three-fourths of all the letters delivered in the city. They are a company of intelligent, capable and faithful public servants, who deserve all the public favor which I am glad to believe that they enjoy. Each carrier is required to keep a directory of all persons on his route, to note all changes, and ascertain, if possible, whence each new arrival comes, and whither a departing resident goes.

The Special Delivery Service, with its eleven messengers, is also included in the Delivery Division. Each package of letters received by mail is at once inspected for special letters. If any are found, they are carried immediately to the special delivery desk, where the time of

receipt, the place of mailing and the address are recorded both in the office book and the messenger's book. The messenger brings back his book with the signature of the recipient and the time of delivery, and these are copied into the office book. The number of letters specially delivered during the year ended June 30, 1898, was 28,713, and the average time of delivery was twenty-two minutes. Another employee of this divison is the "blind reader," who makes out, if he can, badly written or otherwise perplexing addresses, and has other duties besides.

The street letter and package boxes are under the charge of the superintendent of delivery. The former are nearly 300 in number, and more are added from time to time. From each of them letters are collected at least twice daily, and from all but a very small number three or more daily collections are made, one of them after six o'clock in the evening. From a considerable number three collections are made after six o'clock, and from ten or seventeen collections daily. One of the most difficult parts of a postmaster's business is to keep correct time cards on the letter-boxes. They are often defaced or destroyed by mischievous persons, who are not perhaps aware of the heavy penalty incurred in case of detection, and it is often desirable to

RESIDENCE OF FRED A. LAPHAM, 65 CEDAR STREET.

RESIDENCE OF WILFORD A. BAILEY, 4 RIPLEY STREET.

change the times of collection or add to their number, and a new card then becomes necessary, and the process of procuring it through the department at Washington is slow and cumbrous.

The Money Order Division employs a superintendent and one clerk and in part another, whose time is divided between this and the stamp division. Its chief function is to provide the means of making payments at a distance, but it can be used for paying money in the city, either by orders drawn at the main office payable at any station, or at any station payable at the main office or any other station, or by a recent order of the department, orders may be issued payable at the office of issue. The money order office may thus be used as a bank of deposit, the order being made payable to the depositor, and the money will be paid at any time on presenting the order, or, if that has been lost, a duplicate will be issued without further payment. Money orders may be deposited in the banks, as checks are deposited, and they are then paid through the clearing house.

The extent of the money order business will be seen from the following summary of the business for the year ended June 30, 1898:

Balance,	$2,286.52	36,937 domestic orders paid,	$288,753.27
20,913 domestic orders issued,	164,599.03	113 domestic repaid,	814.73
Fees on same,	1,296.59	1,044 international paid,	22,909.21
4,133 international issued,	52,376.41	14 international repaid,	400.50
International fees,	692.30	Paid to stations,	150.00
Transferred from postal account,	4,700.00	Deposited at Boston,	158,144.00
2,628 deposits received,	248,966.54	Balance,	3,745.66
	$474,917.37		$474,917.37

The money order business at the stations and sub-stations would increase each of these totals by about $75,000.

The Registry Division requires for the proper performance of its work the utmost care and exactness. Any error is sure to be discovered and reported, and to bring at least a reprimand from the department at Washington. The work of this division is done by a superintendent and one clerk. Its aims are accuracy and certainty, not speed of transit, and these are secured by the requirement that every piece of registered mail matter must be receipted for whenever it changes hands. The sender takes a receipt from the postmaster, the postmaster from the railway post-office clerk, the railway post-office clerk from the postmaster at the office of delivery, this postmaster from the letter carrier, the carrier from the addressee. If a registered letter is missing, it can be traced to the last person who gave a receipt for it, and he is held

RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN A. BARBER, 31 GERMAIN STREET.

accountable. An act of Congress of the present year provides for a guaranty against loss of registered matter to the amount of ten dollars. Even without this guaranty the system afforded practically absolute safety except in cases of robbery of post offices or mail trains. The number of domestic registered letters dispatched from the Worcester post office for the year ending June 30, 1898, was 15,609; domestic parcels, 1,024; foreign letters, 3,053; foreign parcels, 117. The numbers received and delivered were nearly the same, except in the case of

FRANKLIN BUILDING, FRANKLIN SQUARE.

foreign parcels received, which was considerably more than of those dispatched.

The Stamp Division is the source of nearly all the revenue of the post office. Its duty is the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. It employs a superintendent and one clerk. Its receipts at present average about $700 for every working day. The sales for the year ended June 30, 1898, included 1,273,600 one-cent postage stamps, 6,066,200 two-cent stamps, 135,000 five-cent stamps, 1,803,000 two-cent stamped envelopes, and 1,373,750 postal cards, besides smaller but considerable numbers of stamps and envelopes of other denominations. The stamp account is balanced daily, and the office records show the exact amount of sales for every day of the last seven and a half years.

The Inquiry Division employs one clerk. His duty is to make searches for missing or delayed mail matter, to receive complaints, answer inquiries, and, so far as his special work will permit, to act as secretary to the postmaster. The whole number of pieces of mail reported missing during the year ended June 30, 1898, was 588. This includes those said to have been mailed at this office, and those mailed elsewhere for delivery here. Of these 211 were found and delivered, or accounted for. The causes of loss, temporary or permanent, included failure to mail the article, through the remissness of the sender or of the messenger by whom it was supposed to have been mailed; mislaying the letter or package after its delivery; defective or erroneous or illegible address; delivery to a person having the same name as the addressee, or so like it as to be mistaken for his; wreck of mail train or mail steamer; unmailability of the letter or package; injury to package, destroying the address, etc. Doubtless some of those not accounted for were stolen by post-office employees, but it is confidently believed that no loss from that cause has occurred in the Worcester post office for many years. If all the pieces of mail not definitely accounted for have been lost, their number bears what I may fairly call a surprisingly small ratio to the not less than 18,000,000 pieces, exclusive of newspapers and periodicals, handled in the post office during the year. It is one in 47,745, two one-thousandths of 1 per cent., or, expressed decimally, .00002.

There are four stations, A, B, C and D, and four sub-stations, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Worcester post office. The distinction between stations and sub-stations is that at the former carriers are placed, who make their deliveries from the stations; at the sub-stations there are no carriers. At any station or sub-station stamps or stamped envelopes and cards can be obtained, money orders are issued, and mail may be registered. Station A, at 51 Main street, has a superintendent, two clerks and twelve

RESIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY H. S. PIPER, 224 HIGHLAND STREET.

carriers. The receipts at this station exceed $20,000 yearly, and the amount of its business exceeds that of any post office in the county except those of Worcester and Fitchburg. Station B, at Webster square, has a clerk in charge and two carriers. Station C, at Quinsigamond, has a clerk in charge and one carrier. Station D, at Greendale, has a clerk in charge and one carrier. The sub-stations, each having a clerk in charge, are: No. 1, at 8 Millbury street; No. 2, at Lake View; No. 3, at the corner of Southbridge and Washburn streets; No. 4, at 236 Front street. Until 1893 there had been for several years three independent post offices within the city limits, known as Quinsigamond, Lake View and Greendale. In that year they were made stations of the Worcester post office, and in the next year the other stations and sub-stations were established, except Sub-Station No. 4, which came into existence in 1897.

The post office is now organized as follows: The postmaster, of course, is its official head; the assistant postmaster represents the postmaster during the latter's absence; he is cashier and bookkeeper, and custodian of post-office supplies; he also has special supervision of the Money Order and Stamp Divisions. Mr. James W. Hunt, who has occupied this position for many years, entered the post office in 1869; he knows the business from top to bottom and from end to end. No post-

master ever had, I believe, a more competent, faithful and valuable assistant.

The Mailing Division is in charge of Mr. Clarendon W. Putnam, superintendent of mails, also a veteran in the service, whose connection with this post office began in 1867. He has charge of the complex and exacting business of dispatching all mails, of postmarking all letters mailed and canceling the stamps on all mail matter, of deciding what is or is not mailable, of rating up and holding for postage matter insufficiently paid, and giving notice to the senders or addressees, of keeping several records, and preparing a variety of daily, monthly and quarterly reports. His duties require a systematic and orderly mind, with uncommon vigilance and industry, and Mr. Putnam lacks none of these qualities.

The Delivery Division has for its superintendent Mr. George S. Maynard, who entered the postal service as long ago as 1873. His duties are many and laborious. He has charge of all the delivery business of the office, and of nearly 100 employees, carriers, clerks and messengers. He is efficient in discipline; his appetite for work is insatiable; his knowledge of the city is remarkably minute and accurate, and his watchfulness to discover and his promptness to improve opportunities benefiting the service are of great value to the office and to the public.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. CELIA E. FOBES 53 CHATHAM STREET.

"APPLECROFT," RESIDENCE OF BURTON W. POTTER, SALISBURY STREET.

Mr. Hiram K. French, superintendent of the Money Order Division, is another veteran in the post office, his service having begun in 1872. He has charge of the issue and payment of money orders, of the receipt and disposition of money-order funds, and the keeping of the records pertaining thereto. His absolute integrity, his methodical and accurate mind, and his capacity for hard and rapid work make him invaluable in his present place.

The superintendent of the Stamp Division is Mr. Frederick W. Chase, who has been in the post office since 1873. He fits into his place as if he were made for it. The money which supports the Worcester post office comes through his hands, and perfectly honest and skillful hands they are.

The Registry Division has for its superintendent Mr. Sidney S. Bryant, the youngest of the superintendents, having lately succeeded to Mr. Samuel Pierce, who died a few months ago, after nearly forty-four years of faithful service in the post office during the terms of five of the ten Worcester postmasters. Mr. Bryant is competent and trustworthy, and the division is in good hands.

Mr. Albert F. Simmons, a courteous and capable gentleman, performs the duties of the Inquiry Division. They are often perplexing, and sometimes trying to the temper, for information which the visitor is eager to give can not always be got without difficulty, and some persons seeking knowledge are hasty and unreasonable, but he meets them all with a fine patience and courtesy.

The clerks are assigned to duty in their several divisions, as mentioned elsewhere. They are intelligent, hard-working, faithful men, and it may be said here as well as anywhere that if the present postmaster is thought to have had any success in his endeavor to meet the public wants, it is due to the cheerful coöperation and loyal service of the whole body of employees in the office.

Another place can scarcely be found which has had a post office so long and so few postmasters as Worcester. The first postmaster here, as has been already said, was Isaiah Thomas, appointed in 1775. He was succeeded in 1801 by James Wilson, who held the office until 1833. Jubal Harrington was his successor, and retired in 1839. Then followed Maturin L. Fisher, 1839-1849; Edward Winslow Lincoln, 1849-1854; Emory Banister, 1854-1861; John Milton Earle, 1861-1867; Josiah Pickett, 1867-1887; James E. Estabrook, 1887-1891; J. Evarts Greene, 1891. Seventy years ago the receipts of the post office for one year were $1,008. The receipts and expenses for the year ended June 30, 1898, are given below:

RECEIVED.

Quarter Ended September 30, 1897.

Sales of stamps, etc.,	$49,507.40	
Waste paper, etc.,	10.88	
Box rents,	939.05	
		$50,457.33

Quarter Ended December 31, 1897.

Sales of stamps, etc.,	$55,946.53	
Waste paper, etc.,	403.77	
Box rents,	943.18	
		57,293.48

Quarter Ended March 31, 1898.

Sales of stamps, etc.,	$54,528.90	
Waste paper, etc.,	43.82	
Box rents,	932.40	
		55,505.12

Quarter Ended June 30, 1898.

Sales of stamps, etc.,	$53,271.67	
Waste paper, etc ,	10.62	
Box rents,	919.65	
		54,201.94
Total receipts for the year,		$217,457.87
Deposits from other post offices,		32,748.39
		$250,206.26

Excess of receipts over expenditures,	$117,904.58
Percentage of expenses to receipts, 45 7-10.	
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1897,	$206,431.92
Gain,	11,025.95
Per cent. of gain, 5 3-10.	

EXPENDED.

Quarter Ended September 30, 1897.

Error, auditor's circular,	$17.07	
Postmaster's salary,	900.00	
Special-delivery messengers,	567.04	
Clerks' salaries,	8,417.16	
Rent, light, etc.,	37.50	
Canceling machines,	87.50	
Printing facing slips,	2.70	
Miscellaneous expenses,	25.28	
Free-delivery expenses,	14,575.05	
		$24,629.30

Quarter Ended December 31, 1897.

Error, auditor's circular,	$1.21	
Postmaster's salary,	900.00	
Special-delivery messengers,	599.92	
Clerks' salaries,	8,770.75	
Rent, light, etc.,	37.50	
Canceling machines,	87.50	
Printing facing slips,	13.86	
Miscellaneous expenses,	122.36	
Free-delivery expenses,	13,959.18	
		24,492.28

Quarter Ended March 31, 1898.

Postmaster's salary,	$900.00	
Special-delivery messengers,	554.40	
Clerks' salaries,	8,738.53	
Rent, light, etc.,	37.50	
Canceling machines,	87.50	
Printing facing slips,	14.76	
Miscellaneous expenses,	37.65	
Free-delivery expenses,	14,798.98	
		25,169.32

Quarter Ended June 30, 1898.

Error, auditor's circular,	$ .55	
Postmaster's salary,	900.00	
Special-delivery messengers,	566.40	
Clerks' salaries,	8,668.00	
Rent, light, etc.,	37.50	
Amounts carried forward,	10,172.45	74,290.90

Amounts brought forward,	$10,172.45	$74,290.90
Canceling machines,	87.50	
Printing facing slips,	8.70	
Miscellaneous expenses,	38.91	
Free-delivery expenses,	14,954.83	
		25,262.39
Total expenses for the year,		$99,553.29
Paid railroad post-office clerks,		10,840.38
Transfer to money-order account,		4,700.00
Deposited with United States treasury,		135,112.59
Total,		$250,206.26
Total expenses for the year ending June 30, 1897,		$96,986.80
Increase,		2,566.49
Per cent. of increase, 2 1-2.		

It may be remarked that the errors noted in this statement were not due to inaccuracy in the postmaster's accounts, but to the fact that the auditor for the Post Office Department found these sums due to the postmaster for which he had not taken credit in the previous quarter's account, because they were not settled at the end of the quarter, and he therefore believed that they should be credited in the account for the next quarter.

Without mention of the earlier migrations of the post office, but beginning with the year in which Worcester became a city, the office then occupied a part of the first floor of what was then called the Central Exchange, which has lately been reconstructed, and is now occupied by the Mechanics National Bank and the Mechanics Savings Bank. It was removed from that place to Post-Office block on Pearl street, where it remained for nearly thirty years, expanding as its business increased, until, in 1893, it occupied the whole of the first floor of that building. In February, 1897, it was removed to the new government building on Main street, where it will doubtless remain for many years. This building was begun in 1890, or, to be more exact, another building much smaller than the present was then projected and the foundation was laid. In the spring of 1891, the postmaster succeeded in having these plans set aside, the first foundation taken out, and new plans adopted for a larger building. The building as it now stands cost, with the land, $400,000. It is, in convenience of arrangement and style of finish, one of the best and handsomest in the country, and its working-room especially is not excelled by any.

LINCOLN PARK, LAKE QUINSIGAMOND.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

WORCESTER is, perhaps, not as much given to club life as some other cities in the land, home attractions prevailing to an extent which overcomes the propensity to find a refuge from family infelicities in the diversions and excitements of artificial surroundings. The club, of course, serves a useful purpose in its way, and to those who have no home it is in a degree essential. Regarded as a place of resort on social occasions, which do not follow every day in the week, it is unobjectionable; and the conveniences afforded members for the entertainment of transient guests are worthy of approval. On the whole the club has come to be an institution which is found in all civilized communities, and probably it could not well be dispensed with. The most prominent as well as the most exclusive club in the city is the Worcester, which was organized in 1888 for social purposes distinctively. The elegant dwelling of the late Honorable Isaac Davis on Elm street was purchased and refitted, and is now one of the best club homes in the country, perfect in its appointments. The membership is limited to 150.

The Commonwealth Club, the most popular of these organizations in the city, was formed in 1880 and incorporated in 1881, its object being mutual, social and political improvement. The club had its rooms for many years in the bank block on Foster street, but it now occupies the entire top story of the State Mutual Life Assurance building.

The Quinsigamond Boat Club, which owns a fine building at the lake, is largely social in its character, and includes in its membership many of the most prominent and wealthy young men in the city.

The Washington Social Club is another association of prominence. It occupies a suite of rooms in the city, and also owns a boat house at the lake.

The Hancock Club was formed in 1891, and at first occupied a room on Lincoln street, but in 1892 leased the old Salisbury mansion in Lincoln square. This club has no political, social or religious bias. Its membership includes some of the staunchest and most popular business and professional men of the north end.

WORCESTER CLUB.

The Worcester Woman's Club was organized in 1880. The constitution has the following preamble: "We, women of Worcester and vicinity, feeling the necessity which the present and prospective status of women imposes upon us, of informing ourselves more fully not only upon subjects of general intent, but also upon the more important special questions which are now pressing upon all people everywhere for a just solution, because involving the welfare of humanity, do agree to form ourselves into an association for the prosecution and accomplishment of the above-named purpose."

The Y. M. C. A. owns a fine boat club house at Lake Quinsigamond. Other prominent boat clubs which have houses there are the Lakeside, the Tatassit Canoe Club, the Wachusett, the Wapiti, the Frohsinn, the Frontenac, the Svea Gille.

There are a number of other clubs, of more or less importance, a detailed or individual description of which would exceed the limits of this article.

THE PRESS.

IN 1848 five weekly and two daily papers were published in Worcester. Of these *The Massachusetts Spy* was the oldest, having been continuously published since 1770, when it was established in Boston, and in 1775 it was removed to Worcester. This paper and its daily edition are the only survivors of the seven local issues of fifty years ago. *The National Ægis* was first established as a weekly in 1804, and was finally merged with the *Transcript* (which by change of name became the *Gazette*), and the combined form, *The Ægis and Gazette*, was published until June, 1896, when the weekly issue of the *Gazette* was abandoned. *The Worcester Palladium*, a Democratic weekly until 1856, when it became Republican, was founded in 1834, and its publication was continued until February 12, 1876. *The Cataract* was a relic of

HANCOCK CLUB, OLD SALISBURY MANSION.

Washingtonian temperance times, published weekly, and was soon after discontinued. Elihu Burritt's *Christian Citizen*, devoted to universal peace and philanthropic objects, established in 1844, was published until 1851. The first daily paper in Worcester, the *Transcript*, appeared June 23, 1845, and was followed by the *Daily Spy* July 24 of the same year, and within a few months these were consolidated under the name of the *Spy*. *The Worcester Daily Journal* was printed from September, 1847, to October, 1849. *The Daily Morning Transcript*, first issued April

CALEB A. WALL.

1, 1851, is continued in the present *Evening Gazette*, which took this last name January 1, 1866. *The Worcester Evening Journal*, in the interest of the Native American or Know-Nothing party, was in existence from August 30, 1854, to May 26, 1855. *The Daily Bay State* was a Democratic organ of brief existence. April 1, 1873, *The Worcester Daily Press*, another Democratic paper, appeared, and was continued five years, with heavy loss to those who sustained it. *The New England Home Journal*, a weekly, was published two or three years from December, 1882, and was finally sold to the *Times*, a Democratic paper, which was published

TATASSIT CANOE CLUB.

several years. Another weekly, the illustrated *Light*, had a similar career. Several French papers besides those now in existence have been published in Worcester since 1869. In the above list, only the more prominent journals have been enumerated, a number of others of less importance and brief appearance being omitted.

Of newspaper men distinguished within the period of fifty years, the name of John Milton Earle of the *Spy* is the best known of those who were active in earlier years. John S. C. Knowlton, the founder of the *Palladium*, was its editor during nearly the whole course of its existence. John D. Baldwin, Delano A. Goddard and J. Evarts Greene of the *Spy*, and Charles H. Doe of the *Gazette*; Ferdinand Gagnon and Henry M. Smith, the latter formerly editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, are noteworthy names. Caleb A. Wall, by his long service of over sixty years, nearly all of this time as a member of the *Spy* staff, is entitled to special mention. He was, probably, in point of active duty, the oldest newspaper man in New England at the time of his death, October 29, 1898.

At present nine weekly and five daily papers are published in Worcester. Of the weeklies, *The Massachusetts Spy* is the oldest, having been published continuously since 1770. The *Messenger* is

FRONTENAC CLUB HOUSE.

is a Catholic paper which has recently revived after an interval of suspension. *The Recorder*, also a Catholic paper, was first issued in March, 1898, and has good prospects of success. *L'Opinion Publique* is a French paper published week days. *Skandinavia*, *Nya Ostens Weckoblad*, *Arbetarens Van*, and *Finska Amerikananen* are Scandinavian papers, the last named representing the Finnish element. *The Builders' Weekly* is a trade journal devoted to building and real estate matters, as its name indicates.

Of the daily papers, the *Spy* in point of seniority stands first. It has recently passed through financial troubles, and is now under the management of Mr. W. S. Walker, who came to Worcester from Chicago, after considerable experience as a newspaper man in that city, and purchased the *Spy* property. His purpose is to greatly increase the circulation of the paper, and make it a desirable advertising medium as well as a good newspaper. *The Telegram* was established as a Sunday paper on the 30th of November, 1884, by Austin P. Cristy, a member of the Worcester county bar. The first daily edition appeared May 19, 1886. This paper has been very successful, and has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in Worcester.

It is a lively sheet, of inquisitive and inquisitorial tendencies, and it is prolific in news. Both the above are morning issues.

The Evening Post, a one-cent Democratic paper, published week days, first appeared September 23, 1891. It is owned by a stock company, and Eugene M. Moriarty is the treasurer. In circulation it ranks next to the *Telegram*, and with one exception is the only Democratic paper of influence in the State between Boston and Springfield.

The Worcester Evening Gazette is now under the editorial management of David G. Howland, formerly of *The Springfield Republican*, who during his two years' connection with the paper has fully maintained its reputation as a journal of high character, and conservative and refined tendencies.

SVEA GILLE CLUB HOUSE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

THE CITY CHARTER AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

By the Honorable Rufus B. Dodge, Jr.,
Mayor of Worcester.

WHEN Worcester was made a city in 1848, it was the sixth departure in Massachusetts from government directly by the people. Boston was first given a charter. Then followed Salem, Lowell, Cambridge, New Bedford and Worcester.

Town government had given the American people a simple and effective system of local rule, whereby a voter could realize his sovereignty and see the effect of his ballot. All questions of the slightest importance were settled in town meeting, after thorough debate and deliberation. Committees were chosen from time to time, delegated with authority to do certain specified things, the essentials of which the meeting directed, or caused a report thereon to be made for approval before final action.

Never before had any people lived so entirely on a level with civil control, and never were more honesty and hard-headed wisdom shown than in the days before cities existed in Massachusetts. If the people wanted a thing done, they called a town meeting and had it done. They did not hesitate to express opinions, or to give their representatives instructions.

When the earnest people of the town of Worcester found their clerk had spread obnoxious, Tory sentiments, in the form of a protest, on the records, they dealt with the matter in town meeting, and then and there saw the objectionable matter literally expunged by the clerk dipping his finger in the ink and smearing the page in a manner leaving no doubt as to the sincerity of the obliteration. The record was ordered to be made "utterly illegible and unintelligible," and this was done in open meeting. These were days when theories were not worked into civil affairs to satisfy the craving of quasi reformers for what, in many cases, are mere fads.

When the citizens desired certain action on the part of their representatives, there was no hesitation in giving plain and emphatic instruc-

tions. They did not waste time in deciding just where the imaginary lines might be between legislative, administrative and executive functions, but lumped them all together, sometimes adding a little judicial as well. Committees were chosen to act in most concerns of importance, selected for their capacity for the particular duties required, but held at all times to a strict accountability to the people.

When William Elder and others published a protest against the conduct of Committees of Correspondence, saying, among other things, "it is in a great measure owing to the baneful influence of such com-

FROHSINN CLUB HOUSE.

mittees that teas of immense value . . . . . were not long since scandalously destroyed in Boston," a formal town meeting was held, that this protest might not, for a moment, be taken as the sentiment of the community, and that it might be denounced publicly by solemn vote.

Coming from such simple and effective methods of local government, it was natural that the first city charters should have avoided the centralization developed later.

Worcester's charter of 1848 simply placed the control of the city in the hands of a council consisting of two branches, one a common council and the other a board of aldermen.

The mayor had little authority, and his influence lay in the fact that he was substantially a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was on all important committees. Really the City Council now stood in place of the people, and legislated, administered and executed as a body, or by committees.

While the mayor was the "chief executive officer," that was a mere dignity of office, as Section 8 of the charter was as follows: "The executive power of said city generally, and the administration of the police, with all the powers heretofore vested in the selectmen of Worcester, shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the mayor and aldermen as fully as if the same were herein specially enumerated." This was reënacted in the charter of 1866.

Under the charters of 1848 and 1866, the council passed orders for certain work, but the committee of the department by which such work was to be done saw to its execution. Under the practice of these charters, heads of departments took their orders almost entirely from committees instead of from the mayor; so that from the beginning of consideration of a matter to its completion, the same persons had a voice therein. The ordinances recognized and provided for the right of committees to exercise this executive authority.

Whatever may be said against this theory, it certainly had the merit of keeping members of the council interested in public works beyond the mere passage of an order, rendering them familiar with all phases of municipal questions, if they took a proper interest in the duties of office.

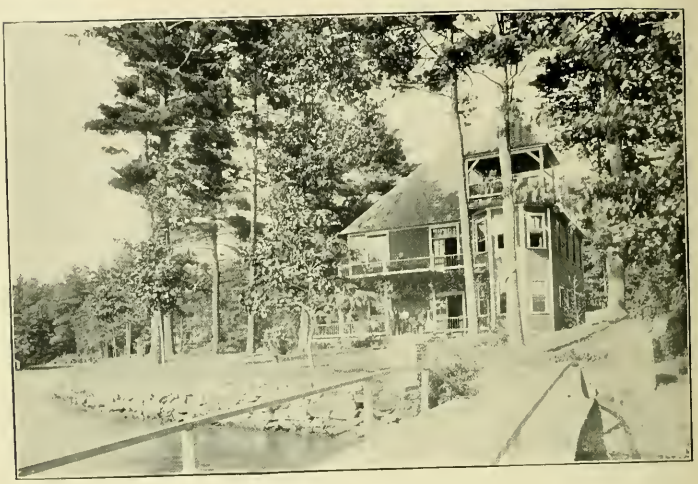
Under the first charter the mayor's salary could not exceed $1,200, "provided, however, that the City Council shall have the power to appoint the mayor commissioner of highways . . . . . and allow him a suitable compensation therefor."

The mayor was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor and School Committee, but had no power of veto.

The election of city officials was left more to the voters and less to the City Council than now.

To sum up briefly, the city's affairs were managed by one large committee of thirty-three, consisting of the mayor, eight aldermen and twenty-four common councilmen. Of course, some particular business was in charge of other boards, such as schools and care of the poor, but in general this council was a grand committee directly managing by itself, or sub-committees, all municipal matters.

To see how strongly was grounded this principle of committee control, and how members of the council and the mayor were equal as to the nature of their duties in a general way, it must be remembered that no power of veto existed till 1873. In that year an act was passed by



WASHINGTON CLUB HOUSE.

the Legislature giving such power to mayors of cities which should adopt the act by vote of the people. On December 9th of the same year, the voters of Worcester adopted said act, the ballot showing 1,934 for and 59 against.

With this large authority came responsibility fraught with more serious duty than heretofore. Not only must the mayor assume leadership, as the head of the council and of important committees, but he must take into his hand every order, and alone with his solemn trust express approval or disapproval of all important votes of the council. He had, however, the advantage of hearing matters discussed in committee and in meetings of the Board of Aldermen, and the privilege of making suggestions of facts oftentimes more familiar to him, and convincing to council members when called to their attention.

This benefit is, under the new charter, cut off, as it is no longer possible for the mayor to be a member of committees, and he violates the spirit of the charter if he attends their meetings without special invitation.

The transaction of municipal business by committees is practically the system by which the cities of Toronto and Glasgow are governed two cities generally regarded as exceptionally well managed.

Various acts were passed by the Legislature between 1848 and 1866 changing the charter, but not until the latter year was a general revision made. The charter of 1866 centralized somewhat the exer-

cise of municipal authority, but still left the council a general committee, and it was not until 1893 that the theory of government was changed by making the council strictly a legislative body, and the mayor purely an executive officer.

Three sections of this charter represent fairly the theory upon which it is framed, and are as follows:

SECTION 18. Neither the City Council, nor either branch thereof, nor any committee or member thereof, shall directly or indirectly take part in the employment of labor, the expenditure of public money, the purchase of materials or supplies, the construction, alteration or repair of any public works or other property, or in the care, custody or management of the same, or in general in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city, except as herein required in providing for the appointment and removal of subordinate officers and assistants, and as may be necessary for defraying the contingent and incidental expenses of the City Council, or of either branch thereof, nor shall they or either of them take part in the making of contracts, except as may hereafter be otherwise provided by ordinance.

SECTION 21. Except as herein otherwise provided, the City Council shall have and exercise by concurrent vote the legislative powers of towns and of the inhabitants thereof, and shall have and exercise by concurrent vote all the powers now vested by law in the city of Worcester, or in the inhabitants thereof, as a municipal corporation, and be subject to the duties imposed on city councils; and the Board of Aldermen shall have and exercise, subject to the approval of the mayor, all the powers given to selectmen of towns and to boards of aldermen of cities, and shall be subject to the duties imposed upon such boards.

SECTION 23. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city, and the executive powers of the city shall be vested in him and be exercised by him, either personally or through the several officers and boards in their respective departments, under his general supervision and control.

Thus it is seen that the council may pass orders, but can have no voice in carrying these provisions into effect. It hands its directions to the mayor, but has no control thereafter.

The simple outlines of the present charter are best understood by considering the mayor as the superintendent of the city's business, having under him heads of the various departments, who exercise full control thereof, except when the mayor interposes his authority. Together they make contracts authorized by the council, and see that the provisions of such contracts are carried out.

These heads of departments are no longer subject to orders from committees, and need only look to the mayor for instructions relative to their general duties.

The council is supreme in its own chambers, within the scope of its legal authority, but it or any of its members can not cross the threshold of the executive domains with any charter rights.

The intention was to create a purely legislative body to decide what should be done, and leave entirely to another set of officials the doing of it. Every element of execution is taken from the council, and every element of legislation from the mayor. The mayor is no longer president of the Board of Aldermen, member of any committee, school board, overseers of the poor. He has the right to recommend annual appropriations and other matters of legislation, and has a veto power, which, however, may be overcome by two-thirds of either branch, or by the same of both branches, if the subject matter requires concurrent action. Great responsibility and power rest with the mayor, easily used for good, and as easily used for evil.

The present charter contemplates the positive taking away of the mayor from all participation in legislative stages of municipal work, and while this change was so radical that it was not at first heeded, it has now become a settled condition, and being law should continue observed. Under it more good can be done by a strong man rightly disposed, and more evil wrought by a weak man wrongly disposed.

It may not be best that the mayor should mingle with the council and committees as formerly, and that this separation, maybe, leaves him free

LAKESIDE BOAT CLUB.

to act with more independence; but, on the other hand, misunderstandings will certainly arise which could not occur otherwise.

The chief magistrate should not make a practice of seeking opportunities to express his views to committees as individual members, and it is not natural that such views should be sought for.

A comparison of cities will prove that in spite of theories, every system of charter shows success and failure. The best charter produces no results without honest and capable officials use it, and capable and honest officials can govern a city well under any charter ever made.

No branch of municipal authority can be so strong and correct as to make the government successful; and while we are giving some officials, like the mayor and heads of departments, larger power, it should be remembered that such course takes from the council so much of responsibility that the members may not view the duties of office seriously.

To give a full explanation of Worcester's charter, or the charter of any large city, would be to write a book; and to discuss, even in a general way, the different theories under which cities are governed, would be to add a volume or two. London has one system, Paris another, Glasgow is unlike either, while our own country presents an equal variety. An intelligent analysis showing how Paris can be a successful city with a score of mayors, one for each arrondissement, and Toronto a model with only one, and he without any particular authority, then tracing from cause to effect the peculiar and unusual provisions found in various charters, is the province of text-book writers and can not be undertaken here; but perhaps the reader may catch a glimpse of outline showing in a general way the controlling features of our local government from this brief and condensed sketch.

HARRISON S. PRENTICE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

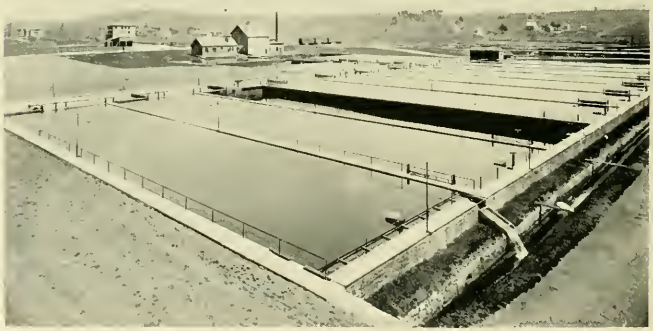
Natural situation and advantages, an abundant supply of pure water, adequate and perfect drainage, and intelligent supervision and control, are the principal factors in the establishment and maintenance of the public health. And in all these factors Worcester is blessed in an uncommon degree. Its hills and valleys and generally favorable climate are included within the first section, and the physical geography* of the city and its surroundings may be profitably studied in this connection. First in importance are the quality and quantity of the water supply, and it appears that this was a matter of more or less concern in this community one hundred years ago, when the first legislative act was passed, March 2, 1798, authorizing the construction of an aqueduct by Daniel Goulding to conduct water from a certain spring owned by him to accommodate some of the inhabitants of the town, the greater number of whom, however, continued to depend upon wells up to the time of the incorporation of the city. Indeed, as late as the year 1858, the inaugural address of the mayor, Isaac Davis, contained an implied recommendation to property owners to obtain their water supply by digging wells of ordinary depth on their own premises. Even in a rural city of 20,000 inhabitants this method would be objected to at this time, with the present knowledge and scientific advancement, and it certainly would not answer in a dense population, with surface filth and other dangers multiplied. Artesian wells are, however, to be considered in another light, as absolute prevention from outside contamination is assured. Several of these have been sunk in Worcester, but most of them to meet the requirements of manufacturing establishments.

THE WATER WORKS.

The inception of the present system, which is officially designated the Worcester Water Works, was in the formation and incorporation of

*See "The Physical Geography of Worcester, Massachusetts," by Joseph H. Perry. Published by the Worcester Natural History Society.

the Worcester Aqueduct Company, February 18, 1845, and the taking of Bell pond, which at that time was considered a sufficient supply, while the water was recommended for its purity. The rights and property of this company were purchased by the city in 1848. Several other sources of supply during the next fifteen years are specified on page 41 of this volume. The Lynde brook source was taken in 1864, under the able and practical administration of Mayor D. Waldo Lincoln, and this was the real foundation of the present reliable system. The dam and reservoir at Lynde brook are located five and a half miles from the City Hall, with an area of 143 acres and a water-shed of 1,870 acres. The capacity of this reservoir is 681,000,000 gallons; depth of water at dam, 37.4 feet; elevation above City Hall, 481.25 feet.



SETTLING BASINS, SEWAGE PURIFICATION PLANT.

Parsons' reservoir has a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons, and is a distributing reservoir. There are three reservoirs on the Kettle brook supply, which has a water-shed of 2,314 acres. This supply is connected with Lynde brook reservoir by a thirty-inch main. The Tatnuck brook dam and reservoir, five miles from the City Hall, built in 1883 and raised ten feet in 1892, add 730,000,000 gallons to the supply. The area of this reservoir is 94.52 acres, and it has a water-shed of 3,148 acres. The dam is thirty feet high, and the elevation above the City Hall is 260 feet. The distribution reservoir on Tatnuck brook, below the larger reservoir, contains 2,500,000 gallons. Number of miles of main pipe, 156.96; miles of service pipe, 111; which furnishes an estimated quantity of 62½ gallons daily to each person in the city. Total cost of the water works November 30, 1897, $3,134,822.95; income from water rates in 1897, $210,064.16. Water for domestic service is furnished

at about two-thirds of the cost in other New England cities. There are 1,535 fire hydrants in the city, 1,968 gates; number of meters, 11,508.* The revenue above expenses in 1897 was about $13,000. Water pressure at City Hall: High service, 150 pounds per square inch; low service, 70 pounds per square inch. Elevation of Main street at City Hall, 481 feet above tide-water.

The following table gives the number of dwellings, persons, fixtures, etc., assessed for water in the city of Worcester:

Dwellings,	11,008	Baths,	13,592
Families,	22,653	Water-closets,	28,165
Stores,	1,174	Hose,	7,469
Offices,	875	Boilers,	2,114
Saloons,	98	Horses,	5,360
Markets,	106	Cows or oxen,	874
Shops,	575	Elevators,	308
Stables,	2,237	Barber shops,	99
Persons using,	103,702	Hotels,	27
Sinks,	29,256	Schools,	65
Basins,	15,051	Motors,	43

Analysis proves that this water contains a very small percentage of impurity in organic or injurious matter, which is attested by the freedom from typhoid and other similar diseases.

DRAINAGE.

The construction of the present system of sewerage was begun in 1867 under powers given by special act of the Legislature passed in March and accepted by vote of the citizens April 16 of the same year. Under this act the city acquired the right to appropriate certain water courses recommended in a report of a special committee appointed to consider the matter, made to the City Council in October, 1866. These main channels comprised the following: Mill brook, from Grove street to Green street, which it was calculated would drain 1,552 acres in the city, and its water-shed north of Grove street was computed at 5,024 acres; Lincoln brook, the natural outlet of the sewage in the western part of the city; Austin street brook; Hermitage brook, rising in the northern part of the city with a water-shed of 400 acres; Piedmont brook and Pine Meadow brook. The walling of Mill brook as the main sewer was commenced at Green street May, 1867, and was substantially completed to Lincoln square in 1870 — 2,238 feet open and 3,369 feet arched.. The first sewers were laid in the streets in August, 1867. The system of sewers has been extended from year to year. January 1,

* The above figures are brought down to the end of the year 1897. Construction has been carried forward during the present year in the usual proportion.

WACHUSETT CLUB HOUSE.

1898, there were 105.72 miles of sanitary sewers and 6.29 of surface sewers, which have cost $3,689,052.16, not including the outlay in 1898.*

Some twenty years ago the pollution of the stream below Quinsigamond Village by the sewage of the city began to cause complaint in Millbury and other places on the Blackstone river, and after several years' agitation of the subject, the Legislature in June, 1886, passed an act requiring the city of Worcester to purify its sewage within four years (by June, 1890), by some method not specified, before discharging it beyond city limits. In 1888 the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council recommended the construction of an "outfall sewer," from the end of the present sewer at Quinsigamond Village to the land selected for the final treatment of the sewage before passing into the stream below. The purification works have attracted much attention, and undoubtedly much of the evil has been removed, but whether in a degree equal to the large amount of money expended — $607,660.97 to November 30, 1897 — remains to be seen. According to the monthly analysis of the water after it passes the purification works, made by the State Board of Health, the pollution is greater now than in 1896, but this conclusion is in a measure questioned by the local authority. It seems, however, safe to assume that sewage purification in Worcester is still an unsolved problem, which, with the grade-crossing menace,

* Repeated efforts to obtain desired information at the office of the superintendent of sewers were ineffectual.

will seriously disturb the minds and pockets of the tax-payers of the city during the early years of its second half-century. The annexation of Millbury and a covered sewer to Narragansett Bay are among the possibilities of the future, if chemical or mechanical precipitation fails in its attempted work.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health was established in 1877. It is composed of three members, of whom the city physician is, *ex-officio*, one. The board also employs general inspectors and an inspector of plumbing. The regulation of all matters that affect the public health, or are connected with the sanitary condition of the city, are properly within the care of the board — drainage, disposal of offal, contagious diseases, etc.; and the inspection of milk and other articles of food. The board also issues burial permits.

All the modern facilities and discoveries for the determination and control of contagious and other diseases, the testing of water, milk and other foods, are in use by the board. An isolation hospital was erected in 1896, and is equipped with a steam sterilizer and all the latest appointments for the comfort of patients.

The general health of the city compares very favorably with that of other places of its size in New England, as evidenced by the figures given in the following tables:

MORTUARY TABLE FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

Years.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000, Stillborn Excluded.	Years.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000, Stillborn Excluded.
1864	29,041	891	30.68	1881	61,000 estimated	1153	18.90
1865	30,058	787	26.18	1882	65,000 "	1230	18.92
1866	32,067	700	21.83	1883	67,000 "	1291	19.27
1867	34,477	677	19.63	1884	70,000 "	1303	18.61
1868	36,687	766	20.88	1885	68,383 census	1323	19.34
1869	38,896	825	21.21	1886	70,000 estimated	1188	16.97
1870	41,105	938	22.82	1887	78,937	1335	16.91
1871	42,737	1146	26.82	1888	82,000 estimated	1471	17.94
1872	44,369	1394	31.41	1889	85,000 "	1500	17.64
1873	46,001	1055	22.93	1890	84,655 census	1436	16.96
1874	47,633	993	20.85	1891	89,000 estimated	1586	17.82
1875	49,265	1043	21.17	1892	93,000 "	1762	18.94
1876	50,000 estimated	1063	21.24	1893	98,000 "	1895	19.33
1877	50,000 "	1097	21.94	1894	100,410 "	1728	17.2
1878	52,000 "	948	18.23	1895	102,000 water census	1827	17.91
1879	53,000 "	910	17.16	1896	103,086 " "	1796	17.42
1880	58,295	1218	20.89	1897	106,202 " "	1791	16.86

LAKE IN ELM PARK.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

YEAR.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.			TYPHOID FEVER.		
	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate, per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate, per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate, per cent.
6 mos of 1884	398	64	16.08	60	4	6.66			
1885	360	49	13.61	73	1	1.36	6 mos. of 1896.		
1886	170	21	12.35	123	2	1.62	49	5	10.20
1887	144	35	24.30	124	11	8.87	166	13	7.83
1888	212	49	23.11	136	11	8.09	94	2	24.46
1889	185	33	17.83	81	0	0	127	25	19.69
1890	115	20	17.39	100	6	6.00	94	15	15.95
1891	174	35	20.11	296	13	4.39	84	18	21.42
1892	203	58	28.57	449	16	3.58	92	19	20.65
1893	123	35	20.84	179	10	5.58	143	31	21.67
1894	199	74	37.18	161	7	4.34	160	31	20.62
1895	254	70	27.55	132	5	3.78	139	25	17.98
1896	352	70	19.85	224	6	2.67	127	14	11.02
1897	312	55	17.62	254	8	3.14	100	15	15.00

SMALL-POX.

In 1888 there were seven cases of small-pox and one death.
In 1894 there were sixteen cases and no deaths.

MEASLES.

Report not required until July, 1888.

Year	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent.	Year.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent.
6 mos.							
1888	318	13	4.08	1893	1112	16	1.43
1889	1083	20	1.85	1894	485	11	.02
1890	158	1	.63	1895	29	1	.34
1891	681	7	1.02	1896	456	7	.15
1892	51	1	1.96	1897	522	17	.03

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population (water census) January 1, 1898,			106,202
Deaths (exclusive of stillborn) in 1897,			1,791
Deaths (exclusive of stillborn and premature births),			1,749
Death rate per thousand, stillborn excluded,			16.86
Death rate per thousand, stillborn and premature births excluded,			16.47
Males,	904	Females,	887
Stillborn,	127	Premature births,	41
Insane,	68	Births,	3,018

THE PARKS SYSTEM.

For many years the only public ground in Worcester was the old Common, or, as more fancifully designated, Central park. This tract was early set apart by the pioneers in the settlement of the place as a "training field," but in after years it was seriously encroached upon, and a large portion was used for various purposes other than those implied in the original declaration. The town burial-ground occupied a part of this tract, and school-houses, hearse and gun houses were located here. Roads and paths crossed it in different directions, the discontinuing of which aroused considerable opposition; and the fencing of the Common was resisted with persistency for several years. The railroad tracks were for a third of a century a menace to safety. It is only within the last twenty years that the ground has taken on an appearance in character with its proper use as a public park. The inclosure now contains about seven acres.

On the 15th of March, 1854, the city purchased the land now comprised in and known as Elm park, about twenty-seven acres in extent, paying therefor $11,257.50. Public sentiment in regard to this action was far from being unanimous, and strong efforts were made during the next year to influence the City Council to rescind its vote and throw the land back upon the grantors. This tract remained unimproved for twenty years, and was used during that time as a place for circuses and other exhibitions, but had few of the features of a public pleasure-ground. The genius of the late Edward Winslow Lincoln, for many

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN.

years chairman of the Parks Commission, brought about a wonderful transformation, and the park was, under his management, the most attractive pleasure-ground in Worcester, and probably unique in its special features. Governor Levi Lincoln at his death in 1868 left a legacy of $1,000 for the improvement of this park.

In 1884 Honorable Edward L. Davis and Mr. Horace H. Bigelow made a free gift to the city of about 110 acres of land bordering on Lake Quinsigamond, a tract admirably adapted from its location and diversified surface for a public ground. The community thus became possessed of Lake park. Mr. Davis gave $5,000 to improve this park,

and later erected at his own expense a stone tower of picturesque construction. Fourteen acres of land included in this tract had in 1862 been offered to the city as a gift by the Honorable Isaac Davis, and was declined.

The acquisition of this public ground was followed by a great awakening on the subject of parks. The "Park Act" was accepted by an almost unanimous vote. During the next six or eight years, the city came into possession of nine additional parks, aggregating over 200 acres, as by the following enumeration appears: Crystal or University park, 1887, 8 acres; East park, 1887, 11 acres; Institute park, 1887, 18 acres; Crompton park, 1888, 13 acres; Newton hill, 1888, 60 acres; North park, 1889, 40 acres; Dodge park, 1890, 13 acres; Fairmount, small; Chandler hill, 1892, 37 acres. The aggregate of all the parks in Worcester is nearly 350 acres. Three of the above—Institute, Dodge and Fairmount parks—were gifts to the city by Honorable Stephen Salisbury, Thomas H. Dodge, Esq., and the late David S. Messinger, respectively. The fee of East park is in the Commonwealth. The others were purchased, and a "park loan" was authorized and funded. The total cost has been over $250,000, exclusive of gifts.

SHELTER IN INSTITUTE PARK.

Institute park has been improved by Mr. Salisbury largely at his own expense, and is much resorted to by those who drive, walk, or ride the

LAKE IN INSTITUTE PARK.

wheel. North park and Dodge park are in the northern section of the city; East park and the adjoining Chandler hill are situated between Shrewsbury and Belmont streets. Crompton park lies between Millbury street and Quinsigamond avenue. University park is opposite Clark University on Main street. Each of these parks has its own special attractions and points of interest, and altogether they form one of the chief glories of our beautiful city.

In September, 1898, Charles D. Boynton presented a deed to the city of about 130 acres of land located in Paxton and Holden "for the purposes of a public park, or for a hospital, or sanitarium, or both, or either, as the City Government shall from time to time determine." The deed reserves a life interest in the land to Mr. Boynton. By vote of the City Council October 3, and approved by the mayor October 7, the gift was gratefully accepted. This tract contains the celebrated "Silver Spring," and the land adjoins the city line, and is within easy access.

In 1863 the Commission of Shade Trees and Public Grounds of three members was constituted, and entered upon its duties. In 1885 this body was reorganized with five members, and its name changed to that of Parks Commission. It is no disparagement to the valuable services of those who have been his colleagues to say that from the appointment of Edward Winslow Lincoln in 1870 to his death in 1896, he was the backbone of the commission, and that to his intelligent direction, liberal

views and practical sense Worcester owes much of what she to-day possesses in the form of public parks.

The following are the Park Commissioners for 1898: Obadiah B. Hadwen, Chairman; James Draper, Secretary; William Hart, Edward L. Davis, Edwin P. Curtis.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Worcester police force has always maintained a high reputation for efficiency. The first paid policeman in Worcester was Alvan W. Lewis, who was appointed in September, 1848, night watchmen and constables, discharging most of the duties at that time. The gradual growth of the department is shown by the increase in number every five years: 1855, 5; 1860, 12; 1865, 16; 1870, 30; 1875, 50; 1880, 60; 1885, 80; 1890, 100. The department as it stands in 1898 is composed of 1 chief of police, 1 deputy chief of police, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 secretary, 5 sergeants, 117 patrolmen, 4 doormen, 1 matron, 2 inspectors, 2 drivers, 1 janitor; total, 135.

On the 28th of May, 1888, the Worcester police force was made permanent, so that officers (excepting the chief and his assistant) can now be removed only for cause. The Police Relief Association is a voluntary organization of members of the force, for the purpose of

BOAT HOUSE IN INSTITUTE PARK.

aiding a sick member temporarily, and paying a death benefit to his widow and orphans of $700.

There are two police stations: No. 1, headquarters on Waldo street, and No. 2, on Lamartine street. There is a bicycle squad of five men, and several officers are mounted in emergency. There are an electric signal system, ambulances and patrol wagons connected with the department. The appropriation by the City Council for the expenses of the police in 1897 was $125,000, and the revenue, $7,597; total expenses, $137,646. There were 4,749 arrests in 1897, and 11,124 tramps were accommodated during the year. Of $16,001 value of property lost or stolen reported, $12,959 was recovered.

STREETS.

At the beginning of the year 1898, there were in Worcester 181 miles of public streets and 63 miles of private streets, 11 miles of paved streets, 79 miles of brick sidewalks, 10 miles of concrete sidewalks, ½ mile of granolithic walks. These streets were lighted by 567 arc and 40 incandescent electric lights, 40 Welsbach gas lights, and 1,798 gasolene lamps. Block paving prevails to a great extent; asphaltina and brick paving are gradually coming into use, several streets having already been laid in these materials. Many brick crosswalks have replaced the old flagstones. Many miles of streets are macadamized.

Under the old law previous to 1896, the abutters were obliged to keep the sidewalks in repair. The new law compels the city to make all necessary repairs, and complaints of defective sidewalks are more numerous than formerly in consequence. The trend is towards relieving the owner from the present requirements of the law to keep his sidewalk clean of ice and snow in winter, and within a short time this duty will probably be performed by the Highway Department, as has been the case with street watering, which is now done by the city, the cost being assessed with the tax upon estates. No damages can now be recovered in consequence of accident due to ice and snow alone, if reasonable compliance with the law has been made by the owner. Formerly large claims were made by those who were injured, and in many cases awarded; but this grew into an abuse to such an extent that an act was passed by the Legislature to correct it. Now gross negligence or an obvious defect in the paving must be proved before the plaintiff can recover.

The appropriation for street maintenance and construction in 1898 was $133,000, with $92,500 additional for street lighting.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. BRYANT, 78 WOODLAND STREET.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1848, when Worcester became a city, the numerical force of the Fire Department was 247, divided among five engine companies, one hook-and-ladder company, and a board of seven engineers. Only hand-engines were in use at that time. The Fire Department had been incorporated and regularly organized in 1835, and the number of men and engines was from time to time increased as the growth of the place advanced. In 1854, when the Merrifield fire, Worcester's most disastrous conflagration, occurred, the city was as well equipped for fighting fire as any other community of its size in this part of the country; but at that time none of the modern methods or apparatus had come into use, and the devouring element overcame such resistance as could then be brought against it, and swept away everything in its path. To-day a similar fire could be quickly controlled unless adverse circumstances of an extraordinary nature should prevail.

The advent of the steam fire-engine, like most innovations, was resisted with bitterness, but its efficiency was so effectively demonstrated that within a few years it entirely superseded the old hand apparatus, the hook-and-ladder excepted. Another valuable adjunct

RESIDENCE OF A. B. F. KINNEY, 7 WESTMINSTER STREET.

and aid to the quick extinguishment of fires was the alarm telegraph, the first portion of which was constructed in 1871. Within the past year or two the wires of a considerable part of this system have been placed under ground.

Worcester has now one of the most efficient fire departments in the country, and its reputation is generally acknowledged. The manual force consists of the chief engineer, deputy chief, assistant chief and eighty-eight permanent and ninety-nine call men. The apparatus includes seven engines, fourteen hose-wagons, four chemical-engines and four ladder-trucks. Sixty-two horses are employed. There are sixteen department houses, besides the new headquarters.

The department headquarters at Union and Foster streets, just completed and soon to be occupied, cost over $100,000 exclusive of the land. It is one of the most beautiful and commodious fire buildings in the country.

An important auxiliary to the Fire Department is the Insurance Fire Patrol, which is maintained by the insurance companies, with the aid of an annual grant from the city. It renders quick service, and by the spreading of rubber covers, and other assistance, saves many thousands of dollars' worth of property yearly. The appropriation for the maintenance of the Fire Department in 1898 was $139,000. Edwin L. Vaughn is chief engineer.

PROPERTY AND TAXATION IN 1898.

	Polls.	VALUATION. Real.	Personal.	Total.
Ward 1,	3461	$12,249,050	$4,479,400	$16,728,450
Ward 2,	4220	8,546,650	1,136,950	9,683,600
Ward 3,	4014	6,062,050	2,391,800	8,453,850
Ward 4,	4152	4,860,650	834,150	5,694,800
Ward 5,	4740	4,808,600	947,800	5,756,400
Ward 6,	3928	11,259,950	3,647,450	14,907,400
Ward 7,	3375	11,280,500	2,016,100	13,296,600
Ward 8,	3120	16,037,700	4,032,900	20,070,600
Non-residents,	—	6,153,250	146,250	6,299,500
Totals,	31,010	$81,258,400	$19,632,800	$100,191,200
Resident bank shares,			1,163,115	1,163,115
Totals,			$20,795,915	$102,054,315

Tax on 31,010 polls at $2,	$62,020.00
Tax on $102,054,315 at $16.20,	1,653,279.90
Total amount raised,	$1,715,299.90
Total state, county and city tax,	1,695,377.27
Overlayings,	$19,922.63

	Property Owners.	Houses.	Horses.	Cows.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fowls.
Ward 1,	1897	1320	780	439	45	6	112	2320
Ward 2,	2187	1498	757	380	80	—	74	1095
Ward 3,	1640	1187	818	59	—	—	—	600
Ward 4,	1523	1212	450	105	21	—	45	964
Ward 5,	1747	1313	498	154	20	—	27	745
Ward 6,	2419	1561	845	104	8	—	22	358
Ward 7,	2251	1349	649	100	14	—	22	330
Ward 8,	2416	1487	890	333	42	14	34	865
Non-residents,	899	744	42	57	8	—	—	—
	16,979	11,671	5729	1731	238	20	333	7277

State tax, including Armory tax $5,845.06,	$62,350.00
County tax,	119,747.00
City tax,	1,513,280.21
State tax,	$0.31
County tax,	0.87
City tax,	15.02
Total,	$16.20

The tax rate for 1898 is $16.20 per thousand. The figure is $1.40 above last year's rate, and the highest for ten years. The advance is due to the increase of the appropriation to cover the interest on the general debt, amounting to about $37,000, sewer loan amounting to

about $3,000, contributions to the sinking fund amounting to about $41,500, and the increase of the county tax from $60,000 to $119,000. Three and one-half millions has been gained in property valuations: three in real, and one-half in personal. The rate is the result of the financial management of some city councils of recent years, and it will be higher if the borrowing continues. The assessors have increased the valuation, but the big loans are bearing heavy interest, and the taxpayers will have to bear the burden.

Over five million dollars of property owned by religious, educational, charitable and other institutions in the city is exempt from taxation in 1898, the revenue from which, if assessed, would amount to $80,000. Of religious societies the amount exempted is $2,843,100, and the largest estates are: Union, Congregational, $240,000; St. Paul's, Roman Catholic, $232,200; All Saints', Protestant Episcopal, $150,400; Old South, Congregational, $146,600; Central, Congregational, $120,200; Plymouth, Congregational, $118,900; Piedmont, Congregational, $116,200; St. Anne's, Roman Catholic, $103,300; Young Women's Christian Association, $105,800; Young Men's Christian Association, $88,500.

Of educational institutions and libraries the total is $1,617,500, the principal being Worcester Academy, $421,100; Clark University, $414,600; Polytechnic Institute, $303,500; Holy Cross College, $299,400. Charitable and benevolent institutions, total, $205,600. Miscellaneous, $427,200. Grand total, $5,093,400.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

By the first census of the United States, taken in 1790, it appears that Worcester with 2,095 inhabitants ranked as the sixteenth in population among the cities and towns in the country. Those ranking before it were: 1, New York; 2, Philadelphia; 3, Boston; 4, Charleston; 5, Baltimore; 6, Salem; 7, Providence; 8, Taunton; 9, Richmond; 10, Albany; 11, New Bedford; 12, Haverhill; 13, Lynn; 14, Portland; 15, Cambridge.

In 1800 Worcester's rank was twenty-fourth. The others ranked as follows: 1, New York; 2, Philadelphia; 3, Baltimore; 4, Boston; 5, Charleston; 6, Salem; 7, Providence; 8, Norfolk; 9, Richmond; 10, Albany; 11, Hartford; 12, Savannah; 13, Troy; 14, New Bedford; 15, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; 16, New Haven; 17, Taunton; 18, Portland; 19, Waterbury; 20, Washington, District of Columbia; 21, Lynn; 22, Haverhill; 23, Cambridge.

In 1810 Worcester's place had declined to the twenty-seventh; in 1820, to the thirty-sixth; in 1830, to the thirty-ninth; in 1840, to the forty-first; in 1850, to the thirty-third; in 1860, to the thirty-fourth; in

1870, to the thirtieth; in 1880, to the twenty-eighth; and in 1890, to the thirty-second.

Worcester in 1898 is the second city in population and importance in the State, the third in New England, and the third inland city in the United States. It produces a greater variety of manufactured products than any other city in the United States.

Worcester is the third agricultural town in the State, Dartmouth ranking first with only 3,107 population, the annual value of its agricultural products being $697,407. Boston comes second, with a total of $615,562. Worcester's total is $582,439. The Worcester dairy is the richest in the State, its annual value being $214,997. Next come hay, straw and fodder, $149,298; then vegetables, $62,034; greenhouse products, $39,773; poultry, $29,892.

Worcester has the largest wire factory in the world; the largest loom works and envelope factories in the United States. Every kind of a machine used in a woolen or cotton mill is manufactured here. There are 1,292 manufacturing establishments, with $15,092,707 capital invested; employing the last census year 20,185 people, who received $9,533,490 wages, producing $38,311,085 worth of finished products.

According to the water census of 1898, which includes only those using water, there are in the city 1,211 offices, 99 saloons, 118 barber-shops, 20 foundries, 2,227 stables, 14,338 baths, 29,227 water-closets, 2,201 boilers for heating, 7 mills, 76 laundries, 72 churches, 23 hotels, 69 boarding-houses, 590 shops, 21 greenhouses, 70 schools, 356 elevators, 11 photograph-galleries, 106 markets, 1,222 stores. It is estimated that 1,500 people do not take water.

OLD MILL, INSTITUTE PARK.

CHARLES A. CHASE.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

By Charles A. Chase, A. M.*

IT is of course essential to the growth and development of a city that its people should be well supplied with banking institutions, to supply a safe custody for deposits of money, to furnish credit to men of business, and to advance the cash upon bills receivable which merchants and manufacturers wish to turn into money in advance of maturity. In this respect Worcester has been well equipped. The capital employed and the facilities afforded have been well up to the needs of the community — perhaps never behind and never in excess. The city would gain nothing by any increase in the existing number; and there are certain economies in the matter of administration which are saved to the people by a limitation of the number of banks to the actual need. An idea which prevails among ignorant people that banks benefit the wealthy class at the expense of any portion of the community, is refuted by the moderate dividends which are paid to the stockholders, and the risks which they incur, by a study of the practical operations of the banking system, and by common sense.

The first bank of circulation to be established here was organized just at the opening of the century. Banks had been formed in Boston soon after the Revolution, and were required by their charters to loan a portion of their assets upon real-estate mortgages. The records at the Registry of Deeds show a number of such mortgages on property in this county given to Boston banks, the State bank, the Union bank, etc., all of Boston, before we had a bank here.

The central position of Worcester, in the very heart of the State, the centre and shire town of a county abounding in fertile farms and teeming with manufactures, led the solid men of the place to consider and execute a plan to establish a bank here which should bear the name of the town and should be a benefit to this section of the State. In the year 1803 a number of gentlemen met and appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Heywood, Francis Blake, Isaiah Thomas, William Paine and Daniel Waldo, Jr., who were to solicit subscriptions for the

* See sketch in Biographical Department.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, SECOND.

stock, which, it was planned, was to consist of 1,000 $100 shares. A list for subscriptions was placed in Barker's Tavern in January, 1804, and 183 subscribers was the result. This number was graded down to 150 by the committee, who applied for a charter, with a capital of $150,000. The charter was granted March 7, 1804, and the concern organized under the title of the Worcester Bank. Beside the committee the following appeared in the list of corporators: Daniel Waldo, Sr., Stephen Salisbury, Nathaniel Paine, Nathan Patch, William Henshaw and Elijah Burbank. The original charter ran for eight years from October, 1804, and provided that the whole amount of capital should be paid in before March, 1805; that the bank might hold real estate for banking purposes to the amount of $20,000, and that neither the circulation nor the loans should exceed twice the amount of capital stock actually paid in. No bills could be issued for less than $5, and the Commonwealth reserved the right to become an owner in the stock to an amount not exceeding $50,000 of additional stock to be created. It was also provided that one-eighth of the funds of the banks should always be appropriated to loans to "agricultural interests," and the bank was bound to loan the State, when required by the Legislature, any sum not exceeding $15,000, to be reimbursed in five annual installments, and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. The original directors were Daniel Waldo, Benjamin Heywood, Samuel Flagg, Isaiah Thomas, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Theophilus Wheeler and Samuel Chandler. Levi Thaxter, appointed cashier, and Robert B. Brigham, accountant, entered themselves in a Boston bank to be instructed in the duties of their offices at their own expense. Daniel Waldo was elected president. The first building was on the site of the Central Exchange. This was destroyed by fire in 1842, and the bank afterward continued in the new building in the same place until 1851, when the present structure was erected. The concern was made a national bank under the new law, on May 4, 1864, with the title of Worcester National Bank. It was the first of the State banks here to adopt the national system. The capital of the bank had been increased to $250,000 in 1851, and is now $500,000.

The presidents of the Worcester Bank have been Daniel Waldo, for a short time in 1804; Daniel Waldo, Jr., from 1804 to 1845; Stephen Salisbury, 1845 to 1884; and Stephen Salisbury, Jr., from 1884 to the present time. James P. Hamilton has been cashier since July, 1868.

All the national banks in the city except one (First) are continuations in effect of State banks which were in existence at the outbreak of the war in 1861. They retained the same officers, the same quarters and the same traditions; and their history may be very properly regarded as continuous.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, THIRD.

The Central Bank was chartered March 12, 1829, the corporators William Eaton, Leonard W. Stowell, Isaac Davis, Thornton A. Merrick, David Stowell, Pliny Merrick, William Jennison, Daniel Heywood, Gardner Paine, Samuel Allen, Levi A. Dowley, Benjamin Butman, Asahel Bellows, Daniel Goddard, Isaac Goodwin, Artemas Ward and Anthony Chase. Its presidents have been Benjamin Butman, Thomas Kinnicutt, John C. Mason, Joseph Mason and Henry A. Marsh. Mr. Marsh entered the service of the bank in 1853, and was cashier from 1862 to January, 1892, when he was elevated to the presidency. The bank was reorganized under the national system May 18, 1864, and in 1865 increased its capital from $250,000 to $300,000. Until 1853 its office was in the brick building owned by Doctor Green, nearly opposite Central street, but a little to the north; then for sixteen years in the second story at the corner of Front street, and since in its present quarters opposite the City Hall. Otis Corbett was the first cashier, from May 16 to November 30, 1829, being succeeded by George A. Trumbull, who retired with the president in 1836. William Dickinson served from 1836 to 1850; George F. Hartshorn, 1850 to 1856, and 1859 to 1862; George C. Bigelow, 1856 to 1859; Henry A. Marsh, 1862 to 1892; and William Woodward, from January, 1892, to the present.

The Quinsigamond Bank, with a capital of $100,000, was incorporated March 25, 1833, the corporators being Nathaniel Paine, Samuel M. Burnside, John Coe, Otis Corbett, Ichabod Washburn, Stephen Salisbury, Frederic William Paine, Thomas Kinnicutt, George T. Rice and Levi A. Dowley. Samuel D. Spurr, Frederic William Paine, Isaac Davis, Alfred D. Foster, Levi A. Dowley, Emory Washburn and Samuel Damon constituted the first Board of Directors. The bank was opened in Doctor Green's block, now owned by the Merchants & Farmers Insurance Company, but soon moved to the south end of the Flagg building at the north corner of Sudbury street, and afterward, September, 1854, to the south corner of Layard place. On January 1, 1893, it moved to the first floor of the Five Cents Savings Bank building. Its capital has been $250,000 since 1854. Alfred D. Foster, its first president, was succeeded by Isaac Davis, 1836 to 1842; William Jennison, 1843-'53; William Dickinson, one year; Isaac Davis, 1854-'78; Edward L. Davis, 1878-'84; and Elijah B. Stoddard. Charles A. Hamilton was the first cashier, serving for twenty years. His successors have been Joseph S. Farnum, Alden A. Howe, John L. Chamberlin and Henry P. Murray.

A charter was given to the Citizens' Bank on April 9, 1836, the corporators being Calvin Willard, Stephen Salisbury and Harvey Blashfield. The capital was fixed at $500,000, but this amount proved larger than was needed and was reduced gradually to $150,000. The first

EDWARD A. GOODNOW.

Board of Directors included Benjamin Butman, Harvey Blashfield, Pliny Merrick, William Lincoln, Ebenezer Aldrich, Edward Lamb, Nymphas Pratt, Frederic W. Paine and Calvin Willard. The bank began business in the south end of a block built by Mr. Butman on the north corner of Main and Maple streets, remaining there until March, 1881, when it removed to the second story of Harrington corner, remaining there for sixteen years, and then returning to almost its original site in the new and beautiful building of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company. The presidents since Mr. Butman have been Nymphas Pratt, chosen in October, 1838; Pliny Merrick, October, 1839; Francis T. Merrick, October, 1842; Francis H. Kinnicutt, November, 1860; Benjamin W. Childs, September, 1885; Samuel Winslow, January, 1889; and Henry S. Pratt, November 26, 1894. Mr. George A. Trumbull came with Mr. Butman from the Central Bank, and was cashier until his death in 1858. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John C. Ripley, who served for eleven years. Lewis W. Hammond was cashier from 1869 to 1892, and was succeeded by George A. Smith.

The Mechanics National Bank, like the city of Worcester, has just celebrated its golden anniversary, having been incorporated June 15, 1848, four months after the city received its charter. Its incorporators were Frederic William Paine, Henry Goulding and William T. Merrifield, and the capital was $200,000, increased to $300,000 in 1851, and to $350,000, the present amount, in 1853. The first Board of Directors included Henry Goulding, William T. Merrifield, Francis H. Dewey, William M. Bickford, Charles Washburn, Harrison Bliss, Ebenezer H. Bowen and Alexander DeWitt. Mr. DeWitt was president from 1848 to 1855, from October, 1857, to 1858, and from October, 1859, to October, 1860; Francis H. Dewey, October, 1855, to October, 1857; Henry Goulding, 1858 to 1859; Harrison Bliss, 1860 to July, 1882; Charles W. Smith, to March, 1883; David S. Messinger, to April, 1888, when he resigned and was succeeded by Francis H. Dewey, eldest son of the second president. The cashiers have been Parley Hammond, to July, 1854; succeeded by Scotto Berry, to February, 1866, when George E. Merrill, the present incumbent, was elected. The bank began business in a new brick block built by General George Hobbs on the south corner of Main and George streets, but in October, 1851, moved to its present quarters, previously occupied by the Worcester Bank, in the Central Exchange. The bank entered the national system March 14, 1865.

On March 28, 1854, a charter was given to the City Bank, with a capital of $200,000, the incorporators being William B. Fox, Henry Chapin and Frederic William Paine. It began business in the second story of Harrington corner, a favorite site for banking. About the

CALVIN FOSTER.

beginning of the year 1855, however, it removed to the rooms which had been especially fitted for its use in the new building erected by Mr. Foster on the southwest corner of Main and Pearl streets, where it has since remained. George W. Richardson was the first president, and was succeeded by Calvin Foster* in 1878. Parley Hammond was the first cashier, and his successor, Nathaniel Paine, has held that office since 1857. It was organized as a national bank in 1864.

The First National Bank, organized June 5, 1863, with a capital of $100,000, was, as its name implies, the first one of the kind in Worcester. It was also the second in the State, and the seventy-ninth in the whole country. The first Board of Directors consisted of Parley Hammond, Ichabod Washburn, Nathan Washburn, Timothy W. Wellington, George Draper (of Milford), Edward A. Goodnow, Hartley Williams, Charles B. Pratt and Alexander Thayer. Mr. Hammond was the first president, and Mr. Goodnow was president from January, 1867, to 1894, when he was succeeded by Albert H. Waite. Lewis W. Hammond was the first cashier, and was succeeded by Arthur A. Goodell July 18, 1864; George F. Wood, September 1, 1869; Arthur M. Stone, April 6, 1874; Albert H. Waite, March, 1879, and Gilbert K. Rand, January, 1894. The bank was on the second floor at Harrington corner, but in 1869 moved into a new building just south of Pearl street, and in December, 1894, to its present quarters opposite the Common. The original charter expired in June, 1882, but as Congress had not perfected the necessary legislation which, a month later, gave existing banks the privilege of so amending their original articles of association as to extend their "period of succession" by an additional term of twenty years, another "First" National Bank of Worcester was therefore organized June 4, 1882, which succeeded the former without any interruption or friction.

The Worcester County Institution for Savings was an outgrowth of the success of the Worcester Bank, and was founded in 1828, receiving its charter on February 8. It was the first institution of its kind in this part of the State, and received the support of solid business men from all quarters. The members of the corporation represented almost every town in the county. Daniel Waldo, president of the Worcester Bank, was first president of this institution until his death in 1845. Stephen Salisbury, his successor in both offices, served until 1871, when he resigned from the savings bank, and was succeeded by Alexander H. Bullock. Mr. Bullock continued until his sudden death in January, 1882, when Stephen Salisbury, son of the former president, was elected to the office. This institution has had but three treasurers during the

*Deceased November 12, 1898. See sketch in Biographical Department.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD.

seventy years of its existence: Samuel Jennison, to 1853; Charles A. Hamilton, to November, 1879; and Charles A. Chase. The secretaries have been: Isaac Goodwin, 1828; William Lincoln, 1833; Thomas Kinnicutt, 1843; John C. B. Davis, 1848; Joseph Mason, 1850; Joseph Trumbull, 1853; J. Henry Hill, 1854; Charles F. Aldrich, 1890. The bank was at first opened on Wednesday afternoons only, between 2 and 5 o'clock. The first deposit was made by Honorable Abijah Bigelow in the name of his daughter, Miss Hannah Bigelow. The amount was $15, and it was put in June 4, 1828. The present number of depositors

BANK BUILDING, FOSTER STREET.

is 30,840, and the deposits amount to $14,685,681. The guaranty fund is $732,000.

The Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank was incorporated April 1, 1854, at the time when the new idea of receiving deposits of less than one dollar was coming in vogue, and has now a large number of such accounts upon its books. Its first president was Charles L. Putnam, who was succeeded by George W. Richardson in 1877, Clarendon Harris in 1878, and Elijah B. Stoddard in 1884. Clarendon Harris, who was at the same time secretary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, was treasurer of this bank for the first eighteen years, being succeeded by George W. Wheeler (who had been city treasurer for many years previous), and by J. Stewart Brown in 1884.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY.

In 1892 this bank erected an imposing brick building of six stories on the north corner of Main and Walnut streets, removing to its second story at the close of that year. Its deposits October 30, 1897, amounted to $6,497,363, with 24,391 depositors, and a guaranty fund of $230,000.

The Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank was the second savings bank in Worcester in order of incorporation. It was chartered May 15, 1851.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The presidents have been: Isaac Davis, until 1855; Alexander DeWitt, to 1859; John S. C. Knowlton, to 1862; Harrison Bliss, until his death in 1888; and J. Edwin Smith. Parley Hammond was treasurer for three years, and that office has been since filled for nearly forty-four years by Henry Woodward. Except for the first three years, its rooms have been in the Central Exchange, at first in rear of the Mechanics National Bank; but since the removal of the post office from the building, it has occupied the rooms on the north side of the hall. The recent

remodeling of the building has given it the long-needed spacious and attractive quarters. Its last return to the State showed deposits of $5,843,090, with a guaranty fund of $208,000, and 9,328 depositors.

On May 13, 1864, was incorporated the People's Savings Bank, which began business in the second story at the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets. Its business rapidly increased, and in 1869 it moved into its own marble-front building on Main street, opposite the Common. Its first president was John C. Mason, who resigned January 27, 1877, and was succeeded by William Cross, who resigned in 1879. Lucius J. Knowles filled the office until his death, February 25, 1884, and was succeeded by Samuel R. Heywood. Charles M. Bent has been treasurer from the organization of the bank. It had 16,699 open accounts on October 30, 1897, representing deposits of $7,756,195, with a guaranty fund of $294,000.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

In the period of thirty-one years following the incorporation of the People's Savings Bank in 1864, Worcester had doubled in population, valuation, business, and extent of settled territory. In 1895 the four existing savings banks had so large an accumulation of deposits that the time seemed ripe for another bank, and the Bay State Savings Bank was chartered in that year, beginning business on July 1 in the Taylor building opposite the Common. Richard Healy is president, and George McAleer, treasurer. On October 30, 1897, it had 531 depositors, with $141,868 to their credit. The new institution was well received by the bank men of the city, and was not considered as a rival or competitor. The most cordial relations are maintained on both sides.

The vast issue of bonds by the national government during the great Rebellion, accompanied and followed by the issues by states, municipalities and railroads, created a demand for depositories where the people could safely store their securities and other personal property of value.

The Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company received its first charter from the State as the Worcester Safe Deposit Company in March, 1868, and its second in May, 1869. It receives deposits subject to check at sight, paying interest of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of $100 or over, but does not issue bills. It is also authorized to act as trustee in probate matters and the like. It assumes the direct custody of valuables, and lets small safes in its strong vaults, to which the renter alone has access. Its capital is $200,000, with a surplus of $100,000, and deposits (October 30, 1897) $2,132,022. Its trust accounts, a separate department, then amounted to $882,347. George M. Rice was the first president, succeeded by George S. Barton in 1890. On Mr. Barton's death in 1891, Secretary Edward F. Bisco was promoted to the position. Samuel T. Bigelow, the first secretary, was succeeded by Mr. Bisco in 1872, and Samuel G. Clary, who had long been teller, was made secretary in 1891.

CITY BANK BUILDING.

The State Safe Deposit Company was organized in 1887, solely for the purpose indicated by its name. It began business in an annex of the State Mutual building (recently sold to the Worcester Gas Light Company), with vaults constructed for its own use, and has recently

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

removed to the new building of the Life Assurance Company, where it has an equipment unsurpassed by that of any company in the State. A. George Bullock has been president from the start, Henry M. Witter, secretary, and Halleck Bartlett, manager.

The business of the two local safe deposit companies received a new impetus as a result of the existing war with Spain. The residents of the seaboard cities secured boxes in the vaults, some depositing their securities and others holding the keys, that they might bring their valuables to a place of safety in case of a threatened visit to the seacoast by a hostile fleet.

COÖPERATIVE BANKS,

similar to the building associations which have been of so much benefit in Philadelphia and elsewhere, are among the institutions of Worcester which serve as media between the borrower and the lender. In their case, the borrower is to some extent a borrower from himself.

The Worcester Coöperative Bank, Stephen C. Earle, president, was incorporated October 19, 1877, and has $415,315 loaned on mortgages.

The Home Coöperative Bank, Enoch H. Towne, president, has $358,500 on mortgages, and was incorporated June 10, 1882.

The Equity Coöperative Bank was incorporated on February 9, 1887. Charles L. Gates is president, and the amount loaned on mortgages (figures from last annual report) $287,500.

The three coöperative banks have quarters in common in the Walker building, south corner of Main and

CHARLES M. BENT.

RICHARD HEALY.

Mechanic streets. Thomas J. Hastings holds the offices of secretary and treasurer of all; and Edward B. Glasgow is their solicitor.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The benefit of insurance against fire impressed itself upon the people of this section early in this century, leading to the incorporation of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company seventy-five years ago, or February 11, 1823. Levi Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln were the two corporators from Worcester, and there were sixteen from other towns in the county. The charter required that no policy should be issued until subscriptions for at least $200,000 worth should be received; that the field of operations should be limited to this county, and that property should not be insured for more than three-fourths of its value. The first policy, signed by Rejoice Newton, president, and William D. Wheeler, secretary, was issued May 14, 1824. It insured Luther and Daniel Goddard $1,500 on their dwelling-house, wood-house and barn, and $1,100 on their brick store. The buildings were on the east side of Main street, midway between Thomas and School streets. The house and store are still standing. The policy was to run for seven years, the rate being one and three-fourths per cent. for the house and barn, and one and three-eighths for the store. Following the rule of limiting fire risks to the safest kinds of property, this company has always paid large dividends to the policy-holders, the rate having for a considerable time been eighty per cent. of the premium money. It now issues policies for five years or less, and returns seventy per cent. of the dividend on the long-term policies. Isaac Goodwin was secretary of the company from December, 1828, to 1832; Anthony Chase, to 1853; and Charles M. Miles, to 1879. Frederic W. Paine was president from 1831

GEORGE McALEER.

to 1853; Anthony Chase, 1853 to 1879; and Ebenezer Torrey, 1879 to 1888. Charles M. Miles was vice-president and manager from 1879 until his death in 1887. John A. Fayerweather is now the president; Roger F. Upham, secretary and treasurer; and Frank P. Kendall, assistant secretary. For several years past the company has taken risks outside of this county, but still confines itself within the limits of the Commonwealth. This company had at risk December 31, 1897, $42,108,846, with assets of $741,448 and a permanent fund of $420,000.

The Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1846, to meet the wants of merchants whose goods could not be insured in the older company, and also, it would appear, to attract the patronage of the farmers. Isaac Davis was president until 1884, when he was succeeded by John D. Washburn. The secretaries have been: Charles L. Putnam, John D. Washburn and Elijah B. Stoddard. It owns the building in which the Central and Citizens Banks and the State Mutual Life Assurance Company were located at different periods of their history. Assets December 31, 1897, $233,659; amount at risk, $21,750,265; permanent fund, $121,574.

The First National Fire Insurance Company, organized in 1869, is retiring from business. The People's Fire Insurance Company, the Bay State Fire Insurance Company and the Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company were dragged down by the great Boston fire of 1871, and compelled to abandon the business.

The Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered in 1834 for the special purpose of insuring manufacturing property. Its rooms were over the Citizens Bank. It was reorganized after a temporary suspension, and in 1861 was merged with the Mechanics Mutual, retaining its own name. Philip W. Moen is president, and Waldo E. Buck, secretary. Assets, $334,222; amount at risk, $35,243,155.

The State Mutual Life Assurance Company was organized in 1845 with a perpetual charter. Its first president, John Davis; its third president, Alexander H. Bullock, and Emory Washburn, for a long time vice-president, were during their lives chief magistrates of the Commonwealth. John Milton Earle, a director and vice-president until his death, is gratefully remembered for his successful efforts as a member of the Legislature in securing a charter for the company, in the face of a determined opposition from other companies existing at the time. For the first twenty years, the company carried a guaranty capital of $20,000, but since that time it has been purely mutual. The company has been prudently managed from the start. To meet its own wants, as well as to make a safe investment of a portion of its large assets, the company has recently erected a magnificent marble building, nine

stories in height, at the corner of Main and Maple streets, a landmark and an ornament to the city.

Isaac Davis succeeded his uncle, Governor Davis, as president in 1853, serving for twenty-nine years. Governor Bullock, his successor, served but a few weeks, dying suddenly on January 17, 1882. He was succeeded by Philip L. Moen, who served but one year, resigning on account of the great pressure of his private business, and being succeeded by the present incumbent, Augustus George Bullock. Clarendon Harris was secretary, and William Dickinson was treasurer from 1845 to 1883. The former office has since been filled by Henry M. Witter, and President Bullock acts as treasurer. The amount of insurance in force on January 1, 1898, on policies issued by this company was $71,274,718. Its assets were $13,495,690, and the surplus above liabilities $1,298,797.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company. — The building erected and occupied by the State Mutual Life Assurance Company at the corner of Main and Maple streets is a noble structure of beauty in proportion and elegance in detail. It is one of the largest and most complete office buildings in the country, and is architecturally a credit to the city. It was constructed, after plans by Peabody & Stearns of Boston, by the Norcross Brothers in their usual substantial and thorough manner. The material is white marble built in solid blocks into a steel frame, after the Chicago plan. The structure rises to the height of nine stories above the basement. The ground floor is devoted to four capacious stores and the main entrance. The safe deposit vaults of the State Safe Deposit Company are also located on this floor. The second floor is occupied by the elegant headquarters and offices of the assurance company. Rising above are six floors (each with an area of 138 feet by 123 feet), comprising in the whole 201 offices, which are furnished with all the modern appointments. The ninth floor is occupied by club rooms and a restaurant. Four passenger elevators, built by the Sprague Company of New York City, afford ample accommodation to the tenants and visitors to the building, while freight elevators are located in the rear.

The electric and heating plants are located in a separate building back of the main structure, and the former is one of the largest isolated plants in Massachusetts. It comprises three direct connected units of 150 horse power each. The engines are of the Armington & Sims pattern. The storage battery of 2,400 ampere hours' capacity runs the elevators and lights after 6.30 P. M. The capacity is 4,800 candle-power incandescent lights. The switchboard is one of the finest in the State. It is made of fourteen white Italian marble slabs, and is equipped with all the latest designs for circuit-breaking and switches, also meters for registering the amount of current used by each line in the building. It was built by the

STATE MUTUAL BUILDING.

General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, and cost $2,000. The boiler plant consists of four 100 horse-power horizontal tubular boilers, made by the Stewart Boiler Works of Worcester. The engine-room measures about thirty by fifty feet floor space, with white tiles and enameled brick sides.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company was chartered March 16, 1844. A guaranteed capital of $100,000 was required, of which one-half was to be paid in cash, the stockholders to stand pledged for the other half at the call of the company, the interest on the paid-up stock not to exceed seven per cent. Provision was made in the charter for the redemption of the stock, one-third of the surplus being required to be held as a reserve fund to be applied to the redemption of the guarantee stock. The company was organized and issued the first policy on the first day of June, 1845. The first executive officers were: Honorable John Davis, President; Honorable Isaac Davis, First Vice-President; Honorable Stephen Salisbury, Second Vice-President; William Dickinson, Treasurer; Clarendon Harris, Secretary; John Green, M. D., Consulting Physician; B. F. Heywood, M. D., and Joseph Sargent, M. D., Assistant Consulting Physicians. In June, 1865, twenty years after organization, the guarantee capital was retired in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and from that time the company has been purely mutual. At the time the capital stock was retired, the company had outstanding and in force 2,236 policies, insuring $3,295,075, with an annual premium income of $76,413, and an interest income of $53,623—a total of $130,036.

The company was practically under the management of the same Board of Directors from 1845 to 1882. Up to the latter date there had been only two presidents. Governor John Davis, the first president, died in 1853, after a service of eight years. His successor, Honorable Isaac Davis, succeeded the governor, and held the office twenty-eight years. The immediate successor of Honorable Isaac Davis was Governor A. H. Bullock. On the decease of Governor Bullock, in the same month in which he was elected president, the Honorable P. L. Moen was chosen to fill out the unexpired term. At the ensuing annual meeting President A. G. Bullock was called to succeed his honored father. From January, 1883, the time the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office, the company has made a rapid and solid growth. At that date the company had in force 5,165 polices, insuring $12,016,345. The annual income amounted to $501,068, of which $382,871 constituted the income from premiums, and $118,197 the interest on invested funds. The assets then amounted to $3,099,248; the liabilities to $2,452,804; the surplus to $646,444.

The above statistics, compared with the corresponding ones of January, 1898, will show the progress made by the company during a period of fifteen years. January, 1898, the number of policies in force was 23,301; the insurance in force, $65,977,132. The total income of the preceding year was $3,193,832.64, of which the income from premiums was $2,629,662.40; from interest on the invested funds, $564,170.24; the assets were $13,455,690.32; the liabilities, $12,156,897; the surplus, $1,298,793.32. Its

WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. BUILDING.

present officers are: A. G. Bullock, President and Treasurer; Thomas H. Gage, Vice-President; Henry M. Witter, Secretary; and Thomas H. Gage, M. D., and Albert Wood, M. D., Medical Directors; William E. Starr, Actuary; B. H. Wright, Superintendent of Agencies.

The Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Previous to the year 1835 the town of Worcester possessed no adequate force, facilities or appliances for use in extinguishing fires. The only assurance and hope of assistance or protection at times of such calamity was in the efficiency of the two fire societies—the Worcester, formed in 1793, and the Mutual, formed in 1822, in their management of the clumsy hand-engine owned in the town, and their control of the "bucket-brigade," which comprised the members of the two organizations and such individuals as volunteered or were impressed for duty. Large conflagrations in country towns, owing to the nature and isolation of buildings, were not frequent, but in almost every instance, large or small, the loss was, for obvious reasons, total, and the strength of the sentiment for prevention or protection excited by the event was in proportion to its importance. It is said "that the immediate moving influence to the formation of the Worcester Fire Society in 1793 was in a then recent fire, by which the valuable cloth manufactory of Cornelius and Peter Stowell, at or near the present corner of Park and Washington streets, was wholly consumed, with no power in the by-standers but to witness the conflagration in helpless inefficiency." Again, in 1815, there can be no doubt that the solicitude of the inhabitants was quickened by the great fire of February 18 of that year, which destroyed the house, store and merchandise of Samuel Brazer, and the bake-house and dwellings of the Flagg brothers on the site of the present Flagg building on Main street, occasioning a loss of over $10,000, a large sum at that time. The fact that the sympathy of the sufferers' townsmen impelled them to subscribe $2,700, while $1,800 was contributed in other places, probably caused the inhabitants of this region to think seriously of some more certain form of indemnity in case their property should be destroyed, and as this fire was followed by others in the surrounding neighborhood of only less importance to this example, the sentiment crystallized, and the result was the organization of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now the most venerable as well as one of the most honorable in point of service of the mutual companies of this State. Its charter, granted February 11, 1823, ante-dates that of any other incorporated mutual fire insurance company in Massachusetts. Its first president was Levi Lincoln, who, within a year or two, resigned to become governor of the Commonwealth, and in succeeding years to fill other high offices, including that of first mayor of the city of Worcester in 1848. The first Board of Directors comprised such eminent citizens of the county as Rejoice Newton, Daniel Waldo, Aaron Tufts, Samuel M. Burnside, Abijah Bigelow, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Isaac Goodwin, Seth Lee and Nathaniel P. Denny. The organization has been maintained to the present time by worthy successors of these men, giving a sense of security to those who are or have been fortunate enough to possess certificates of its protection.

LEWIS N. GILBERT. R. F. UPHAM. CALEB COLVIN. A. F. WHITIN. H. C. GREELEY. L. A. ELY. STEPHEN SAWYER. B. D. DWINNELL. J. A. FAYERWEATHER.

DIRECTORS WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

As originally formed the benefits of the company were intended to be confined to the property-owners of the county, but this restriction was later relaxed to include those within the State. The first policy issued was on the 14th of May, 1824, to Luther and Daniel Goddard, to cover property on Main street, and during the first year the business amounted to $153,815, in amount insured, the premiums received to $2,169.86, and the expenses of the company were $610.79. The first loss paid was in 1828, and amounted to $1,800.* It was then the custom that each person holding a policy should sign on the records themselves that they had received the original policy, and the early archives of the company are rich in possession of the autographs of prominent property-owners of the period of from fifty to seventy-five years ago who have played an important part in the city and country's history and development.

As evidence of the estimation in which the prospective services of this company in conserving the property interests of the county were held at the time of its organization, the fact can be stated that an office was given for its use and occupancy in the old Court House (which has been demolished the present year) in order to serve the convenience of residents of the county whose business brought them to the courts or the registry of deeds. The company remained in the old building until 1851, when its quarters were removed to the new stone Court House. Here it transacted business until its necessities imperatively demanded more room, and in 1867 it took possession of the west suite of rooms on the second floor of the bank block on Foster street. In October, 1873, the company purchased the property at 373-377 Main street, and has since occupied offices in the second story of that building.†

That the company has been an important factor in times past in inculcating a sound and practical policy in regard to the care of buildings and safeguarding against fire by those in authority, and has kept watch and ward of the public interest, is shown by an extract from the town records of Worcester in 1845. This also exhibits the condition of a large number of dwellings and other buildings in the place at that time, with the comments expressed by the town fathers: "The Board of Selectmen have had an opportunity of seeing the report made to the officers of the [Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance] Company, and the account is truly alarming. It is a cause of much surprise to those who have been informed of the facts that fires in this village have not been a daily occurrence from the culpable carelessness of the occupants of buildings;—ashes, a prolific source of fire, were found in every story of a house, barreled up in garrets, in closets and in cellars—stove-pipes passing through wood without any protection—fire-boards in places where stoves enter the chimneys—chimneys badly constructed, some of them only two or four inches in thickness of walls, and the brick so badly laid that holes could be found through which sticks

* To avoid repetition, much in detail of the financial history, and the names of succeeding officers of the organization, given in Charles A. Chase's chapter on the Financial Institutions of Worcester on pages 363-381 of this volume, are omitted here.

† See accompanying illustration.

could be passed into the centre of the chimney without obstruction from brick or mortar, and in some of these instances fire-boards had been secured closely upon the sides of the chimneys. It is most manifest that to the superintending care of a kind providence alone have we been indebted for preservation from the ravages of most destructive fires."

The company's whole history, from its foundation to the present time, nearly seventy-five years, has been an exceptionally prosperous one, and it has returned to its policy-holders dividends as high as ninety-six per cent., which returns are probably larger than ever made by any other mutual company in this country doing a general dwelling-house business. The company has for a long period of years paid seventy per cent. dividends on expiring five years' policies and fifty per cent. on expiring three years' policies and twenty-five per cent. on expiring one year's policies, and has returned the policy-holder dividends amounting to over $700,000 the past ten years alone. The company has paid all losses promptly, and is to-day a tower of strength and stability in the insurance circles of New England. By insuring only the safest class of property against loss by fire or lightning, they are enabled to quote the lowest possible rate on first-class property compatible with strong security, and certainly no safer and more judicious investment can be made, as assuredly no more liberal inducements are offered, by any other sound or reliable company to owners of property. The introduction and promiscuous use of kerosene and gasolene oil, together with the careless handling of matches by smokers, as well as the immense influx of immigration to this country by people who are not blessed with careful habits, have increased the fire loss ratio immensely, and the dividends which the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company has paid the policy-holders show in a more eloquent manner than anything we might say the careful and conservative manner that has characterized the conduct of all its affairs in overcoming these conditions.

The present Board of Directors of the company is composed of the following gentlemen: John A. Fayerweather, Westborough; Honorable Lewis N. Gilbert, Ware; Stephen Sawyer, Worcester; Major B. D. Dwinnell, Fitchburg; Honorable H. C. Greeley, Clinton; Lyman A. Ely, Worcester; Honorable A. F. Whitin, Whitinsville; Caleb Colvin, Worcester; Roger F. Upham, Worcester; who are represented in the accompanying illustration.

The Board of Officers is composed of John A. Fayerweather, President; Roger F. Upham, Secretary and Treasurer; and Frank P. Kendall, Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

STEAM RAILROADS.

THE first railroad communication with Worcester was in the opening of the Boston & Worcester railroad in 1835. At that time such undertakings were new, and before their utility was practically demonstrated were regarded with disfavor. Much opposition was manifested during the period in which this railroad was being constructed, and once a meeting of the stockholders was called, for the purpose of putting a stop to the operations in progress and abandoning the enterprise. But the faith and persistency of a few strong minds prevailed, and all obstacles were overcome, and the road to Worcester was opened to travel July 6 of the above-named year. Immediately steps were taken to extend the line westward, as the main purpose of the Boston capitalists, who had originated the project, had been to open a highway to the west to connect with the Erie canal, and divert some portion of the traffic through that great waterway eastward, and also that from the western part of New England from its threatened tendency to flow to New York. But Worcester people felt at that time that there was a local advantage in keeping the place a terminus of the railway, and so at first opposed the extension, but without effect, and the year 1839 witnessed the opening of the western railroad to Springfield. Two years later the road to Albany was completed. The two corporations, though in reality sections of one system, were nominally separate concerns, and were operated as such until 1867, when a consolidation was effected under the name of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, which is now one of the largest and most successful corporations in the country. It is the most important route through New England to the West, the New York Central being virtually a continuation of this line, affording direct communication with Chicago and the Pacific. It controls a total length of 388.68 miles of line. This railroad is equipped with 242 locomotives; 247 passenger cars; 60 baggage, mail and express; freight (box, 3,434; stock, 29; coal, 1,528; flat, 802), 5,798; caboose, 80; other, 449; making a total of 6,693

UNION PASSENGER STATION.

cars of all descriptions. The total assets of the company as given in the last report of the Railroad Commissioners are $36,518,008.60.

The next railroad out of Worcester to be constructed was the Norwich, running south fifty-eight miles. This route became very popular, as being the most direct to New York city, connecting with the Sound boats at New London. The Norwich & Worcester railroad was leased in 1869 by the New York & New England Company for a period of ninety-nine years. It is now a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, which had previously obtained control of the Providence & Worcester road.

The Providence & Worcester railroad was opened in 1847, entirely superseding the old Blackstone canal, which had been constructed twenty years previously, and which had promised so much in the beginning. Over fifty miles of track are now used on this section. In 1888 the road was leased by the New York, Providence & Boston Company, and was operated by that corporation until it was absorbed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, of which it now forms the Worcester division.

The demand for a line of communication with the north early became imperative, and in 1848 the Worcester & Nashua railroad was put in operation. In 1885 the road, with its extension to Rochester, N. H., was leased by the Boston & Maine, and is now operated as a part of that great system. The Boston & Maine railroad covers the northeastern part of Massachusetts, nearly the whole of New Hampshire and parts of Maine and Vermont, and also has through or connecting trains to Montreal and the provinces. Its service is of great importance to Worcester, being the great northern and eastern outlet for passengers and freight.

The Fitchburg & Worcester railroad was built from Fitchburg to Sterling Junction, where it connected with the Worcester & Nashua road. It was opened to travel in 1850. It is now the northern division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which has absorbed and operates the Old Colony system. Owing to its position as a bond of union between the northern and southern parts of the county, this railroad is especially valuable, and annually attracts to this city many thousands of tons of freight that would otherwise go to Boston or Springfield.

The Fitchburg & Worcester branch of the Old Colony railroad has aided materially in establishing a sharp competition for Western business.

The Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad was incorporated in 1847 as the Barre & Worcester Railroad. It was opened to traffic in 1871, and was designed to open another route to the West. While it had a fair

RESIDENCE OF G. HENRY WHITCOMB, 51 HARVARD STREET.

local business, and was a great accommodation to shippers along the line, it was never a paying undertaking. It was dependent upon the Fitchburg Railroad for its through traffic, and in 1886 it was sold to that corporation. The change of management marked the beginning of a new era for the road, and to-day it undoubtedly contributes a handsome sum to the Fitchburg road's net profits.

It will be seen by the above summary that all the roads entering Worcester are operated by four large railroad corporations — the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Fitchburg.

The switching-yards of all the roads are ample, the city having all that could be desired in what are called terminal facilities. The freight-houses are capacious and convenient, and, in the main, the approaches are equally advantageous. It will be seen that every point of the compass is reached by the railroad lines leading from the city. By means of these roads and of the electries, the people of surrounding towns become patrons of the various industries of Worcester.

The Worcester Union Passenger Station is one of the finest owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. The movement for its construction was inaugurated in 1873, when the company decided by

unanimous vote that their old quarters on Foster street were inadequate to accommodate their largely increasing business. The station was begun in 1874, and completed the following year. By a legislative act all the railroads coming into or passing through Worcester were required to enter it. The other roads pay rent to the Boston & Albany, the latter furnishing all the employees about the station. The building is 250 feet wide, 450 feet long, the whole structure covering an area of about four acres of land. The general architecture is Gothic in style, with a clock tower on the west corner. The internal arrangements are a model of convenience, combined with a reasonable economy and space.

There are in the station a first-class dining-room and news-room, and also a parcel-room, with which is connected a baggage-transfer, and which is the headquarters for all carriages at the station. Tickets for all the railroads entering Worcester are on sale at the Union Station ticket-office, covering all points in the United States and Canada via all routes.

Number of passenger trains leaving Worcester daily:

Boston & Albany railroad going east,	19
Boston & Albany railroad going west,	18
New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad (Providence & Worcester),	11
New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad (Norwich & Worcester),	7
Boston & Maine railroad,	10
Fitchburg railroad,	5
Total,	70

There are also the same number of passenger trains arriving in Worcester daily, making the total number of trains arriving and departing each day 140.

Of the eighteen trains going west via the Boston & Albany railroad, four are through trains to New York city, and five make through connections for Chicago and the West.

In addition to the four trains to New York city via the Boston & Albany railroad, making western and southern connections, there are two boat lines in winter and three in summer for New York city, with which through trains from Worcester via the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads connect. They are the Norwich line and Stonington line, running all the year round, and the Providence line, running during the summer only.

Three trains daily via the Fitchburg railroad connect at Gardner with through trains for the West. There are also three trains daily making

through connection for Montreal via the Fitchburg railroad, and two of these make through connections at Montreal for the West.

There are two trains daily leaving Worcester via the Boston & Maine railroad, making connections for Maine points as far as Bangor, and one of these connects through for points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Boston & Maine has three trains also making through connections for Montreal, two of them making connections for the West.

The Worcester Railroad Men's Association was founded November 19, 1896, by the employees of the five steam railroads entering the city

RESIDENCE OF EDWIN S. PIERCE, 172 HIGHLAND STREET.

at that time. It is an organization for the advancement of the moral, intellectual and social interests of all railroad men. The religion, politics or race of members are never questioned; all are welcome to enjoy the privilege equally. Through the generosity of all the railroads, neat and attractive rooms were fitted up and furnished at the Union Station. Here are found baths, games, reading-room and library, also a large social-hall for entertainments and other gatherings. The same generosity that fitted up and furnished the rooms provides a librarian, who is always glad to meet all comers and show them about.

That the generosity of the railroads is appreciated by their employees is attested by the fact that nearly four-fifths of all employees in and about Worcester are registered as members.

The number of men, residents of Worcester, employed by all the steam railroads is about 1,100. This number includes conductors, engineers and firemen, car-inspectors and repair-men, clerks, freight-house men and trainmen. This number of active workers implies the support of from four to five thousand of the population of the city. The total amount of taxes paid to the city by the railroads, which covers real estate and other property in Worcester owned by them, is $33,778.62.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

One of the gravest difficulties confronting the citizens of Worcester in the year 1898 is the grade-crossing problem. Whether the settlement of this matter is to involve the separating of the grade of all the streets and railways from Millbrook street on the north to Hammond street on the south, or the removal of the railroads within these limits and the building of a new union passenger station at South Worcester, the future will reveal. The matter is now in the hands of the Grade-Crossing Commission, appointed in conformity to an order of the City Council passed January 10, 1898. The members are: The president of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Hildreth and Mellen; the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Back, Inman and O'Leary, representing the City Government; Matthew J. Whittall, Charles G. Reed, William Hart, James Logan and Irving E. Comins, representing the citizens.

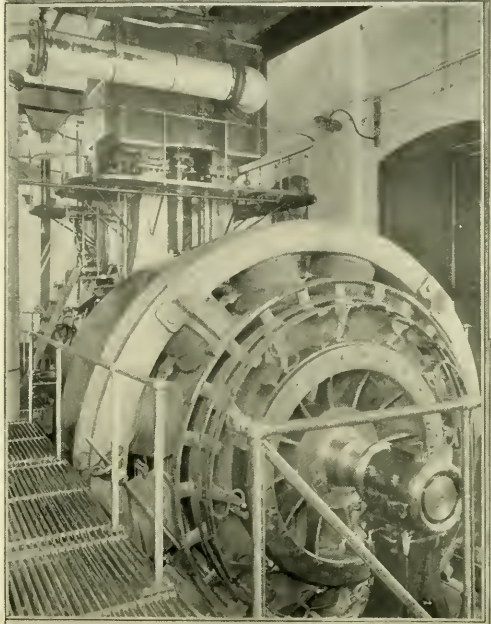
STREET RAILWAYS.

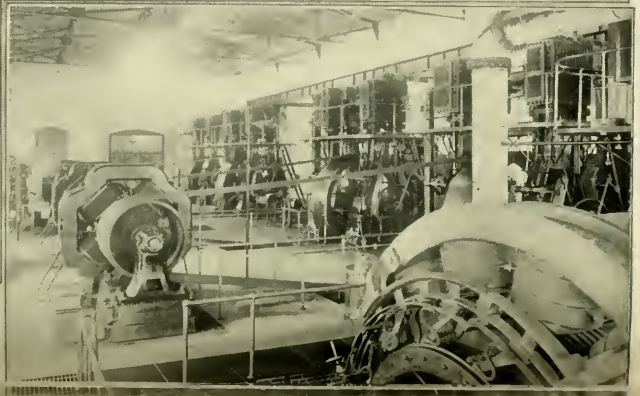
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY.

The adoption of electricity as power by the street railway systems of Worcester has done much not only for the convenience of the public, but in the general development of the city and increasing the city's valuation.

The oldest and largest of the electric railway systems in which Worcester is interested, is that of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. This company resulted from the consolidation of two horse railway systems — those of the Citizens Street Railway Company and Worcester Street Railway Company, in 1887. The present corporate name was then assumed, as were the rights and franchises of the two old companies.

The latter were comparatively insignificant as regards either mileage, traffic or speed. Less than seven miles of track was in operation when consolidation was effected, and less than one and three-quarters million passengers were carried the previous year. In contrast with this about forty-five miles are now operated, and, in round figures, upward of ten





1. DIRECT CONNECTED UNIT

IN THE POWER HOUSE OF THE WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY CO CAPABLE OF GENERATING POWER SUFFICIENT TO OPERATE ALL THE CARS ON ITS VARIOUS LINES.

LAKE ERIE VERTICAL COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE, 1,500 H P

GENERAL ELECTRIC M[illegible] CONNECTED GENERATOR

2 POWER HOUSE

FREMONT STREET, WORCESTER MASS

3 ADDITIONAL UNITS

million passengers will have been carried the present fiscal year. The marked difference can be credited largely to one cause — the adoption of electricity for power.

Previous to and including 1892, the old-fashioned slow-going horse-car had been depended upon, but that year the company was granted the right to change its system to electric propulsion. In 1893 the work of reconstruction was begun, a power-station was established, and before the close of that year all of the cars were run by electric power.

The power-station is located on the line of the Boston & Albany Railroad, a short distance from Webster square. It is in a substantial brick building, in one side of which are nine horizontal tubular boilers, and in the other are the engines and electric machinery. This year the engine capacity of the plant has been nearly doubled, as in the spring a 1,500 horse-power engine, the largest vertical engine in New England directly connected with a generator, was installed. Including this the company now has five Lake Erie cross compound condensing engines in operation, and a total engine capacity of 3,500 horse-power. The plant throughout is thoroughly modern, and in quality of apparatus and general equipment no plant is better fitted. It has been in continuous operation for nearly five years, and in this time not a car has been delayed through fault of or mishap at the power-station, a record rarely equaled.

Diverging in ten different routes, the company's lines now extend to every part of the city. Many of them are double-tracked, all are in excellent condition, and prompt and satisfactory service is the result.

It is not the object of this article to enumerate the advantages accruing to Worcester and its people from this system. But aside from its convenience and the stimulus to business afforded by rapid transit and in quick and satisfactory service, in bringing the centre of the city into closer communication with the suburbs, a development and consequent appreciation of property along and near the lines must be felt, comfortable homes away from the crowded districts are made possible, and in the warmer seasons it affords to people of moderate means an opportunity for indulging in out-door air and recreation at little cost.

In 1893 a large brick structure was erected on Market street for car storage and office purposes. All of the offices are on the second floor of this building. The late Charles B. Pratt had been president of the company for many years, and following his death, in May of this year, Francis H. Dewey was elected to the presidency. The other officers of the company are, and for sometime past have been: A. George Bullock, Vice-President; A. H. Stone, Treasurer; and John N. Akarman, Superintendent.

The line to Grafton was constructed by the Consolidated Company in the fall of 1898. This road, which extends to the centre of Grafton through North Grafton, is about eight miles in length.

THE WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY.

The Worcester & Suburban Street Railway Company was organized in 1890. This company operates the line to Leicester and Spencer, connecting with the Brookfields and Warren; also the line to Millbury, which was incorporated under the name of the Worcester & Blackstone Valley Street Railway Company, and later was leased by the Worcester & Suburban. The Leicester road was opened in 1891, and the Millbury road in 1892. The latter forms connections with towns in the south-east part of the county to Northbridge, and is intended ultimately to connect with Providence. The power-stations are located at Leicester and Millbury. President, Edwin L. Watson of Worcester; Clerk and Treasurer, Thomas T. Robinson of Dedham; Superintendent, John B. Gorham.

WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY.

A charter was granted to the Worcester & Marlborough Street Railway in April, 1897, and on August 14th the first car on this line came into Worcester. Since that day regular trips have been made.

The main line is from Worcester to Marlborough, passing through Shrewsbury and Northborough, and from the latter town a branch of the road extends to Westborough. This gives a total of about eighteen miles.

The power-station is at Northborough. Five boilers from the Stewart Works, Worcester, furnish steam, and the engine capacity of the plant is 1,200 horse-power. The General Electric is the system used.

This road connects at Marlborough with the electric line to Framingham, thus making a continuous electric route between the Hub and the Heart of the Commonwealth.

The capital of the Worcester & Marlborough Street Railway is $200,000. The principal offices are at Northborough, and the company's officers are, and from the start have been: J. Russel Marble, President; Otis E. Putnam, Vice-President; S. Reed Anthony, Treasurer; Arthur D. McClellan, Clerk; E. P. Shaw, Jr., General Manager; and B. L. Dixon, Superintendent.

WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY.

This road was incorporated under the general law in April, 1898, with a capital stock of $150,000, and construction was at once begun,

and the road was completed and put in operation in December, 1898. The length of the route is nearly thirteen miles, touching a corner of Shrewsbury and passing through Boylston Centre to Clinton. The power-station is at West Berlin, one and a half miles from the line of the road, this place being chosen on account of its location on steam roads, where coal and other supplies can be cheaply and conveniently delivered. The station is equipped with two 350 horse-power Corliss engines. Half-hour trips in the winter, and fifteen-minute trips in the summer are planned in the schedule. The latest and most approved rolling stock is in use. The officers of the company are: Alexander S. Patten of Leominster, President; Jerome Marble of Worcester, Vice-President; Walter R. Dame of Clinton, Treasurer; John W. Ogden, Superintendent. This line is part of a continuous electric system between Worcester and Fitchburg.

Worcester & Webster Street Railway.

The Worcester & Webster Street Railway Company was chartered in September, 1898, with a capital stock of $150,000. Dr. Julius Garst is President; Frederick Thayer, Vice-President; and W. A. Bailey, Treasurer. This line is sixteen miles in length, and runs through Auburn, West Auburn, North Oxford and Oxford Plain to Webster and Lake Chaubunagungamaug. The road-bed is partially graded. The power-station will be in North Oxford.

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

No book attempting to describe the industries of Worcester would be complete without giving suitable space to the telephone system, which in all large cities has become almost indispensable to business activities, and very convenient in social life.

The first important test of the telephone was conducted twenty-one years ago between Salem and Boston, using a telegraph line for the connection. At that time about 500 people were gathered at the Essex Institute in Salem to hear Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, describe his new instrument. During the course of the lecture conversation was heard from Boston, and the experience was so novel that many people present discredited the fact that the person to whom they were listening was stationed sixteen miles away. The first regular telephone exchange was opened in New Haven, Connecticut, on January 20, 1878. So rapid was the development from that time on that within five years there were in operation in the United

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

States 725 exchanges with 97,728 subscribers. On January 1st of the present year there were 1,025 exchanges, with about 384,230 subscribers and 16,682 employees. It is estimated that over 3,000,000 exchange connections are made daily in the United States. In the principal central office of Boston alone there are 100,000 telephonic communications per day.

The Worcester exchange, which is operated by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, was organized in 1879. The earliest printed list of subscribers in Worcester known to be in existence is that of May 13, 1879, which is still preserved in the manager's office in this city. The list contains ninety-one names, many of them still subscribers to the present exchange. The Worcester exchange now contains 1,792 subscribers, making it second in size in the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's territory. For nine years the telephone exchange office occupied quarters in Harrington's block, near the corner of Main and Front streets. In 1886 these quarters had

become too small, and an office at No. 44 Front street was fitted up with the (then) latest multiple switchboard, which was thought to be of sufficient capacity to take care of the business for some years to come.

In 1895 the company erected on the corner of Mechanic and Norwich streets a fine building specially adapted for its purposes as a telephone central office. The building is strictly fireproof, and contains all the necessities and conveniences of modern architecture. In this building, in June, 1896, was installed a so-called "automatic signal multiple switchboard," the first of its type in the world. This board was fitted for fifteen local and eight trunk line operatives, and so arranged as to make it possible, by adding new sections, to accommodate more than 3,000 subscribers. In connection with this switchboard was installed a power-plant for furnishing current, not unlike in appearance and character a small electric-lighting system. This switchboard system, which enables the subscriber to call the office by simply removing the telephone receiver from its hook, and which automatically signals the office when the communication is finished, is considered the ideal telephone system, and is now being introduced in other large cities of the United States. Worcester has also been supplied with underground cables and wires covering more than 1,700 miles of insulated copper wires, placed in 165,000 feet of underground cable ducts.

The recent introduction of long distance transmitters and metallic circuits overcomes many of the early troubles arising from noisy lines, making it possible now not only to communicate with any one of 40,000 subscribers within the territory of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, but also with parties in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities distant more than 1,200 miles. At no time in the history of the business has there been so rapid growth in number of subscribers' stations and in use of the long-line facilities as at the time of this writing. It is impossible to predict the future of this business. It is possible even now, as has been demonstrated in the Board of Trade rooms in Worcester, to receive music from a point 100 miles or more distant with such strength that it can be plainly heard in any part of a large hall without the use of hand-receivers. It is possible, also, to communicate by speech, telephonically, by the use of a ray of light instead of a conducting wire. It is also possible by the use of the telephone to communicate between rapidly moving trains and a fixed station, also between two vessels connected together only by the sea, and from a station on shore to vessels a mile or more distant at sea by means of the water only as a conductor.

In war or in peace, on land or at sea, in business and social life, everywhere the telephone is certainly destined to be one of the most active and useful factors of the twentieth century life.

WORCESTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Worcester Gas Light Company was chartered in 1849. It was the first corporation formed in the city of Worcester for the purpose of furnishing artificial illumination.

The original works were on Lincoln street, near Lincoln square, but were moved in 1869 to their present location on Quinsigamond avenue. The company owns about nine acres of land on this avenue, and most excellent works, generally considered to be fully equal to any works of their size in the country, and of sufficient capacity to supply a large increased demand over their present output.

All of the apparatus is of the most approved modern construction, for the manufacture of both coal and water gas. At the present time the company is furnishing a commercial gas composed of about equal parts of coal and water gas, which gives excellent results.

The business of the company has increased very rapidly during the past ten years. The street mains system has been extensively enlarged, and each year further extensions are made to meet the public demands.

OFFICE BUILDING WORCESTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

It is the intention of the management to have the service of this company as perfect as it is possible to make it.

In February the company moved into its new quarters at 240 Main street in the fine granite building recently purchased by them of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company. The offices are very commodious, and every facility is afforded for doing business with the public in a satisfactory manner.

On the first floor are the general offices; on the second floor are the directors' room and the private offices; on the third floor are the lab-

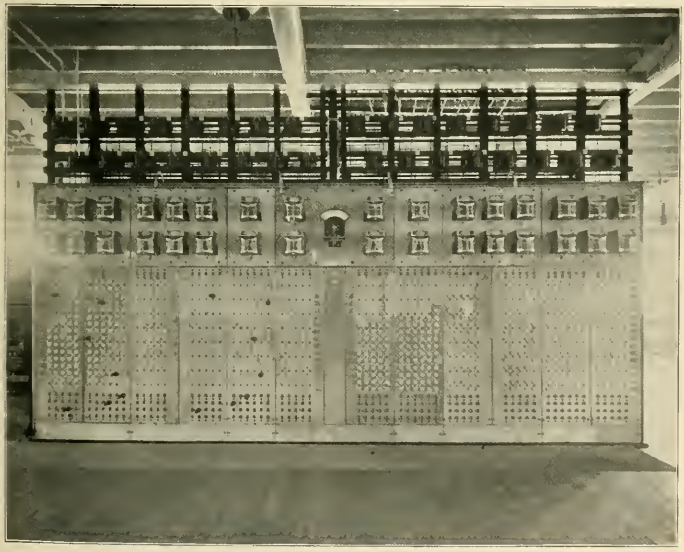
oratories and a commodious hall, where lectures are given, from time to time, in the uses of gas.

The capital stock is $500,000, and the Directors of the company are: Charles Dudley Lamson, A. George Bullock, Josiah H. Clarke, Francis H. Dewey, Albert Wood, Samuel B. Woodward; President and General Manager, Charles Dudley Lamson; Treasurer and Clerk, James P. Hamilton.

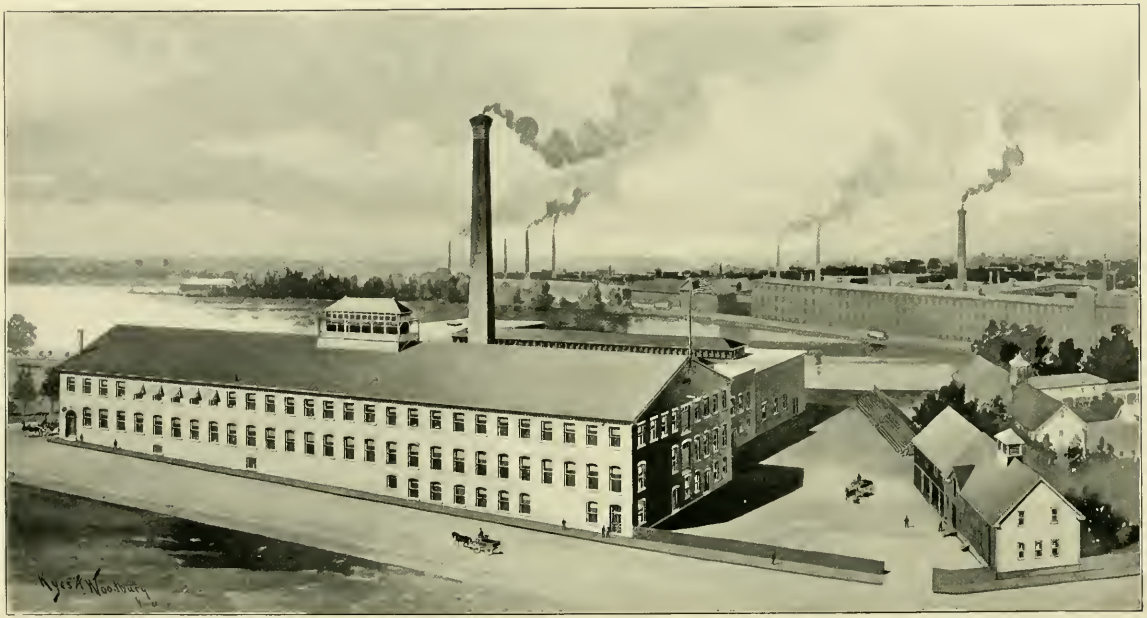
WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

In 1883 electricity for lighting and power purposes was introduced into Worcester, the Worcester Electric Light Company, a corporation chartered to furnish electric light, heat and power in the city of Worcester, having been organized that year. The original capital of the company was $100,000, and increased from time to time until it became, as at present, $300,000.

The initial plant was near Franklin square; but in 1889 a tract of some 61,000 square feet on Faraday street was secured, and in the fall of that year the present exceptionally fine power-station, one of the best in the Union, was erected.



MARBLE SWITCHBOARD IN ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.



WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The main building is a substantial brick structure having ground lines 200 x 75 feet, and is two stories high above the basement. The engine-room is 112 x 42 feet, and the boiler-house is 150 x 46 feet.

The machinery-room embraces all of the main floor, one mammoth room without partitions, and being abundantly supplied with windows on its four sides it is particularly well lighted. Four compound condensing engines furnish a total steam power of 2,500 horse-power. In way of dynamos, generators and apparatus generally which enter into successful operating, no electric plant is better equipped. New machinery and appliances are constantly being added, and one of the late additions is a mammoth switchboard of blue Vermont marble. This is of recent design, and standing, as it does, in the centre of the great room, it makes an attractive as well as useful centrepiece to an interesting whole.

More than 150 miles of wire are in use in and about the city; the lines are extended as fast as the needs require, and the capacity of the plant is being correspondingly increased. Improvements in methods or apparatus are quickly adopted, and, perceiving the trend of the times, the company has been gradually preparing to place much of its wire under ground, particularly in the business districts.

The Worcester Electric Light Company is a Worcester enterprise, owned and controlled by Worcester men, who, also having other large interests in the place, naturally have the city's welfare at heart. Its affairs are ably conducted, its policy is liberal and progressive, the service is uniformly good, and in matters of electric lighting and power the city is well provided.

The officers of the company are, and from the start have been: Thomas M. Rogers, President; Herbert H. Fairbanks, Treasurer and Secretary; William H. Coughlin, Superintendent; Thomas M. Rogers, Stephen Salisbury, Theodore C. Bates, Loring Coes, A. B. R. Sprague, Josiah Pickett, N. S. Liscomb, Alzirus Brown, Directors.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM H. SAWYER.
C. HENRY HUTCHINS.
FRANCIS M. DEWEY.
O. W. NORCROSS.
LYMAN A. ELY.
H. P. DUNCAN.
GEO. W. MACKINTIRE, TREAS.
WILLIAM HART.
JAMES LOGAN.
ARTHUR M. STONE.
MATTHEW J. WHITTALL.
IRVING E. COMINS, PRES.
S. HAMILTON COE, CLERK.
JUSTIN A. WARE.
GEORGE L. BROWNELL.
THOS. C. MENDENHALL.
CHARLES E. SQUIER, SEC
G. STANLEY HALL.
ROGEN F. UPHAM
A. W. PARMELEE.
ELLERY B. CRANE.
CHARLES G. REED.
J. RUSSEL MARBLE.

WORCESTER BOARD OF TRADE.

THE origin of the movement to form the present Board of Trade in Worcester was the issuing of a circular calling a meeting of the business men of the city at the Bay State House on December 15, 1873, and in response a large number gathered at that time. Among those present and participating were: Honorable Edward L. Davis (then mayor-elect), Lewis Barnard, George T. Rice, A. D. Warren, Major O. L. Hatch, Sumner Pratt, L. H. Wells, J. A. Knowlton, E. H. Knowlton, T. W. Wellington, C. B. Pratt, G. Henry Whitcomb, Jerome Wheelock and Jerome Marble.

A. D. Warren called the meeting to order; Honorable Edward L. Davis was elected chairman, and E. H. Knowlton, secretary. After considerable discussion, the meeting finally referred the subject of the formation of a board of trade to a committee which was to report at a future meeting. This committee comprised Sumner Pratt, A. D. Warren, J. J. Russ, Charles H. Fitch and Jerome Wheelock. The committee called the next meeting in Washburn Hall January 2, 1874. A still larger number than before were present. Honorable George M. Rice was chosen to preside. The committee reported a full constitution, which was adopted; the preamble of which stated the purposes of the organization:

"To promote the business interests of the city of Worcester and vicinity, and to secure the advantages which the city offers to trade and manufacturers, as well as to cultivate a more intimate and friendly acquaintance among the business men of the city."

It took for a name the Worcester Business Exchange. Stated meetings were to be held the first Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November. The meeting elected officers as follows: President, P. L. Moen; Vice-Presidents, L. J. Knowles, Lewis Barnard and George T. Rice; Treasurer, Charles B. Whiting; Directors, Sumner Pratt, T. W. Wellington, E. L. Davis, George M. Rice, Jerome Wheelock, A. D. Warren, L. W. Pond, E. T. Marble, Edward Sargent, Edward R. Fiske, Charles H. Fitch, J. H. Walker, John D. Chollar,

CELEBRATION OF THE EXTENSION OF PROVIDENCE STREET AND OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC RAILROAD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF WILLARD F. POND, OCTOBER 11, 1892. FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE ATTENDED, INCLUDING MANY OF THE MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS.

George L. Newton, John D. Washburn, L. M. Richardson, Mowry Lapham, Addison Palmer, C. M. Smith and Samuel Woodward. The organization secured rooms on Pearl street, which were formally opened March 3, 1874. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner at the Bay State House, at which President Moen presided, and speeches were made by Mayor Edward L. Davis; Honorable George B. Loring, then president of the State Senate; Honorable George F. Verry; Secretary Little of the Providence Board of Trade; President Stevens of the Concord, N. H., Board of Trade; Honorable John D. Washburn; Honorable W. W. Rice, and Honorable Henry Chapin.

In November, 1874, the name of the organization was changed to the Worcester Board of Trade. As such it entertained the Board of Trade of the city of Portland on the occasion of the opening of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester and the Portland & Rochester railroads.

Sumner Pratt was president of the board the second year of its existence (1875), and L. J. Knowles in 1876 and 1877.

The board took part in the contest for a division of Worcester county in 1875 by sending delegates to the legislative hearing to protest against division. Among various topics discussed at the meetings were: water

supply, the viaduct bridge, a board of public works, street railway to the Union Station, etc.

The board was incorporated May 14, 1875. In February, 1877, new rooms in Taylor's building were occupied. Joseph H. Walker was chosen president in 1878, and continued in that office until the reorganization of the board in 1891.

For ten years, from 1880 to 1890, the organization was inactive, with only a nominal existence. In the summer of 1891 a number of gentlemen interested themselves in the project for the formation of a new board of trade, but it was found that the old charter was still in force, and it was thought best to revive the old body and unite the new movement with it. A paper favoring the undertaking was signed by 327 names. At a meeting held in the Common Council chamber October 15, 1891, these signers were admitted members of the old body, and November 5, at Washburn Hall, a new board of directors was elected. November 9 the new board organized with C. Henry Hutchins as president, and A. M. Stone and P. W. Moen as vice-presidents. Succeeding presidents to the present time have been: A. M. Stone, to 1897; Charles G. Reed, 1897–'98; Irving E. Comins, 1898.

The first secretary of the board was E. H. Knowlton, who was succeeded in turn by J. Brainerd Hall and Charles A. Chase. On the reorganization in 1891 E. T. Raymond was chosen to that place, and served one and a half years. L. F. Herrick served one year, and the present incumbent has been in office since 1894. The officers of the board in 1898 are: President, Irving E. Comins; Vice-President, J. Russel Marble; Treasurer, George W. Mackintire; Secretary, Charles E. Squier; Auditor, Charles A. Chase. S. Hamilton Coe is clerk of the corporation. There is a board of twenty directors.

The upper story of the Bank block on Foster street was fitted up to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade, and was occupied until the present year, when the quarters were transferred to the story below. These rooms have fully met the requirements of the article of the constitution, which states the object for which the corporation was formed, in "the establishment and maintenance of a place for friendly and social meetings of the business men of Worcester"; with the further purpose "to concentrate their judgment and influence in forwarding such movements as shall tend towards the prosperity of the city."

The working force of the board is divided into twelve important committees, besides the Executive Board, and the Committees on Membership and Ways and Means, as follows: manufactures, meetings and receptions, mercantile affairs, transportation and railroads, statistics and information, legislation, arbitration, new enterprises, municipal affairs, taxation and insurance.

The Board of Trade can rightly be termed a bureau of information in regard to the business interests of the city. It has no funds to invest in business, no bonuses to offer, and will not make any efforts to get any rebates from the city other than would apply to those already in business. It can, however, offer inducements, which in part are: the very best city in New England to do business in, on account of its freight and express facilities; its schools, libraries and churches; its abundance of skilled labor; and other advantages which serve to keep the people satisfied.

Among the subjects and methods successfully agitated by the board in recent years are: extension of express free delivery; improved railroad train service; municipal street sprinkling; twenty-four hour service in the Western Union Telegraph office; electric roads to suburban towns; good country roads; bankruptcy bill; sound money; water rates; grade crossing; postal laws; currency reform; reciprocity with Canada; Nicaraguan canal (by resolution); peace resolutions.

The board has entertained South American visitors, the Kansas City visitors and the National Grange; and has presented the statue of "Augustus" to the Art Museum.

RESIDENCE OF ELIZABETH T. SAWIN, 40 MAY STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

IN the following section, only a few of the older and more prominent mercantile establishments are represented—those whose identity, reputation and permanency have been interwoven with the business life and advance of the city for many years. It was no part of the plan to comprehend in this volume anything like a description in detail of all the trades-houses, or even a list of them; but the purpose has been to include only those which were distinctively representative in their several lines, and it is felt that this effort has been fairly successful. The names alone of the concerns here noticed are sufficient warrant for their inclusion in the above-named classification.

The Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company.—This is the oldest as well as the largest establishment of its kind in central Massachusetts, it being strictly a dry-goods house and not a bazar. The origin of the business was in 1842, and its founder, Henry H. Chamberlin, still lives in rugged old age. In 1850 Mr. Chamberlin associated with himself two of his former clerks, Lewis Barnard and George Sumner, under the firm name of H. H. Chamberlin & Company. In 1852 the firm removed to Mr. Barnard's block (then just finished) on the opposite side of the street, and in 1853 the style became Chamberlin, Barnard & Company. In this location the establishment has remained to the present time, increasing its space as the growth of business demanded, until it now occupies the whole of the five-story block. In 1856 Mr. Otis E. Putnam was admitted a member of the firm, and in 1857 Mr. Chamberlin retired, and the name of Barnard, Sumner & Company remained without change until 1892, when the concern was incorporated as the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company.

The premises occupied by the company comprise five floors, each 75 x 170 feet. The building is of modern construction, well ventilated, lighted and heated, and is equipped with all the requirements and improvements needed in the transaction of the immense business carried on. Nearly 300 persons are employed, and many of the clerks and heads of departments have been in the service of the company many years.

The Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company does an importing and jobbing business as well as a retail trade, and handles everything comprehended

LEWIS BARNARD.

GEORGE SUMNER.

OTIS E. PUTNAM.

BARNARD, SUMNER & PUTNAM COMPANY.

under the general head of dry and fancy goods, from the artistic fabrics, embroideries, laces, etc., to the cheapest calicoes, flannels and domestics. Its dress-goods department has long been famous in this region, and in every other line in variety and quality its stock is unsurpassed by that of any other dry-goods store in this country. Ladies' suits, cloaks and millinery are well-known specialties. The house has a large mail-order business, and gives prompt service and other facilities to buyers equal to those of the largest metropolitan establishments.

In the line of house-furnishing goods, sheetings, napkins, table-linens, carpets and upholstery, curtains, tapestries, etc., this house stands unrivaled, and it frequently equips hotels and other public institutions in various parts of the country.

Mr. Sumner died in 1893, and Mr. Barnard, the senior member of the firm, in 1897. The officers of the corporation at present are: Otis E. Putnam, President and Treasurer; Edward P. Sumner, Vice-President; A. D. Putnam, Assistant Treasurer.

JOSIAH H. CLARKE.

J. H. Clarke & Company. — The wholesale and retail dry-goods business now as formerly conducted under the firm name of J. H. Clarke & Company, was established in 1846 by Newcomb, Thayer & Clarke. In 1851 Mr. John B. Clarke became sole proprietor, and two years later the ownership was transferred to his brother, Josiah H. Clarke, who was for more than forty-four years identified with the business. In 1864 Mr. Thomas B. Eaton entered the firm and remained until 1882, and on his retirement Mr. Clarke formed a new co-partnership with H. A. Johnson and C. H. Carpenter, which continued until January, 1897, when Mr. Clarke withdrew, his interest being purchased by Messrs. Johnson, Carpenter and Thomas E. Knight, who now constitute the firm. For some years the store was located in the Partridge block, opposite the Central Exchange, but for a quarter of a century it has occupied its present location at No. 353 Main street, in the American House block. The business has always been conducted within the lines of the legitimate dry-goods trade, and a heavy stock and great variety of choice foreign and domestic fabrics are carried to meet the demands of a large wholesale and retail business. Custom dress and cloak making is an important branch, and one in which the firm maintains a high reputation. Two floors in the block are occupied for trade and manufacturing purposes, and about thirty clerks and assistants are employed. The name of the establishment has always been a synonym for reliability and fair dealing.

The senior member of the firm, Hannibal A. Johnson, son of Mark and Sarah (Simmons) Johnson, was born at Hallowell, Maine, June 4, 1841. He is a son of the Revolution through both his father's and mother's ancestry, two great-grandfathers, Samuel Johnson and Ebenezer Mayo, serving in the war for independence, a patriotic record fitly supplemented by his own brilliant record in the War of the Rebellion.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Johnson entered a dry-goods store in his native city. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted on the 25th of April, at Augusta, the State Capitol, as a private in Company B, Third Maine Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Oliver O. Howard. By slow promotion, as advancement had to be earned in this gallant regiment, he passed through all the non-commissioned grades, and as first sergeant of his company was given the Kearney cross by his division commander after two years' service in the field. At Gettysburg, while with his regiment in the most advanced position of the Federal troops during the second day's battle, he was captured, taken to Richmond, and confined at Belle Island for seven weeks. Later he was exchanged, returned to his regiment, and was commissioned as lieutenant. At the battle of the Wilderness he was with a brother officer recaptured by running into a South Carolina brigade while penetrating the Confederate lines for information of their strength and location, then of vital importance to the Federal commander; and the Confederate officers have since stated officially that they had great difficulty in preventing their men from shooting these Federals in their rash attempts to regain the Union lines. Lieutenant Johnson was taken to Macon, Georgia, and later with other officers

HANNIBAL A. JOHNSON.

was placed under fire of our own guns at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, to prevent if possible the bombardment of the city. He was then taken with others October 1st to Columbia, and on the 20th of November with three other officers effected his escape. After forty-nine days of intense suffering and hardship, he reached Knoxville on the 7th of January, 1865. Thirty days after capture his regiment, after brilliant service in the principal and most bloody battles of the war from first Bull Run to Cold Harbor, was mustered out, but as soon as his health was restored from long confinement in Confederate prisons, Lieutenant Johnson again entered the service as first lieutenant and adjutant of the First Maine Battalion, and on the 5th of April, 1865, again went to the front. The war soon ended, but Lieutenant Johnson's command was retained in the South for a year, and in April, 1866, he was finally mustered out after a continuous service of nearly five years.

In 1876 Lieutenant Johnson had his sword, captured at the Wilderness battle, returned to him by his former captors.

Lieutenant Johnson returned to the dry-goods business in 1866, and for ten years he was employed in Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1876 he removed to Boston, where he was superintendent with Spalding, Hay & Wales until they gave up business. He then became buyer of foreign dress goods for Jordan, Marsh & Company, and in 1882 came to Worcester and formed a connection with J. H. Clarke & Company.

Lieutenant Johnson is a Free Mason; a member of Post 10, G. A. R.; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts; Society of the Army of the Potomac; Third Army Corps Union; and the Worcester Club. He married Emma Watts Lombard, daughter of Captain John and Martha (Given) Lombard, in 1868, she also being a direct descendant from Revolutionary ancestry. They have one son, Walter L. Johnson.

Charles Hudson Carpenter, the second member of the firm, who has been connected with the store for thirty-three years, was born in Douglas, Massachusetts, son of Siba and Melinda Carpenter, October 4, 1839. He came to Worcester when a boy, and received his education in the public schools of the city. He entered into employment with Henry O. Clark, in the fancy dry-goods business then in the Dickinson building, but who removed soon after to the Clark, now the Walker building. Later Martin Stowe succeeded to Mr. H. O. Clark's business, and upon his death Mr. H. L. Stowe purchased the stock of his uncle Martin's estate, Mr. Carpenter then engaging with the J. H. Clarke & Company, and remaining in that situation until he entered into the firm in 1882.

CHARLES H. CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter early identified himself with the Methodist Church on Park street, and was one of the first official board of Grace M. E. Church, which was organized and for a time worshiped in Washburn Hall, with Reverend J. O. Peck, D. D., first pastor. Mr. Carpenter is now the only present official who has served continuously as steward or trustee to the present date, and has been honored with nearly every office in the church. He was one of the original members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a life member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association; Montacute Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Worcester Lodge of Perfection; and a member of Worcester Board of Trade.

October 10, 1860, Mr. Carpenter married Abbie L. Warden, daughter of the late John Warden, a well-known merchant tailor and real-estate owner of Worcester. Of two daughters, Minniola Louise died at the age of nineteen, and Lillian Gertrude survives.

Thomas Edward Knight, the junior member of the firm, was born at Knightville, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, September 22, 1851. His father, Thomas E. Knight, was a noted and extensive shipbuilder and a well-known Democratic politician in his time. He founded the village which bears his name, and died in 1867. His mother, Dorcas R. (Bradford), was in line of descent from Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Mr. Knight received his education in Portland, and was for several years clerk in Eastman Brothers & Bancroft's dry-goods store in that city. In 1874 he entered into the employ of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company in Worcester, and remained in that situation twenty-three years, until he formed the connection as a member of the firm of J. H. Clarke & Company in January, 1897.

THOMAS E. KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight is an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason, being connected with Montacute Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Hiram Council, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars. He married in February, 1877, Delia McKenzie, a native of Portland. They have two children: Roy E. and Ethel Vera Knight.

Boston Store.—The firm of Denholm & McKay Company opened a single dry and fancy goods store November 26, 1870, in the building since called the Walker building, at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets.

William A. Denholm, the senior partner, had gained experience in this trade in Glasgow and New York city. W. C. McKay was born in Kingston, Ontario, and had been a salesman for Churchill, Watson & Company, Boston, before coming to Worcester. Soon after opening the store the salesroom was found too small, and the basement was fitted up; in 1873 another enlargement was necessary—an archway was made to connect the adjacent

THE BOSTON STORE.

store. This addition relieved for a few years the pressure of the increasing business. But in 1882 the quarters were found entirely inadequate. Efforts to purchase the building and the lot in the rear in order to increase facilities failed on account of the refusal of an abutter to yield his right of way. Since then J. H. Walker has succeeded, and the remodeled Walker building is the result.

At that juncture Jonas G. Clark offered to build the block on Main street now occupied by the firm, and in the summer of 1882 the block was built, and on September 21, 1882, the firm opened up in its new quarters. Since then the store has been greatly enlarged, the entire building having

been leased and the firm occupying the greater part of it, a small office section being rented.

The number of clerks has increased from eighteen in 1870 to between 400 and 500 at the present time. New departments have been added each year until there are now forty-three live and well-equipped separate departments under one roof.

Many improvements have been made within the last few years—noticeably: The entire front remodeled, making the finest window front in all New England; a new electric light plant, which furnishes light and power; a new conservatory; new sprinkler system; Luxfer prisms installed in front and rear windows; and many others.

The present officers of the corporation are: A. Swan Brown, President; Irving Swan Brown, Vice-President; A. E. Flint, Secretary; R. J. McKay, Treasurer; J. E. Macdonald, Assistant Manager.

The tremendous growth of the business has also in part been due to the Syndicate Trading Company, an organization of dry-goods houses that buys goods together and in great quantities and at very low rates, and so sell the more cheaply than can firms not in such a combination. The syndicate has twenty men in its New York office and twenty-four merchandise buyers in Europe, who are in constant intercourse with the commercial and manufacturing centres of Europe, and so secure goods at a tremendous advantage. The Syndicate Trading Company was established in 1879, and Denholm & McKay were charter members. The company is commonly known as the "Scotch Syndicate." The Boston Store, as it has always been termed, is unquestionably one of the finest and best equipped establishments in all New England, and one in which Worcester justly takes pride.

The John C. MacInnes Company.—This establishment was founded in the year 1873, and at first occupied half of the ground floor of the Gross & Strauss building at 462 Main street. From year to year as the business expanded, other floors were taken until the entire four stories were brought into use, and within the past eighteen months the quarters have been further enlarged by the acquisition of the Gorham block on the north and the Buttrick and Whipple building on the south, all of the four stories of each being needed to meet the increasing demands of the trade.

As a dry-goods department store it is excelled by no other in the country in the quality and variety of its dress goods, silks and other fine fabrics. Ladies' suits and millinery are important branches, and imported goods are largely dealt in. Reliability and enterprise have from the beginning marked the progress of the concern. In 1892 the business, which had to that time been carried on in the name of its founder, was incorporated as the John C. MacInnes Company, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, the officers of the corporation being John C. MacInnes, President and Treasurer; Albert A. Spaulding, Vice-President; Charles A. Homer, Clerk; and the above with Alexander J. Moir as Directors.

John Comrie MacInnes, the founder, was born July 3, 1849, at Auchtermuthill farm on the Drummond Castle estate in Scotland. The MacInnes family occupied this farm at the time of the rebellion of 1745 in favor of

JOHN C. MACINNES.

the pretender, Charles Edward, and in consequence of the sympathy of the earl of Perth with his cause, the Drummond Castle estate was confiscated by the crown. The MacInnes family, however, continued through several generations to lease the farm until the death of Mr. MacInnes' father in 1861.

John C. MacInnes served a four years' apprenticeship in the dry-goods business in Glasgow, and in 1868 came to the United States to engage with the well-known Scotch dry-goods firm of Callender, McAuslan & Troup at Providence, Rhode Island, remaining in that situation until his removal to Worcester to establish business here.

Mr. MacInnes is a director in the Citizens National Bank and the Worcester & Marlborough Railroad Company, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Worcester Board of Trade. He resides on Harvard street in the commodious house erected by the late A. D. Warren, and also owns a fine farm on Pakachoag hill in Auburn, where he has given some attention to the breeding of fine cattle, and is president of what is known as the Dutch Belted Cattle Association, an organization which comprehends numbers of distinguished breeders of this variety in different sections of the country.

Albert A. Spaulding, vice-president of the corporation, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, October 14, 1853. Mr. Spaulding came to Worcester September 19, 1870, and served three years in the dry-goods business with Charles B. Eaton, where the State Mutual building now stands; and also seven years with Denholm & McKay at their old stand, corner of Main and Mechanic streets, there gaining a thorough knowledge of the dry-goods business. He has been connected with Mr. MacInnes since 1881, and has been very active in building up the business. He was a large share-holder when the corporation was formed in 1892, and was elected its vice-president.

ALBERT A. SPAULDING.

Charles A. Homer, one of the directors and clerk of the corporation, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, and was well known in the dry-goods trade in Worcester previous to his engagement with Mr. MacInnes in 1880. Hosiery, under-

CHARLES A. HONER.

wear and gloves are his special departments, also the wholesale department is under his supervision, and his efforts have contributed to the general success of the establishment.

Alexander J. Moir became a director of the company in 1892, after being in the store for seven years. Mr. Moir was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1870, and came to Worcester in 1885. His particular attention is given to the fancy goods department.

D. H. Eames, the founder of the company which bears his name, is a native of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and first came to Worcester to engage in business in 1846. On the first day of April, 1851, he, in company with William D. Thayer, took possession of the then new store on Harrington corner, and began the long business career which is to-day without a parallel in the commercial life of Worcester. No one of Mr. Eames' contemporaries during the half century is occupying the same location he did in 1851; very few if any of his associates at that time are in active life now. Mr. Eames was for many years the sole proprietor of the store until the corporation was formed in February, 1897, and of which he became president.

In the early years the custom and the ready-made clothing lines were combined, as was usual in such establishments; but in course of time, lack of room compelled the abandonment of the first, and the ready-made clothing trade was made the exclusive interest in the business. It was necessary at different times to enlarge the store, then the basement, and finally to take rooms over an adjoining store, so that at present the quarters are probably five times as large as those which were first occupied. The basement room is nearly 100 feet long, with light at front and side, giving a salesroom equal to any in the city. The street floor is also used as a salesroom, and here is located the business office. The children's department on the upper floor, reached by elevator, is considered one of the best in New England, and is arranged especially for the convenience of those who bring their children to this store.

ALEXANDER J. MOIR.

Mr. Eames was among the earliest of the merchants in this country to adopt

D. H. GAMES.

the one-price system, and also the custom of returning to his patrons their money in cases of dissatisfaction. Both of these rules have operated beneficially in establishing confidence in the reliability of the concern, and they demonstrate the wisdom of its founder. His reputation for trustworthiness is universally acknowledged, and it has built up and retained a large patronage.

From the first the business has constantly increased, and the concern is now ranked among the largest clothing-houses in New England. A large portion of the goods sold here is manufactured by the company at its factory in Boston, and products of the very best material and workmanship at lowest prices are thus assured. Mr. Eames has witnessed a great evolution in the clothing-trade. Formerly the purchaser of a suit of clothes, if he desired complete satisfaction in material and make, had to rely on the custom tailor, and pay a price in accordance with the process involved. To-day the manufacture of clothing has been reduced to a system. The best artists in the country are employed, many of them receiving from ten to fifteen thousand dollars annual salary. This makes it possible for a man to replenish his wardrobe with ready-to-wear garments of better material, better make, and for less money than under the old methods.

Brewer & Company, formerly Bush & Company, wholesale and retail druggists, with retail department at 56 Front street, and wholesale department (in same building) at 2 and 4 Commercial street, is the oldest drug establishment in Worcester county. It was established in 1848 by the late William Bush, who at first made a specialty of the botanical part of the business. Later he took his brother into partnership under the firm name of Bush & Company. In 1888 E. A. Brewer purchased a half interest, and in 1891 became sole owner, but the business was carried on under the old name. December 8, 1897, the concern moved into the new building, erected by them in the same location as the old store, and the firm name was changed to Brewer & Company, formerly Bush & Company. During the past few years the business has greatly increased; particular attention is given to prescriptions, and in the retail department on the street floor medicines exclusively are sold without the accompaniment of confectionery, soda and fancy goods so common in drug-stores. The wholesale and manufacturing departments and laboratory are models of convenience. The former is located in the basement, which is 176 feet long, with a freight-track the entire length, the whole well lighted. Here are stored the patent medicines and mineral waters. The manufacturing department, on the fourth floor, is mostly devoted to the making of tablets and elixirs for physicians' use. All the floors of the rear of the building are used by the concern, with the offices in the second story, two floors for drugs and laboratory, and printing-office on the upper floor, all connected by elevators and telephones. In all its appointments it is one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the country. Fifteen years ago only three or four were employed in the store; now the services of thirty-three are required.

THE BREWER BUILDING.

Edwin Avery Brewer, the proprietor of this the largest drug-store in central Massachusetts, was born in Wilbraham October 28, 1853. He was the son of Mr. Edwin Bliss Brewer, who belonged to one of the oldest families in that town.

Mr. Brewer came to Worcester in the spring of 1876, and entered as an apprentice the drug-store of David Scott, corner Main and Mechanic streets. In 1884 he became a clerk in the store of Bush & Company, and grew up with the business. Although Mr. Brewer's family is not now residing in Wilbraham, it still retains the old home farm of 150 acres, which is among the best farms in western Massachusetts. It has been in the family for five generations.

Warden & Phelps. — The growth of Worcester has no doubt been in a considerable degree accelerated at different times by the enterprising and progressive spirit of certain citizens, which has been manifested in the development of unimproved tracts of land, and the opening for settlement of districts outlying yet adjacent to the city's thickly populated region. All increase in a town's surface extent and inhabited portion is by accretion, and this process accompanies the advancement of all civilized communities. There have been, during the fifty years of Worcester's city life, a number of undertakings in this line of more or less magnitude, not the least notable of which was the laying out in 1892 of Columbus park, by which a tract of sixty-eight acres north of Webster square was opened to purchasers of homes, eleven new streets laid out, and a residential suburb established offering all the attractions of a quiet and refined neighborhood, assured by certain restrictions in building and preventive conditions against contaminating influences. The projectors of this enterprise were William A. Warden and Willis F. Phelps, both natives of Worcester. This suburb contains about seventy new homes at the present time.

WILLIAM A. WARDEN.

William A. Warden, son of John and Narcissa (Davis) Warden, was born March 2, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of this city. At the age of twenty he entered into business for himself as a dealer in fancy goods in the city of Lynn, and later in the crockery business, first at 338 and afterwards at 546 Main street in this city. This business he sold out in 1885 to engage in the renting and care of several large estates, and in connection with this charge he carried on a general brokerage business in buying and selling real estate. In 1889 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Phelps, and they began to develop suburban property, first on Shrewsbury street, near Bloomingdale; later on Eastern avenue, north of Belmont

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM A. WARDEN, 7 CIRCUIT AVENUE, COLUMBUS PARK.

INTERIOR VIEW WILLIAM A. WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

street; Elm hill; fifty-four acres on Auburn line; and finally Columbus park.

Mr. Warden is a justice of the peace and a notary public. He is connected with several Masonic orders, including the Knights Templars, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias; was for several years secretary of the Masonic Relief Association. He is a member of Trinity M. E. Church, and has been for many years one of its official board. He married in April, 1876, Ella M. Durfee of Fall River. They have three children living: Florence D., Charles Franklin and J. Emerson.

WILLIS F. PHELPS.

Willis F. Phelps, son of the late Franklin F. and Sabra W. (Claflin) Phelps, was born August 18, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of this city. Later was with the Pacific Mail Company as purser on its line of steamers plying between San Francisco, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. On his return to his native city he was for a number of years in the foundry business. He passed several years in the West, engaged in mining in Colorado and other mining states.

In 1889 he entered into partnership with Mr. Warden for the purpose of developing real estate, and continues in that connection at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In 1874 he married Ella E. Hunt of Brattleboro, and they have one daughter, Ethel.

The E. T. Smith Company. — The extensive wholesale grocery establishment conducted under the above name has grown out of small beginnings, until to-day it ranks second to no other concern in New England. In 1858 Mr. E. T. Smith, now the president of the company, began in a small way as a retail grocer in a little store ten feet square at the corner of Shrewsbury and Mulberry streets. Gradually increasing his business, and entering into partnership with his brother Jesse, the firm dealt in lime and cement in addition to groceries, until, in 1868, the senior brother entered into the jobbing line, and in 1870 relinquished the retail part to Jesse Smith, and taking as a partner the late Charles A. Bigelow, engaged from that time solely in the wholesale trade.

On the death of Mr. Bigelow in 1885, a new partnership was formed with Charles F. Bigelow, a son of the former partner; Charles H. Robinson; Charles A. King; and Frank A. Smith, son of the founder. Mr. Robinson withdrew in 1895, and the following year the E. T. Smith Company was incorporated, with E. T. Smith as president and C. F. Bigelow, treasurer, and a capital of $100,000. Mr. Frank A. Smith is the buyer for the concern.

In 1893 the firm relinquished the store at Shrewsbury and Mulberry streets and occupied the present building erected by them at the corner of Summer and Bridge streets, the impelling motive being direct communication with

the tracks of the Fitchburg railroad, by which goods can be loaded and unloaded between the cars and their doors, saving many dollars annually to the company. The new building is three stories in height, and has 10,000 square feet of room on each floor. The basement is used for storage for the heavier goods. The street floor contains the offices and salesrooms, with departments for tea-testing, tobacco and cigars, extracts, etc. The second floor is used as a packing-room and storage for wooden-ware. On the third floor are the apparatus for roasting coffee and the spice-mills, one of the best plants in the country. The floor, walls and ceiling of this room are

E. T. SMITH COMPANY, 203 SUMMER STREET.

absolutely fireproof. The company deals largely in all the staples—teas, coffees and spices—and has established a reputation for reliability and fair dealing. In the course of its existence it has passed through all the various changes in methods of doing business and handling goods, from the time when most of the staples were sold in bulk to the present era of packages and canned articles, and has kept pace with all the improvements and innovations of the times. Probably twice the quantity of goods has to be handled to-day to render the same profit as was necessary fifteen years ago, and other changes common to this and other kinds of business have required an adjustment to new conditions which has been successfully accomplished by the managers of this company.

Guy Furniture Company.—This company was incorporated in 1897 under the State laws of Massachusetts. Its capital is $75,000, and its officers

are W. P. Guy, President; E. G. Guy, Vice-President; and B. E. Guy, Secretary and Treasurer.

This company has houses in Brockton and Springfield as well as in this city. They are the outgrowth of a furniture business started in Brockton about twenty years ago, and the Brockton house is still the largest one of its line in that city.

The Worcester business was started in a small way in 1887, occupying only its floor salesroom, and an idea of the business growth can be formed from the fact that the company's salesrooms now comprise seventeen, including basement—three entire blocks—besides extensive stock-rooms in rear buildings.

The Springfield house was started later, and is now one of the largest in that city, and occupies five floors on the Main street.

The Worcester house is the largest of the three and is the headquarters, the central house of the company, and is easily among the leading house-furnishing establishments of the State. It is located on Main street, Nos. 517 to 527. This firm carries a large stock of furniture, stoves, carpets, crockery, glass-ware, and all kinds of house furnishings, which they sell largely on the installment plan.

The Messrs. Guy are Massachusetts men. The president of the company, W. P. Guy, lives in Springfield, while the vice-president and treasurer reside in Worcester.

The E. G. Higgins Company stands at the head of all dealers in its line, not only in the city of Worcester, but it is the largest wholesale and retail wall-paper house in New England. The company's business is located at 274-278 Main street, occupying nearly the whole of that large building, the

RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. B. KNOWLES, 342 MAIN STREET.

"AURORA," CHARLES F. STEVENS' APARTMENT BLOCK,
652–660 MAIN STREET.

floor space measuring about half an acre. It also has a branch house in Boston.

The business was started in a small way by E. G. & F. W. Higgins in 1869, and by honest dealing a permanent, reliable and ever-increasing trade was built up. For nearly thirty years this firm has enjoyed the confidence of the trading community. F. W. Higgins retired from the firm in 1876, and for four years Mr. E. G. Higgins continued the business. In 1880 Francis E. Higgins purchased a half interest in the business, and a jobbing department was added. The name was changed to E. G. Higgins & Company.

In 1884 Mr. F. E. Higgins made an extensive trip abroad for the purpose of studying the development of the art of interior decorating, and upon his return he extended this feature of their business.

The E. G. Higgins Company was incorporated in February, 1893, Mr. E. G. Higgins being elected president, and F. E. Higgins was chosen clerk and treasurer; he also became the manager of the business, and by his energy, push and thorough system the trade has more than trebled in the past six years. This company is now the leading firm of its kind in the New England states, and the large assortment and heavy stock carried by them make their store the most desirable place to purchase paper-hangings and interior dedorations. They have four salesmen on the road, and their wholesale trade extends to all parts of New England, eastern New York, Canada and the provinces. They import goods direct from England, France, Germany and Japan, besides handling all the best American papers.

FRANCIS E. HIGGINS.

Francis Elon Higgins, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the oldest son of Elon G. and Lucy Maria Higgins. He was born in Worcester October 15, 1851, and educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he was employed in the office of the Ames Plow Company until 1869, when he entered his father's store, and, as stated above, he has grown up with the business.

Mr. Higgins has done some work in oil and water-color painting, and was a charter member and for seven years the treasurer of the Art Students' Club. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club, Builders' Exchange and the Worcester Board of Trade. He is also a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, F. & A. M.

On the 12th of October, 1885, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Heald, and they have three children: Etha Hazel, Gladys and Francis Raymond. Their pleasant home is at 51 William street.

Mercantile Agencies.—The primary function of mercantile agencies is to afford means for ascertaining the credit of persons engaged in business; but the purpose and effect are more comprehensive than the compilation and distribution to subscribers of a "black list." These agencies exert an important influence in the promotion of trade, as a systematic investigation of the responsibility of those having commercial relations and the reports based upon it afford important data indicating the trend of business in general. These reports are consulted throughout the country, and are regularly quoted by the press. The printed volumes containing the commercial ratings are a great individual convenience and saving, as by

THE "EVANS" APARTMENT BLOCK.

them a merchant or manufacturer can at once ascertain the financial standing of anyone in trade in any part of the country, without the delay or expense incident to a personal investigation by correspondence or otherwise. Worcester is well provided in this respect. The agency of Edward Russell, now absorbed by the R. G. Dun Company, has had an office in this city for several years. The Bradstreet Company, which formerly included Worcester in its Boston district, now has an office in Worcester. This company, by a uniform system, covers all parts of the United States, and maintains branches in Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria and Australia.

The "Evans."—The writer has long believed that the usual method of constructing buildings is defective, and that one of the worst enemies to their

permanency, "shrinkage," could in a great measure be prevented. The matter seemed so important that on the large buildings erected by him, he has tried to reduce this difficulty to a minimum. Until the erection of the "Evans," his plans have met with but partial success. In the case of the "Evans" they were successful. His architects, Messrs. Barker & Nourse, gave their consent that while the drawing of the plans and writing of the specifications were in progress, he might be present and supervise the whole matter, which he did. Again he was favored in letting the contract to build the block to a builder, Mr. George Hubbard, whose reputation for following plans and specifications and for doing good work was all the writer could desire. Mr. Hubbard entered upon his work fully understanding what was expected of him, as did all his sub-contractors, and at the completion the writer had the long-desired building; and now after eight winters of steam heat we have a structure that shows no greater sign of shrinkage, such as cracks in wall and ceiling, settling of floors, doors refusing to work properly, etc., etc., than at the time of completion. To accomplish this result we start with a good foundation for walls and partitions, and then as we go up, the floor joist and partition above rest on the partition studding below, and so on up to and including the roof, so that every floor joist might be removed, and our building, including partitions and roof, remains. The skrinkage is confined to its own flooring and not added to by each additional floor.

With the usual and common practice of taking the timber full of water from the saw-mill, and as rapidly as may be constructing the building to the roof, setting the partition studding upon the floors, thus adding the shrinkage of floor after floor to the structure, it is not remarkable that cracks are found in the walls, increasing in size as we near the top; uneven floors; doors continually out of order; plumbing, gas piping and electric reduced to disorder, calling for almost constant repairs. The "Evans" is not one of these. This of which I have written is not seen in the finished building; the result of this careful preparation can be seen in the stability of the finished structure.

The article published in the *Worcester Commercial and Board of Trade Bulletin*, July, 1892, "Beautiful Homes of Worcester," will apply to the "Evans" to-day just as truly as when written, and we will close by copying a portion of that article:

"One of the finest apartment houses in this city is that of H. H. Houghton, on the corner of Main and Hammond streets, lately completed. The 'Evans' is a structure of imposing appearance, constructed of brick with brownstone trimmings, and embodies several improvements in convenience and sanitary conditions. The arrangements for disposing of the dust and ashes, and the ventilating facilities of the building have received special attention, and the results will undoubtedly be appreciated by all concerned.

"The 'Evans' has a frontage of 69 feet on Main street and 70 feet on Hammond street, with bay windows on both fronts, and is so situated that no buildings in the immediate vicinity could obstruct the excellent view from its windows. The main entrance on Main street is reached by a flight

THE "ANCIENT WILLOW" AND "FOUNTAIN SPRING," WILLOW PARK, THOMAS H. DODGE'S GROUNDS.

of granite steps, flanked by nickel rails, and the doorway is supplied with all the modern conveniences in the way of electric bells and speaking-tubes. The public hall is finished in oak, and contains, besides a spacious stairway, one of the Hutchins Machine Company's new and improved passenger elevators, which runs to the fourth floor. The private halls, parlors and sitting-rooms are finished in red birch, while the sleeping-rooms are finished in ash.

"The two lower tenements have a basement, which is entered from Main street on the street level, which contains the dining-room and kitchen, with all the modern conveniences in set-tubs, bowls, etc. Upstairs are located the parlors, sitting-rooms, music-rooms and sleeping-rooms of the lower tenements. Each tenement contains ten rooms, with the closets, etc., indispensable to good housekeeping.

"The remaining three floors are occupied by six tenements of eight rooms each, all of them as complete in detail as the two lower ones, and each supplied with a separate piazza. The ash-chutes are on an improved plan, thereby avoiding the dust attendant upon the use of the old methods. The bath-rooms are equipped with a cold-air ventilator in the floor, a constant current of air being kept up by a hot-air flue, which makes the supply of fresh, pure air all that could be desired.

"The building is heated by steam, and fitted up with wires for electric lighting as well as with gas piping, while the system of speaking-tubes, electric bells, dumb-waiters, etc., makes communication easy.

"The 'Evans' was named after Charles Evans Houghton, a son of Mr. H. H. Houghton, who died at the age of eleven years."

WILLOW PARK.

The following reference to an interesting locality, the natural features of which are now being obliterated by the march of improvement, is extracted from a description written several years since:

Willow Park, connected with the South Main street residence of Thomas H Dodge, Esq., is an attractive place. The merry sound of the water falling from the fountain into the basin below ever greets the eye and ear of the passerby from night to morning of each day and night of the year. At the south end of the basin and park stands the "ancient willow," whose roots have derived life and nourishment from the crystal waters of the natural spring from which the fountain is supplied and the basin kept full.

The late Professor Thompson believed the water came from great and unknown depths, rising through a crevice formed by volcanic action in Oread's rocky base, and from which place the water is now conducted in a four-inch pipe to the fountain in Willow Park, an engraving of which we give, together with a very touching and suggestive poem, "To the Ancient Willow," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, whose writings the people of the United States have delighted to peruse, and Worcester people will read with enhanced

interest her feeling tribute to one of the marked objects of nature in the Heart of the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TO THE ANCIENT WILLOW.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Streams from earth's most secret place,
Poured at Oread's rocky base,
Filled thee with the vital force
Of the planet's deathless course
Ages gone, till thou hadst grown
And made the upper skies thine own.
And still thy tender vernal shoots
Take the thrill those eager roots
Feel, deep hidden from the sun,
Where those crystal sluices run.

Who thy mystic rede shall spell,
Who thy generations tell?
Haply in the open glade
The lover of some dusky maid
Cast thee once, a supple wand.
O'er thee since what days have dawned,
What innumerable hours
White with storm and gray with showers,
Mornings bursting rosy bars,
Purple evenings sown with stars!

Long ago, from ambush sprung,
Through thy depths the war-whoop rung!
Awful lights about thee blazed
When the braves their war-song raised!
Round thee curled what clouds of fleece
When they smoked their pipe of peace!
Cobwebs in the vanished gleam,
Less than shadows of a dream,
Even their dust is blown away,—
Thou and thy green branches stay!

Thou hadst known how many springs
Of building birds and darting wings
When thy great tops caught the fires
Of freedom's sunrise, and our sires
For a cause that was the Lord's
Turned their sickles into swords!
Thou hast seen those conquering men
Beat their swords to plowshares then,
And the hamlet in its health
Grow a mighty commonwealth!

Rent was all thy ancient mail,
Familiar of the winter gale,
That night the bell-towers' wild alarms
Called a nation into arms,
And trembling to the squadrons' tread
Earth made ready for her dead.
Torn and twisted, gnarled, yet green,
Living ruin, thou hast seen
Empire from sea to sea complete
And history pansing at thy feet.

Alas, alas, we come and go,
And still thy yellow tassels blow,
Still shall thy quickening reddening sprays
Be first to promise genial days
Of April, with her bright face wet,
And the remembered violet.
Still shalt thou toss thee grey and hoar
When ruffling winds across thee soar
In thy undying life, while we
Fall like thy leaves, old Willow Tree!

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING.

By the Honorable Charles G. Washburn.*

THE great development of Worcester as a manufacturing community has taken place within the past seventy years, for prior to 1830 manufactures were of the most primitive kind; this was also true of the country at large.

The attitude of England before the Revolution towards any attempt to manufacture by the colonists was well expressed in a remark made by the Earl of Chatham that the "colonists had no right to manufacture so much as a single horseshoe nail."

This policy was carried into effect by oppressive legislation, which has been said by an eminent historian to have been the real cause of the Revolution rather than the irritating measures which followed Mr. Grenville's plan of taxation. Some idea of the absolute lack of manufacturing industries in this country, prior to the Revolution, is suggested by the fact that in 1767 it was recommended that the people engage in the making of potash, for the purpose of securing an article of export with which to pay for imports from Great Britain. Works for the manufacture of potash were established as early as 1760 in different parts of Worcester, and Pleasant street was once known as Potash hill.

The manufacture of paper to meet local wants was entered upon at an early day. At a convention of delegates from towns in Worcester county held May 3, 1775, it was voted that the erection of a paper-mill in the county would be of great public advantage.

The manufacture of paper was carried on in Sutton in 1778, and Isaiah Thomas, who conducted a large business as printer and publisher in Boston and Worcester, and who published the *Spy*, began the manufacture of paper in 1793 at the water privilege in Quinsigamond Village. But up to the time of the Revolution almost everything, excepting food and the ruder kinds of cloth, was imported, principally from England.

The enforced cessation of commercial intercourse with England by reason of the war stimulated such manufacturing interests as were in existence, and led to the establishment of new ones.

*See sketch in Biographical Department.

CHARLES G. WASHBURN.

But upon the declaration of peace in 1783, the importation of foreign goods bade fair to destroy the business of our domestic manufactures, and the want of a strong national government with power to establish and enforce a uniform tariff system was keenly felt.

By no class of people was the prospect of a constitution more warmly welcomed than by the manufacturers, mechanics and trades people, and the Federal Constitution was adopted in Massachusetts largely through their influence.

A decided impulse was given to manufacturing by the embargo declared in 1807, by the complications then existing between this country and France and England, and by the War of 1812, which led to an almost complete stoppage of importations.

I have said enough to indicate the general conditions prevailing and the simple mechanical industries of Worcester prior to 1820, which were only sufficient to supply the wants of a small community. Up to this time the industries of Worcester were very much the same as those of every New England town.

Indeed, it was not until 1820 that Worcester became the largest of the towns in the county. The census of 1765-'76 gave Worcester the fifth place in population, following Sutton, Lancaster, Mendon and Brookfield. In 1790, 1800 and 1810 Worcester stood third, Brookfield and Sutton preceding.

In 1820 Worcester took first place, and from that time until the present has had a constantly increasing percentage of the population of the county.

The history of the mechanical industries of Worcester from 1820 until 1898 is the history of the growth of a village of 3,000 to a city of upwards of 100,000, an increase from the production of the food and clothing necessary for her own inhabitants to an annual product of upwards of $40,000,000 scattered through every state in the Union, and to be found in almost every civilized country on the face of the globe.

It is a matter of surprise that so large a community could develop where the water-power is so limited. Our own people, even, thought that this would be fatal to our growth.

It is related that the late Judge Merrick once said to Samuel Slater that Worcester never could become a manufacturing town because of the lack of water-power, and that Mr. Slater replied: "Mr. Merrick, you may live to see the time when Worcester will need all the water of Mill brook to provide the steam for her steam engines." As Judge Merrick lived until 1867, this prophecy was pretty literally fulfilled.

It is difficult to realize that W. A. Wheeler, who is credited with having had the first steam-engine in the State west of Boston, should

have discarded it in 1825 and used horse-power until 1840, when he put in another engine. The late W. T. Merrifield at the same time put in an engine of from four to six horse power. These were probably the first efficient steam-engines in town.

The rapid growth of Worcester as a manufacturing city is most largely due to the following causes:

1. The introduction of steam-power.
2. The building of railroads.
3. The facilities afforded to men with small means to begin business.
4. The character of the people.

The necessity for means of communication with the seaboard was recognized by our enterprising people at a very early day. The plan of making a navigable waterway to both Boston and Providence was suggested as early as 1796. Work was begun upon the Blackstone canal in 1822, and was completed in 1828, and on October 7th of that year the first canal boat, the "Lady Carrington," arrived from Providence and moored in the basin on Central street.

The canal was used for twenty years, the last toll having been collected in November, 1848.

The Boston & Worcester railroad was completed and the first train run to Worcester July 6, 1835, and the road was extended to Springfield in 1839.

The Norwich & Worcester railroad was first operated between Worcester and New London March 9, 1840.

The Providence & Worcester railroad began operations October, 1847; the Worcester & Nashua railroad December 18, 1848; and the Boston, Barre & Gardner September 4, 1871.

There are now at least five outlets and thirteen routes to the West. Before the opening of the canal and the building of the railroads, the only communication between Worcester and other places was by wagon or stage. Prior to 1813 there was no stage or mail route between Worcester and Providence, and a stage route begun in 1814 was later abandoned, as it did not pay, but was resumed in 1823. In 1827 there were eighteen different lines of stages running from Worcester, and the passengers averaged 100 daily.

Without facilities for shipping her products at small cost to distant points, Worcester manufactures could never have grown beyond the needs of the rural population. In 1812 it cost $10 per ton per 100 miles to move freight. To-day a hundred pounds of freight can be carried from Worcester to Chicago for no more than it costs to send a trunk across the street.

The third reason which I have given for the rapid growth of Worcester as a manufacturing city, is the facilities which have been afforded

to mechanics to begin business in a small way without incurring the expense incident upon the erection and equipment of a shop, and there are few manufacturing enterprises in Worcester that have not at one time or another occupied room in buildings erected for rent with power to a number of tenants. The first of these buildings, the old Court Mills, erected some time prior to 1832 and located at Lincoln square, was occupied at one time or another by the Messrs. Coes, manufacturers of wrenches; Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, makers of agricultural implements; Thomas E. Daniels, maker of planing machines; Samuel Flagg, pioneer maker of machinists' tools in Worcester.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE H. BURTIS, 4 GERMAIN STREET.

The Merrifield buildings, most widely known of all, were built in 1835, and rebuilt after the fire of 1854. In 1859 they were occupied by over fifty firms employing from two to eighty hands each. A building for the same purpose was erected by Doctor Heywood on Central street about 1846. The stone shop at the Junction lately occupied by the Knowles Loom Works was erected in 1851, and first and last has been occupied by a large number of tenants.

An enumeration of the causes which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Worcester would not be complete without some reference to the character of the people who have been prominent in her affairs. Worcester is essentially a manufacturing city, and it is to her successful mechanics that her prosperity has been most largely due.

The manufacturing interests of Worcester, almost without exception, began in a small way, and through careful and intelligent management have, some of them, become known the world over.

There was very early manifested on the part of our mechanics a disposition to secure opportunities to educate themselves. About 1819 a number of young mechanics who had been active in reforming the schools and establishing a lyceum and temperance society, made an attempt to form a mechanics' association. This failed. But in 1841 a public meeting was held to consider the matter, which resulted in the formation of a successful association, and in the completion in 1857 of Mechanics Hall, so conspicuous in the history of the city.

The object of the association was "the moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, the perfection of the mechanic arts, and the pecuniary assistance of the needy."

Steps were taken to establish a library and an annual course of lectures. The first lecture was delivered by Elihu Burritt, then a resident of Worcester, and was upon the importance of educating the mechanics and workingmen of the country. From that time to the present the Mechanics Association has provided a course of lectures every winter, besides instruction in drawing, for the benefit of ambitious young mechanics.

Another object in forming the association was the holding of an annual fair for the exhibition of the mechanical products of the city. The first fair was held fifty years ago, in September, 1848, and was very successful. The reports of the judges were printed and circulated, creating a wide knowledge of and consequently large demand for the products of Worcester mechanics.

Another illustration of the public spirit of the mechanics of Worcester is found in the fact that among the contributors to the fund to provide a suitable location for the Polytechnic Institute were workmen in twenty of the then largest shops and factories.

To know all the causes contributing to the prosperity of Worcester, we must look without as well as within. Were there no markets or means for reaching them, it would be useless to establish factories. The necessary market for our products has been furnished in an enormous territory and a rapidly growing population; means for reaching the market have been supplied in ample railroad facilities, and the national government has, by tariff legislation, promoted the growth of our industries.

The Louisiana purchase of 1803 more than doubled the territory of the United States. The Mexican cessions of 1848–'53 added two-thirds as much territory as we originally possessed.

Threading this vast area in every direction are 184,428 miles of railroad and 243,441 miles of track, to say nothing of the commerce of the

Great Lakes and of our larger rivers. Telegraph and telephone lines form an aerial network, which covers the country like a web.

A journey to the equator can be taken to-day in less time and with less inconvenience than a journey from Boston to Washington when John Adams was president.

Correspondence can be conducted to-day by wire with San Francisco with a smaller expenditure of time than by letter with Boston seventy years ago.

The merchandise transported by rail in the United States is double that of all other nations of the earth combined, and freight charges in 1890 were less than ninety-three cents per ton per mile, one-half the customary charge in Europe, against $10 per ton per mile in 1812.

Another of our beneficent institutions, shared in common with all the people of the United States, but which has in very large measure stimulated our mechanics, is our national patent system, under which the individual, in return for the benefit bestowed upon the community, can secure to himself for a limited period the exclusive right to his inventions.

A large number of patents have been issued to Worcester mechanics, and this incentive to discover and adapt to practical uses new methods and new mechanisms has been very potent in keeping our factories at the very highest point of efficiency.

I have been asked to write an introduction to the description in detail, which will follow, of the individual manufacturing industries of Worcester, and this confines me to a general statement of the conditions under which Worcester has grown and prospered, but will perhaps permit of brief mention of the humble manner in which some of our more conspicuous industries had their beginning.

The wire business was commenced in 1831 by Ichabod Washburn and Benjamin Goddard on a small water privilege in Northville, where they made card wire and wire for screws. The business was in 1835 removed to its present location on Grove street, and since then has grown to its present large proportions, contributing to the support directly and indirectly of perhaps one-sixth of the population of Worcester, and known the world over. All this has been done with local capital, thrift and enterprise. An interesting illustration of what large results may follow from apparently accidental circumstances, is found in the following incident:

Sometime during the year 1831, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Goddard and General Nathan Heard made an arrangement with three brothers named Read, who were manufacturing screws in Providence under a patent they owned, to move their business to Worcester. This they did, bringing the machinery up from Providence on a canal boat, the

journey occupying three days. The business was located in the Northville factory of Washburn & Goddard, where the wire was made. Subsequently, in 1836 or 1837, the screw business was moved back to Providence, and became the nucleus of the Eagle, now the American Screw Company. Had this business been kept here, it would have been of the greatest value to the city.

The manufacture of paper machinery, now so important an industry, came about in the following manner:

Isaac Goddard was apprenticed to Elijah Burbank at Quinsigamond to learn paper-making. In 1836 he came to Worcester, and in company with Mr. Howe began to make paper-machinery at the old red mills on Green street. They subsequently moved to the factory on Union street, where the business was conducted under the name of Goddard, Rice & Company, and their successors are now widely known as the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine Company. Doctor R. L. Hawes of Worcester was at one time the New York agent for Goddard & Rice, and there saw some hand-made envelopes. Doctor Hawes thought that he could make envelopes by machinery, and returning to Worcester built an envelope-machine in the shop of Goddard & Rice, on which a patent was issued in 1853, the third United States patent on a machine for making envelopes. This led to the development in this city of the great envelope industry which has been so large a factor in our prosperity.

In 1840 the late Samuel Davis happened to meet in Boston William Crompton, father of the late George Crompton. Mr. Crompton was looking for someone to build his loom, and Mr. Davis recommended Phelps & Bickford of Worcester, who subsequently arranged to manufacture the loom on a royalty. Worcester looms are now known the world over.

One would expect to find in close proximity the manufacture of card-clothing and card-wire. The making of card-clothing was, from early times, the chief industry in the neighboring town of Leicester, whence the Earles moved to Worcester in 1843, and continued the business here.

The existence of a foundry in Worcester as early as 1825 led Samuel Flagg to move his machine shop from West Boylston to Worcester in 1839 to save cartage on his castings. He located in Court Mills as lessee of Samuel Davis, and made hand and engine lathes.

As an indication of the insufficient equipment of a machine-shop in those days, it may be stated that Mr. Flagg had no planer when he commenced business, but did that work by hand-chipping and filing. This was the beginning of the manufacture here of machinists' tools, for which Worcester has been well and widely known.

The brothers Coes, both born in Worcester, invented and patented a wrench about 1840, which was the basis of their extensive manufacturing interests at New Worcester.

The manufacture of the Daniels planer in Court Mills by Thomas Daniels, the inventor, in 1839, has led to the manufacture here of woodworking machinery.

Ethan Allen was attracted to Worcester in 1847, and began the manufacture of firearms, which subsequently became an important business, and here invented the first set of machinery ever devised for making metallic cartridges.

In 1857 the firm of S. C. & S. Winslow ventured to make twenty-five pairs of skates in their machine shop in Merrifield building. This was the beginning of the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company.

The manufacture of Brussels carpets was suggested by the invention here in 1870 of a loom for weaving them.

These brief references are sufficient to indicate how natural and healthy has been the growth of the manufacturing industries of Worcester.

It is difficult to realize that within so short a time, and largely through the enterprise and sterling character of her own citizens, such great results have been accomplished. Honest, industrious, shrewd, public-spirited and benevolent have been the men who have made Worcester what she is. Their works will live long after them, and their example will lend inspiration to succeeding generations.

RESIDENCE OF A. H. HAMMOND, 9 CLAREMONT STREET.

ALBERT CURTIS.

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER.

THE following tables, furnished by Honorable Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, show the growth and changes in manufacturing in Worcester by decades since 1837. The information is transcribed directly from the census returns, but in the early years as compared with the later is, of course, less complete; nevertheless, it is all that is available. The early censuses were not taken with the care which now characterizes such work. For that reason comparisons indicating growth by decades are somewhat misleading.

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1837.

Classification of Goods Made.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made.	Number of Persons Employed.
Bonnets, straw,	—	—	$1,000	—
Boots and shoes,	—	—	59,020	122
Chairs and cabinet work,	3	—	18,300	21
Coaches and chaises,	2	$25,000	60,000	40
Cotton goods,	3	45,500	62,182	81
Cutlery,	1	2,000	3,500	6
Hats,	4	—	33,200	32
Hats, palm-leaf,	—	—	1,000	—
Iron castings,	1	12,000	30,000	20
Lead pipe,	1	5,000	11,000	5
Machinery, paper,	1	5,000	10,000	10
Machinery, woolen,	9	75,000	240,000	160
Paper,	2	23,000	54,815	22
Plows,	1	—	9,000	7
Tin-ware,	3	—	18,300	14
Wire,	1	25,000	45,000	35
Woolen goods,	8	99,500	360,352	225
Totals,			$1,016,669	800

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1845.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS MADE.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made	Number of Persons Employed.
Artisans' tools,	—	—	$12,000	8
Blind fastenings, etc.,	—	$400	2,400	3
Brass foundry work,	1	400	2,000	3
Brick,	—	—	28,000	40
Boots and shoes,	—	—	288,500	685
Boxes, fancy,	—	500	2,500	5
Card-presses, hand,	—	2,000	4,000	4
Card-presses, machine,	—	5,000	18,000	4
Cards,	2	7,000	22,000	8
Carpetings,	—	7,000	26,000	11
Chairs and cabinet work,	3	15,500	27,500	28
Cordage,	1	1,500	4,000	4
Cotton goods,	3	53,200	45,184	97
Doors, sashes and blinds,	—	8,500	16,500	23
Firewood,	—	—	9,254	8
Hats and bonnets, straw,	—	—	10,000	10
Hats and caps,	5	11,600	24,752	32
Hollow-ware and castings,	3	47,500	134,500	135
Japans and varnishes,	—	1,000	7,500	1
Locks,	2	2,700	6,000	11
Lumber,	—	—	6,000	8
Machinery,	12	89,800	310,000	239
Monuments, marble,	—	2,200	5,000	7
Musical instruments,	—	100	300	1
Paper,	1	11,000	30,000	12
Paper-hangings,	—	2,500	6,500	7
Plows,	1	10,000	48,000	35
Presses, letter,	—	1,600	3,500	4
Pumps, copper and wooden,	—	700	2,500	6
Railroad cars, etc.,	5	67,450	221,100	127
Reeds and harnesses,	—	1,500	8,000	25
Saddles, harnesses and trunks,	4	2,000	7,500	12
Sieves and wire-work,	—	3,000	8,000	11
Soap and tallow candles,	2	2,000	4,100	4
Stone, building,	—	—	23,500	51
Tin-ware,	6	8,600	38,500	26
Tobacco, snuff and cigars,	—	—	4,000	8
Trusses,	—	1,000	350	1
Umbrellas,	—	3,000	4,500	6
Wheels, water,	—	3,000	5,000	5
Whips,	—	—	1,500	2
Wire,	—	60,000	110,000	51
Wooden-ware,	—	—	7,250	10
Woolen goods,	6	—	194,040	133
Totals,			$1,739,730	1911

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1855.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS MADE.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made.	Number of Persons Employed.
Artisans' tools,	—	—	$448,424	334
Beer,	—	—	6,000	10
Blacking,	—	—	2,000	2
Boots and shoes,	—	$176,000	1,160,970	1446
Boxes (paper and wooden),	4	3,500	19,165	19
Brass founding,	2	1,500	11,750	6
Bread, cake and pastry,	6	7,800	74,500	29
Brick,	—	—	32,450	55
Camphene,	1	1,000	—	1
Cards (machine),	2	31,600	63,000	15
Carriages and wagons,	6	85,200	203,000	141
Chairs and cabinet work,	4	7,000	20,000	20
Cigars,	—	—	7,950	13
Clocks, watches and jewelry,	1	3,000	10,000	3
Cordage,	1	2,500	—	3
Cotton goods,	3	—	104,120	139
Cutlery,	1	500	2,000	2
Currying,	3	10,000	95,000	18
Daguerreotypes,	7	7,000	—	14
Doors, sashes and blinds,	2	4,000	25,000	25
Earthen and stone ware,	1	8,000	18,000	16
Firearms,	4	55,000	130,000	194
Firewood,	—	—	25,430	41
Gas,	1	90,000	22,000	6
Hats and caps,	5	15,000	—	55
Hollow-ware and castings,	5	90,000	479,000	190
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	3,000	21,500	17
Lumber,	—	—	11,000	5
Machinery (cotton and woolen)	7	155,000	373,000	190
Musical instruments,	4	12,000	27,000	26
Paper,	1	3,000	16,000	8
Plows, etc.,	1	110,000	500,000	225
Rolling, slitting and nail mills,	3	83,000	332,500	82
Saddles, harnesses and trunks,	8	8,800	39,800	50
Soap and tallow candles,	4	6,500	18,000	22
Stone (building),	—	—	16,310	36
Tanneries,	1	4,000	8,000	5
Tin-ware,	9	11,500	34,500	34
Upholstery,	3	4,600	12,000	11
Whips,	—	—	3,000	2
Woolen goods,	6	—	287,070	—
Miscellaneous manufactures,	55	237,800	939,500	1701
Totals,			$5,598,939	5211

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1865.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Stock Used.	Value of Goods Made and Work Done.	Number of Persons Employed.
Agricultural implements,	4	$206,000	$470,400	$783,442	290
Arms and ammunition,	7	227,000	86,500	449,777	328
Artificial teeth & dental work,	10	5,550	—	19,300	16
Artisans' tools,	13	256,950	315,334	804,889	493
Boots and shoes,	49	418,026	1,658,904	2,586,383	1940
Boxes (paper and wooden),	3	16,500	15,500	26,000	24
Brick, tiles and sewer pipe,	3	6,100	250	20,900	31
Brooms, brushes and mops,	1	5,000	6,000	14,000	18
Building,	63	14,600	211,745	408,430	317
Burial cases, caskets, coffins,	3	7,750	5,700	18,167	15
Carriages and wagons,	1	16,000	—	27,500	15
Chemical prep. (compounded)	4	4,000	8,000	12,000	6
Clocks, watches and jewelry,	10	4,650	2,080	12,500	16
Clothing,	66	114,800	218,013	409,081	1527
Cordage and twine,	1	800	4,000	6,000	3
Cotton goods,	3	105,500	55,775	70,275	90
Earthen, plaster & stone ware	1	7,000	3,500	10,000	7
Fancy articles, etc.,	1	2,000	3,000	4,800	7
Food preparations,	17	48,500	100,024	364,572	93
Furniture,	15	25,500	29,225	62,637	34
Gas and residual products,	1	203,521	25,926	55,589	13
Hair work (animal and human),	3	400	700	1,475	3
Leather,	5	31,500	65,500	86,920	24
Liquors: malt, distilled and fermented,	3	3,100	350	8,100	5
Lumber,	4	5,000	—	—	8
Machines and machinery,	32	444,300	807,831	1,846,469	939
Metals and metallic goods,	53	1,290,900	1,810,830	3,813,906	1616
Models, lasts and patterns,	2	10,750	5,340	17,254	14
Musical instru. & materials,	4	27,900	22,550	88,100	46
Paper and paper goods,	3	37,500	104,750	151,000	84
Photographs and materials,	10	12,500	45,166	90,752	55
Polishes and dressing,	2	1,500	2,107	4,300	3
Printing, pub. & bookbinding,	16	28,400	38,885	210,733	95
Railroad cons. and equip.,	8	103,550	217,697	378,466	128
Saddlery and harness,	8	8,350	9,500	21,249	24
Scientific instru. & appliances	4	2,600	3,900	7,350	6
Stone,	9	16,800	9,607	42,955	55
Tallow, candles, soap, grease,	8	4,250	30,350	43,200	15
Tobacco, snuff and cigars,	6	12,100	20,800	45,600	30
Whips, lashes and stocks,	1	800	800	2,000	2
Wooden goods,	13	24,000	10,138	35,171	63
Woolen goods,	14	850,000	1,194,870	2,255,857	734
Totals,	484	$4,611,947	$7,621,547	$15,317,099	9232

Currency values: Currency value of $1.00 in gold, $1.57.

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1875.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made and Work Done.	Number of Persons Employed.	Amount Paid in Wages.
Arms and ammunition,	5	$166,000	$247,150	227	$145,803
Artificial teeth & dental work,	9	8,455	11,175	*	*
Artisans' tools,	20	728,925	593,716	154	105,923
Boots and shoes,	85	1,677,336	5,402,312	2,290	1,182,987
Boxes (paper and wooden),	3	43,000	140,000	62	40,704
Brick, tiles and sewer pipe,	6	25,000	44,300	*	*
Building,	170	234,430	1,744,185	753	434,871
Burial cases, caskets, coffins,	6	24,500	62,123	*	*
Carpetings,	5	131,000	313,400	100	43,384
Carriages and wagons,	25	68,625	181,532	90	58,917
Clocks, watches and jewelry,	38	7,585	31,223	24	11,895
Clothing,	100	244,568	840,351	813	339,026
Cotton goods,	4	56,000	138,885	176	53,708
Drugs and medicines,	6	30,350	35,036	4	2,241
Fancy articles, etc.,	3	5,000	19,400	*	*
Food preparations,	54	363,464	2,340,796	253	110,582
Furniture,	19	155,950	324,492	103	68,826
Leather,	7	223,500	415,260	86	55,095
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	4	20,500	83,880	*	*
Machines and machinery,	54	1,571,200	1,875,256	1,093	709,144
Metals and metallic goods,	75	2,091,012	2,430,481	1,767	871,859
Models, lasts and patterns,	6	81,300	78,045	*	*
Musical instruments and materials,	12	360,450	488,300	258	200,366
Paper and paper goods,	2	150,000	489,993	175	67,401
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.	7	6,850	5,963	*	*
Photographs and materials,	13	116,200	150,200	*	*
Polishes and dressing,	3	1,075	5,333	2	726
Printing, publishing and bookbinding,	19	215,470	302,704	205	112,221
Print works, dye works and bleacheries,	37	10,495	23,988	12	4,500
Railroad construction and equipment,	4	543,000	1,252,870	100	50,000
Saddlery and harness,	8	25,550	78,320	*	*
Stone,	13	80,000	180,615	149	73,425
Tallow, candles, soap, grease,	7	28,365	114,086	*	*
Tobacco, snuff and cigars,	14	38,000	128,876	56	13,737
Wooden goods,	29	159,340	438,668	158	99,110
Woolen goods,	13	563,500	1,725,631	760	329,776
Other industries,	26	962,170	758,222	900	323,809
ALL INDUSTRIES,	911	$11,218,165	$23,496,767	10,770	$5,510,036

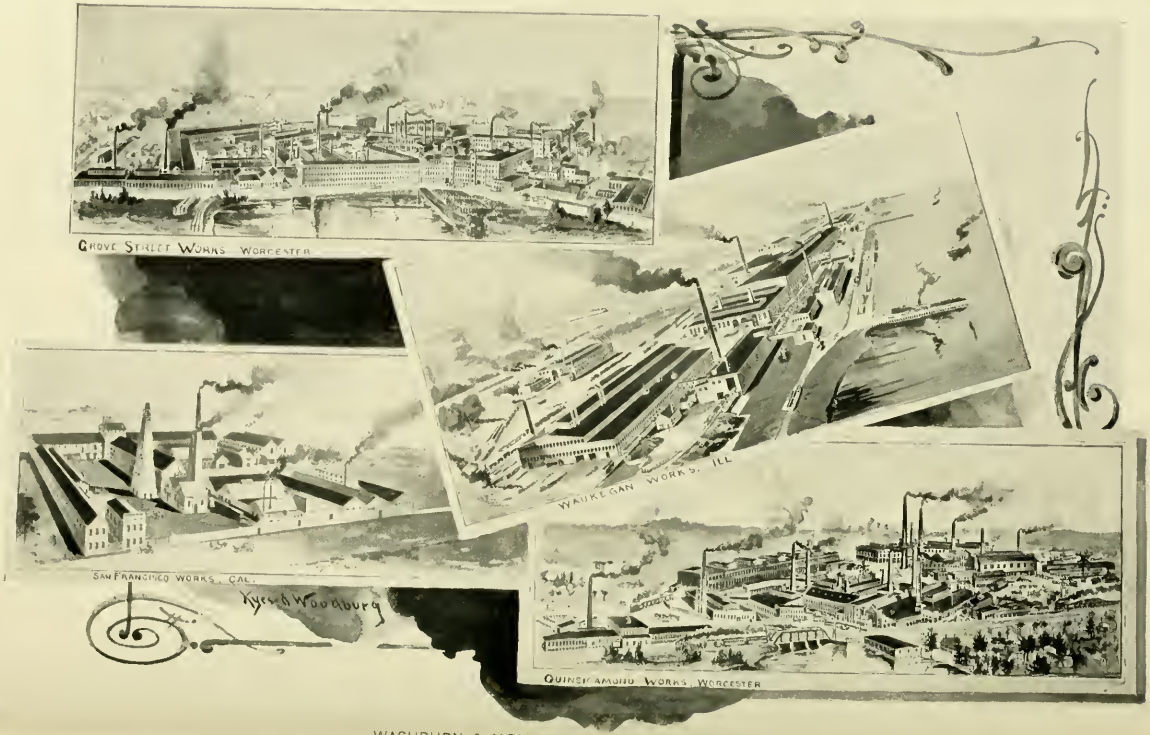
Currency values: Currency value of $1.00 in gold, $1.12.
* Not returned separately.

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1885.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Stock Used.	Value of Goods Made and Work Done.	Persons Employed on June 30, 1885.	Wages Paid During Year Ending June 30, 1885.
Arms and ammunition,	7	$325,200	$64,555	$284,589	340	$181,530
Artificial teeth and dental work,	25	14,421	7,615	35,480	—	—
Artisans' tools,	14	430,650	70,174	272,627	253	116,338
Boots and shoes,	55	1,927,538	2,612,919	4,051,384	2,633	949,623
Boxes (paper and wooden),	5	89,400	73,884	138,502	70	30,173
Brick, tiles and sewer pipe,	5	36,350	9,935	47,700	85	23,600
Building,	110	760,414	899,159	1,912,864	1,502	629,949
Carpetings,	4	574,784	585,219	815,700	397	138,025
Carriages and wagons,	28	71,345	32,500	117,292	82	40,059
Clothing,	86	305,291	390,528	1,148,372	1,065	294,990
Cotton goods,	3	59,121	33,124	58,035	93	19,408
Drugs and medicines,	30	29,665	44,595	101,773	16	9,532
Food preparations,	28	442,561	1,049,686	1,374,161	271	119,342
Furniture,	19	178,528	88,898	222,829	111	53,612
Leather,	17	467,355	511,958	651,096	123	66,719
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	3	13,000	2,646	6,944	4	1,936
Liquors: malt, distilled and fermented,	3	130,275	154,637	256,536	44	29,369
Machines and machinery,	69	2,788,043	1,132,492	3,229,957	2,419	1,120,318
Metals and metallic goods,	110	5,526,986	4,814,236	8,273,597	4,162	2,023,044
Models, lasts and patterns,	3	9,020	3,167	15,600	11	7,880
Musical instruments & materials,	12	926,759	398,973	1,086,146	490	304,677
Paper and paper goods,	3	326,751	579,929	802,636	350	108,666
Photographs and photographic materials,	11	15,700	6,542	29,350	23	8,564
Polishes and dressing,	6	27,275	39,579	58,575	12	7,242
Printing, publishing and bookbinding,	26	242,230	148,202	379,858	262	105,724
Print works, dye works and bleacheries,	3	37,866	32,443	72,998	58	18,882
Scientific instruments and appliances,	4	13,815	4,193	15,622	8	3,054
Sporting and athletic goods,	4	121,725	148,040	575,000	146	80,355
Stone,	12	88,500	43,208	168,824	164	77,238
Tallow, candles, soap, grease,	6	39,550	34,924	66,850	28	14,458
Tobacco, snuff and cigars,	9	23,660	46,281	92,687	60	24,033
Wooden goods,	14	88,255	33,764	122,343	85	38,353
Woolen goods,	9	482,891	339,569	968,642	520	160,792
Other industries,	29	1,729,484	579,182	1,244,946	679	253,270
ALL INDUSTRIES,	772	$18,344,408	$15,016,756	$28,699,524	16,566	$7,060,755

INDUSTRIES OF WORCESTER — 1895.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Partners and Stockholders.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Value of Stock Used.	Value of Goods Made and Work Done.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Amount Paid in Wages.
Arms and ammunition,	5	11	$294,173	$101,358	$492,776	688	$299,808
Artisans' tools,	20	34	343,069	134,346	482,786	342	185,812
Boots and shoes,	94	134	780,482	1,504,107	2,360,837	1,371	606,712
Boxes (paper and wooden)	4	7	55,798	123,732	204,330	112	44,926
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	6	6	15,019	5,735	27,624	24	10,002
Building,	211	265	1,095,888	2,054,909	4,086,797	1,791	1,108,352
Carriages and wagons,	48	66	234,965	216,479	442,739	245	133,504
Clocks, watches and jewelry,	32	37	27,376	13,953	54,540	24	14,104
Clothing,	357	485	632,668	1,030,183	2,390,480	1,793	602,326
Cotton goods,	5	20	220,706	413,566	602,098	179	69,367
Drugs and medicines,	62	130	38,782	81,537	237,632	43	23,942
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	6	11	18,635	30,100	63,843	40	14,833
Fancy articles, etc.,	6	15	58,942	74,053	202,039	143	50,665
Food preparations,	72	107	808,132	2,024,284	2,722,042	547	250,662
Furniture,	30	49	176,444	207,850	438,688	178	80,440
Hair work (animal and human),	5	5	1,930	1,965	4,171	5	1,326
Leather,	7	16	1,125,005	934,800	1,575,097	512	254,968
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	3	3	5,100	3,031	8,250	2	484
Liquors: malt, distilled and fermented,	11	25	438,218	356,464	779,785	124	97,585
Lumber,	3	3	9,440	10,038	21,200	8	3,086
Machines and machinery,	77	477	4,398,402	1,878,260	4,491,908	3,046	1,549,943
Metals and metallic goods,	124	746	6,606,085	4,640,383	10,950,379	5,039	2,759,630
Models, lasts and patterns,	6	11	97,474	38,622	143,506	76	58,104
Musical instruments and materials,	13	27	287,006	136,495	377,603	231	127,487
Paper and paper goods,	5	28	611,360	627,766	1,010,720	479	185,359
Photographs and photographic materials,	19	23	48,780	40,946	220,719	49	25,626
Polishes and dressing,	4	6	15,630	22,052	30,600	6	2,886
Printing, publishing and book-binding,	40	96	379,298	161,142	650,995	437	237,864
Print works, dye works and bleacheries,	6	10	56,016	97,284	167,583	86	46,228
Railroad construction and equipment,	3	2	261,500	77,562	132,170	106	49,896
Saddlery and harness,	17	19	16,352	18,944	53,310	31	18,601
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	25	7,510	12,195	33,144	10	4,730
Stone,	12	25	181,770	38,897	145,244	134	62,262
Tallow, candles, soap and grease,	5	5	56,270	87,027	119,083	33	17,794
Tobacco, snuff and cigars,	19	25	43,340	34,537	111,809	74	38,784
Wooden goods,	21	51	216,025	225,024	453,572	242	131,687
Woolen goods,	10	20	725,450	750,975	1,461,372	857	338,969
Other industries,	40	273	2,377,671	1,861,967	3,431,140	1,726	756,426
ALL INDUSTRIES,	1415	3298	$22,766,714	$20,072,858	$41,082,611	21,733	$10,265,179



WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WIRE.

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.—The wire manufactory of the Washburn & Moen Corporation maintains in the year 1898 the place it has held during the half century as the largest single industrial enterprise in Worcester. This great establishment, which gives employment to 4,000 persons, and indirectly supports several times that number, is the outcome of the small beginning made in 1831 by Ichabod Washburn, who, in company with Benjamin Goddard, entered into the manufacture of wire in a wooden building at Northville, occupied in part by C. Read & Company, makers of wood screws, whom Mr. Washburn had induced to come to Worcester from Providence and set up their business. It was in connection with screw-making that Mr. Washburn produced his first wire, and successfully meeting the requirements of this trade he very soon turned his attention to the manufacture of wire for other and more general purposes, especially for cotton and woolen cards.

Three-quarters of a century ago wire was drawn by hand process, the best workmen producing only from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each per day. Previous to the year 1831 a large proportion of the wire used in the United States was imported from England, at a lower price than it could be made with the rude American appliances. Mr. Washburn saw the advantage that would result if the home product could be made to equal foreign wire in quality and cheapness, and his mechanical and inventive genius enabled him to overcome certain difficulties which stood in the way of success. With the adoption and perfection of the draw-block, and the bringing into use from time to time as the exigencies required of other appliances and methods, the business steadily increased until, within a little more than a quarter of a century, the undertaking assumed such proportions as to achieve the distinction of being the largest wire manufactory in the world.

In 1835 Mr. Washburn dissolved partnership with Mr. Goddard, and removed from Northville to a new building erected for him on Mill Brook by the late Honorable Stephen Salisbury, who also constructed a dam, forming Salisbury pond. This building, 80 x 40 feet, three stories high, was the nucleus of the present extensive Grove street works. About 1840 Mr. Washburn bought and occupied the South Worcester property, in recent years operated by the Worcester Wire Company, and before 1850 the Quinsigamond location was acquired. During this period Charles Washburn, a brother of Ichabod, was in partnership in the business, the firm name being I. & C. Washburn; and later a new company was formed known as Washburn, Moen & Company, Henry S. Washburn and Philip L. Moen being the new partners. Through various changes this concern became in 1869 the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and authority to increase the amount to $1,500,000.

From wire for card-teeth and other common varieties, the output of the establishment was probably first greatly increased by the demand for telegraph wire in 1847 and later. In 1850 the manufacture of piano wire was attempted, and the Worcester product soon superseded the English wire in

PHILIP L. MOEN.

CHARLES F. WASHBURN.

the American market. The flat wire used in the manufacture of hoop-skirts was produced in large quantity during the time crinoline was in fashion, from about 1860 to 1870, and this was succeeded by the enormous demand and supply of the varieties of barbed wire for fencing.

In the last few years several new lines of production have been added. For over ten years the company has made practically all of its higher grades of steel at its own works, with the best results. The yearly output of steel made by themselves is upwards of 40,000 tons.

A great variety of iron and steel cables, hawsers and ropes is made at the Quinsigamond works.

With the great evolution in the use of electricity, it was found desirable to create a new department for the manufacture of insulated wires and cabled conductors. This has developed into a large industry by itself, and the consumption of copper for insulated wires and for bare wires for telegraph, telephone and railway purposes amounts to many thousand tons yearly.

A large outlet for the steel made in the company's furnaces is found in the manufacture of an endless variety of spiral springs for almost every purpose.

All of these departments, with the larger demands for iron and steel wire in the commoner forms of ties for binding hay and of barbed wire, so universally used, have increased the total output of the works at Worcester to nearly or quite 100,000 tons a year.

It may not be amiss, even in this article, to state that in 1891 the company erected works at Waukegan, Illinois, with facilities for making nearly as much wire as is now made at the Worcester works.

Wire is also manufactured in great variety by the Worcester Wire Company. The mill is located on Kansas street on the "old South Worcester privilege." William E. Rice is president and treasurer.

Wire is used in the manufacture of a large number of articles and machines, and facility in obtaining the product probably induced the establishment in Worcester of several large wire-working concerns. The National Manufacturing Company on Union street does a large business in manufacturing wire goods. The origin of the enterprise goes back to 1831. In 1880 Charles G. Washburn established the business now carried on under the name of the Wire Goods Company, which was incorporated in 1882. A. W. Parmelee is president and treasurer, and the factory is on Union street. Other concerns are the Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Company on Hammond street, Hamblin & Russell Manufacturing Company on Water street, and Henry E. Dean on Austin street.

LOOMS.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.—The parallel history of two great industries ultimately amalgamated into one immense corporation of exceptional strength and influence in any particular line of business or of trade is

always of especial interest, but when such an event becomes the subject of one of the most important chapters in the history of one's own city, it assumes particular interest and importance.

No better illustration of this fact can anywhere be found than that furnished by the record of the rise, progress and development of the loom industry, which has contributed so much to the rapid and substantial growth of the city of Worcester.

When Carl made his famous "Tour of Main Street" many years ago, it is not recorded by the historian that the industry to which this chapter refers had begun to assume any especial importance in the minds of the citizens, or that the voice of prophecy had in any way associated the city's future progress therewith. In fact it is doubtful if the general knowledge of the people concerning textile fabrics extended much beyond the homespun and hand-woven fabrics of the industrious housewives of the times, and yet in the intervening years between then and now this industry has come to assume an importance second only to the wire industry of our city, and is only exceeded by it in the amount of capital invested, the number of men employed and the extent and variety of its production.

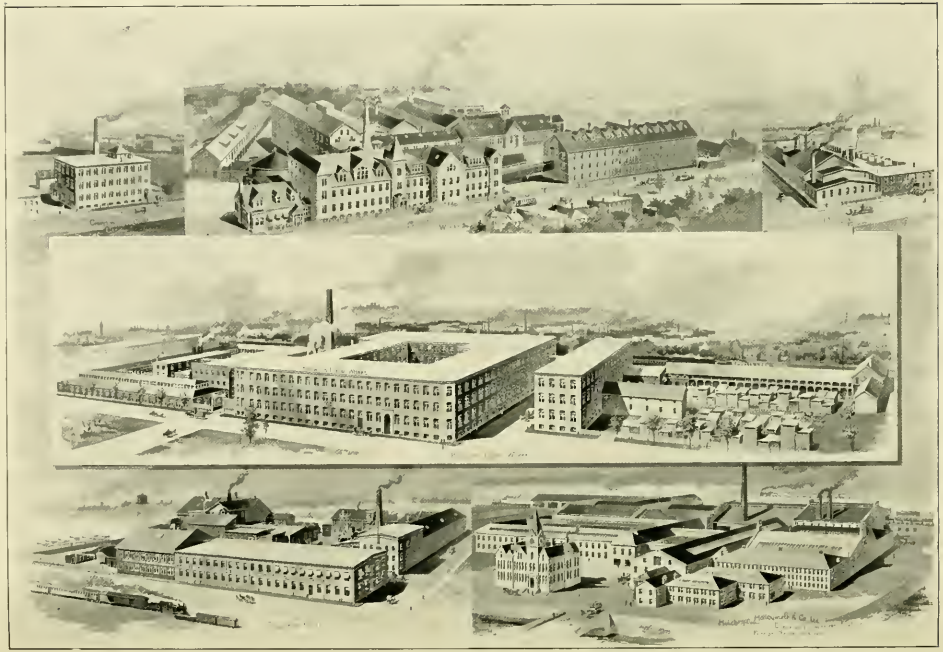
As is suggested by the title of this corporation, the names of Crompton and Knowles are synonymous with the development of the art of weaving in the United States to the extent that this corporation has become the largest of its kind in the world, a fact of which Worcester may justly be proud.

The foundation for this great business was laid by Messrs. George Crompton and Lucius J. Knowles in the early fifties, the former having located in Worcester in 1851 in copartnership with Merrill A. Furbush for the manufacture of looms under the renewal of a patent granted his father in 1837, and the latter, having been granted his first loom patent in 1856, entered into copartnership with his brother, Francis B. Knowles, in the town of Warren, removing later to Worcester.

The two important principles involved in most of the different types of looms built by these two rival companies have been, and are still known as, the "Crompton close-shed" and the "Knowles open-shed," terms familiar to every user of looms in the world, and to the exemplification and demonstration of the advantages of these two widely differing theories of weaving, each company constantly gave its undivided attention, and applied the best of the inventive skill at its command.

The constantly increasing demand for textile fabrics of every variety in every line of commerce and of trade, and the consequent extension of the textile industry throughout the entire country, have contributed very materially to a rapidly increasing demand for weaving machinery, to the extent that the growth of the loom-building industry has been truly phenomenal, especially when it is considered that it was not until the year 1840 that the first fancy woolen cassimeres were woven by power in this country, if not in the world, this being accomplished upon the Crompton loom at the Middlesex Mills in Lowell, Massachusetts.

In 1859 the partnership of Furbush & Crompton was dissolved, and Mr. Crompton continued his business alone until his death in 1886, rapidly



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS.

developing it from its small beginning in the old "red mill" on Green street into the present extensive manufactory at the same location.

From 1866 to 1879 the firm of L. J. Knowles & Brother, the name given to the copartnership existing between Mr. L. J. Knowles and Francis B. Knowles, was located at Allen court, when its quarters became so much outgrown that it was necessary to move the business to the "Junction shop," so called, on Jackson street, where it remained until its continued expansion compelled another change.

Upon the death of Mr. Crompton in 1886, his business was incorporated under the name of the Crompton Loom Works, with his widow, Mrs. M. C. Crompton, as its president, she being succeeded at her death in 1895 by her eldest son, Charles Crompton.

Mr. L. J. Knowles died in 1884, and the following year the business was incorporated under the name of the Knowles Loom Works, with Francis B. Knowles as its president, and upon his death in 1890 Mr. C. Henry Hutchins was elected as his successor to the presidency.

During the many years of the active history of these two partnerships and corporations as independent industries, many valuable alterations and additions were naturally made to the original machines which were the foundations of the business at the beginning. To enumerate these various changes in detail would be of little interest to the average reader, a constant succession of new patents having also been issued to both companies, and numerous other patented devices having been acquired by purchase. In the development of these various ideas Mr. Crompton was materially assisted by the practical work of his efficient co-laborer, Mr. Horace Wyman, and others, and Mr. L. J. Knowles received similar assistance from Mr. George F. Hutchins, the able superintendent of his works, the result being that the entire product of these two great industries was brought to the highest standard of perfection.

Improvements have not been confined to any especial type of loom, but to every department of fancy weaving, to the end that looms are at present constructed at these works to weave woolen and worsted goods from the heaviest felts to the lightest of dress fabrics; in cotton from the heaviest duck for sail-cloths to the most delicate and flimsy material for ladies' wear; in carpets from the most elegant Axminsters and Wiltons woven by power to the most ordinary carpet made from rags, and from the art square to cover a whole room, to a mat for the door; and in silk goods from the widest for dresses to the narrowest for ribbons. Looms are also made to weave iron wire netting, paper matting, glass cloths for ornamental purposes, horse-hair for furniture covering, and for every material capable of being woven.

Previous to the death of Mr. L. J. Knowles, negotiations were entered into for the introduction of the Knowles open-shed fancy loom into the European market, and arrangements were completed with Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth & Company of Dobcross, England, large builders of machinery, whereby they should build this loom. The wisdom of this move is evidenced by the fact that over 15,000 woolen and worsted looms built upon this principle have been introduced into the leading mills of England

LUCIUS J. KNOWLES.

FRANCIS B. KNOWLES.

GEORGE CROMPTON.

and the continent. The arrangement between these two companies not only included the building of the loom abroad, but carried with it the constant interchange of ideas relating to loom construction in all its branches, thereby contributing greatly to their mutual and personal advantage.

In further pursuance of this broad policy in the management of the Knowles Loom Works, they in 1893 acquired the business of the George W. Stafford Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, since which time it has been carried on as an independent branch, and has reached such proportions as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the managers of the business at the time of its purchase.

In 1890 the Knowles Loom Works, having again outgrown its quarters, removed to its present location at Grand and Tainter streets, into a plant which, next to the Wire Works, is the largest in the city of Worcester.

From the preceding sketch of the history of the loom business as conducted by these two independent organizations, it naturally follows that the advantages of consolidation under one management should gradually impress themselves upon those interested in the further development of the business, and to this end there was brought about in the early part of the year 1897 the consolidation of these two great establishments, with a combined capitalization of $3,000,000, under the name of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, a most important event, not only in the history of the two corporations, but in the manufacturing and financial life of the city as well.

Seldom, if ever, has it occurred that two great enterprises of the importance of those herein mentioned, each occupying the front rank in the same line of manufacture, have both selected the same city as the centre and basis of their business operations, and Worcester is particularly fortunate in retaining within its limits an organization of this magnitude.

The present management of this corporation is vested in the same individuals as had previously brought the Crompton Loom Works and the Knowles Loom Works to their high standard of excellence, the president of the corporation being Mr. C. Henry Hutchins, and the remaining officers and directors being the same as those connected with the prior corporations.

The magnitude of the business done by it is indicated by the fact that there is scarcely a weaving plant in the United States which does not use looms of some one of the types manufactured by it, and the extent of the business is well shown by the illustration of the various machine shops of the corporation, which is shown herewith, in which fully 2,500 mechanics find constant employment.

The policy of the management for the future as in the past is to be one of persistent push and skill, that it may serve its customers in every possible way that will to any extent further the progress and development of the textile industry throughout the civilized world, and to continue to maintain a broad and philanthropic yet conservative interest in the municipal advancement of the city of their chosen location.

The Gilbert Loom Company was established in 1866, and incorporated in 1894. Open-shed fancy looms for weaving various fabrics, cane and wire

AMERICAN READY MADE CLOTHING CO

are made. The factory is at 186 Union street. C. W. Gilbert is President and Treasurer; J. A. Colvin, Vice-President; and Clinton Alvord, General Manager.

A. H. Steele manufactures battens and shuttles used on narrow-ware looms, at 54 Hermon street.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY.

American Card Clothing Company.—In Worcester and the neighboring town of Leicester the manufacture of card-clothing has been an important industry for upwards of a century, and has been particularly so in Worcester during the fifty years just closed.

The largest manufacturer of card-clothing in this country, the American Card Clothing Company, has its general offices in the Knowles block in this city. This company was incorporated June 4, 1890, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000. Its first president, George L. Davis of North Andover, died December 24, 1891, and was succeeded by Joseph Murdock of Leicester, and on the death of Mr. Murdock April 19, 1898, George A. Fuller of Providence was elected to the presidency. Mr. Charles A. Denny, a leading manufacturer of Leicester and Manchester, has been vice-president and general manager virtually all of the time. Mr. Edwin Brown of Worcester, who became a partner in the business of the Earle factory in 1872, and agent and treasurer when the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company was formed in 1881, has been treasurer of the American Card Clothing Company since it was organized, and for the past two years H. Arthur White of Philadelphia has been the company's secretary.

In 1891 the American Card Clothing Company purchased outright factories in Worcester, Leicester, Philadelphia, Providence, Walpole, North Andover, Lawrence, Manchester and Lowell. The two Worcester factories were those of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company and the Sargent Card Clothing Company, and in November, 1890, the lease of the building near the South Worcester station having expired, the business of the latter was transferred to the Grafton street factory, and is run by the American Card Clothing Company in connection with the machinery purchased of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company. The Sargent factory was one of the largest in the State, and was equipped entirely with modern machinery, and now being connected with the Grafton street factory under one management, it becomes one of the best arranged establishments in the country.

The largest of the American Card Clothing factories is located in Worcester, and naturally is the one in which Worcester people, as a whole, are most interested. The building was erected by T. K. Earle & Company in 1857, and enlargements to the original building have several times been made. The members of this firm, Messrs. T. K. and Edward Earle, were descended from Pliny Earle of Leicester, who in 1790 was the first in America to engage in the manufacture of machine card-clothing. In his time Mr. T.

TIMOTHY K. EARLE.

K. Earle was the acknowledged head of the card-clothing industry in this country; his factory was one of the best equipped, and in it many important improvements originated.

The equipment of all of the American card-clothing factories has been thoroughly modernized, improvements are constantly being introduced, and the company's directors and the managers of its several factories are men of large experience. Not only card-clothing of a superior quality is produced, but the machines used are also manufactured in the company's machine-shops, and these machines are covered by patents in this country and foreign countries.

The organization of this great corporation has been of benefit to textile manufacturers. It has resulted in uniformity and reduction in prices, betterment in quality of production, and has tended toward a feeling of security and reliability in textile business generally.

Albert H. Howard, son of Ebenezer A. and Lucy (Harrington) Howard, was born in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, December 14, 1843. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother was born in Grafton, Massachusetts. When Albert was eleven years of age, the family removed to Spencer, Massachusetts, where the lad received such schooling as the town afforded at that time, and assisted his father on the farm until he was eighteen. He then went to Leicester, the adjoining town, and learned the card-clothing trade, and subsequently worked in Andover and Worcester. In 1867 he entered into business with his brother, Charles A., and Clarence Farnsworth for the manufacture of card-clothing, and on the retirement of Mr. Farnsworth the following year the firm was designated Howard Brothers, and thus remained until it was incorporated in 1888. The factory was

HOWARD BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ALBERT H. HOWARD

located in Washington square until the large building erected in Vine street in 1892 was occupied. Of the Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company, Mr. Howard is the president and general manager. His native energy is illustrated by the fact that when in 1890 his concern refused to enter the syndicate of the American Card Clothing Company, and in consequence was deprived of facilities for procuring the cloth backing for cards, he went to England and returned in twenty-eight days with machinery which enabled his company to make its own cloth, and it is now the only American factory which owns such machinery.

Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company has established a well-deserved reputation for the quality of its goods.

In politics Mr. Howard is a staunch Republican. In religion he is an Orthodox Congregationalist, and was for several years a deacon and member of the Standing Committee of the Salem Street Church. He now attends Plymouth Church.

December 14, 1866, Mr. Howard married Ruth L., daughter of Jotham Randall of Spencer. Of three children born of this union two are living, Edith L. and Ethel L.

Charles F. Kent.—Charles Frederick Kent, son of William Stone and Mary (Howard) Kent, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, September 23, 1834. The family for several generations was well known in Leicester, and intermarried with the Watsons, another prominent family, one of whom, Samuel, began in 1814 the manufacture of cloth in that town. An aunt of William S. Kent, Lydia Watson, died in 1889 at the great age of 102 years.

The father of the subject of this sketch was employed for twenty-one consecutive years by the old card-clothing firm (now extinct) of Woodcock & Knight, and after an interval returned and was engaged with J. & J. Murdock for several years longer. He died in 1885. His brother, Samuel Watson Kent, became a noted builder of card-machines, removed to Worcester in 1858, and continued in successful business there till his death in 1883.

Charles F. Kent received his education in Leicester schools and academy, and was employed more or less during his boyhood in the card factory with his father, and continued at this trade after he passed his majority. In 1856 he married Maria E. Bond. In 1861 he removed to Worcester and entered the employ of T. K. Earle as assistant foreman, and remained in that situation four years, when he was engaged as superintendent by Davis & Furber, who were about to start the card-clothing business in Andover. Mr. Kent successfully established this plant and conducted it for three years. In 1868 he returned to Worcester and was superintendent of the Sargent Card Clothing Company's shop for eleven years, when the business was purchased by James Smith & Company of Philadelphia.

In 1880 Mr. Kent started the card-clothing business for himself in a small way on Southbridge street, and this was the nucleus of the present large establishment conducted by him. The machines used were constructed by his uncle, Samuel Watson Kent, and on these he made improvements which vastly increased the speed. This was the beginning of

CHARLES F. KENT.

FACTORY OF CHARLES F. KENT.

high-speed card-clothing machines. Mr. Kent carried on his business entirely independent of the card-clothing combination, and has continued in this way to the present time, being the first manufacturer to take that stand and maintain it.

In 1890 he visited England to purchase improved machinery, and to enlarge his facilities for the procuring of cloth, wire, etc., much of which he imports. On his return he purchased the property at the corner of Chandler and Bellevue streets, refitted the shop, and removed his factory there in 1891. With a capacity of about 500 square feet daily production, his facilities for the manufacture of card-clothing of all kinds are adequate to the demands of the trade, and he enjoys a well-earned reputation for enterprise and business integrity.

Curtis & Marble Machine Company.—Among the early manufacturing in Worcester was that of cloth-finishing machinery. As early as 1831 Mr. Albert Curtis established the business in a small shop at New Worcester. At first he made only shearing-machines for woolen goods, but gradually he enlarged his work by the addition of other kinds of machinery for finishing cotton and woolen cloth.

In 1863 Mr. Edwin T. Marble purchased an interest in the business and became the active manager. The partnership of Curtis & Marble continued for thirty-two years. Their plant on Webster street was from time to time enlarged and a greater variety of machinery built. Shearing-machines have always been their specialty, and improvements in them have constantly been made, so that at the present time they are the largest manufacturers of varied styles and widths, adapted to nearly every class of fabrics manufactured, ranging from light lappet lawns to heavy rattan mats, and from narrow silk braid to three-yard rugs and carpets. For finishing woolen, worsted, felt and knit goods, they build besides shearing-

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE COMPANY'S PLANT, 56 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

machines an extensive line of machinery for gigging, napping, brushing, pressing, measuring and rolling, etc., together with many special machines required for different fabrics. In addition to these they furnish a very complete variety of machines for finishing the many different kinds of cotton goods from light muslin to heavy duck, and also finishing machinery for silk, cotton and mohair plushes, velvets, corduroys, etc.

In 1875 Messrs. Curtis & Marble purchased and removed to Worcester the patterns and machinery of the Goddard Wool Burring Machine Works of New York city, thus adding a new department for the manufacture of burring, picking and mixing machinery for preparing wool for carding.

Mr. Curtis sold his interest in the machinery business to Mr. Marble in April, 1895, and the following December the business was incorporated under the name of the Curtis & Marble Machine Company, with a capital of $75,000. During 1897 the company built a large plant at 56 Cambridge street, near Webster square, where they are now located. The main building of this new plant is 228 feet x 64 feet, four stories high, and is throughout a model in mill construction; an ell 40 feet x 75 feet contains the power, heating and lighting equipment. There is also a blacksmith-shop 40 feet x 50 feet, and in the rear the necessary storehouses, lumber-sheds, stable, etc.

The new factory is equipped with new and modern machinery, and in all its appointments is as complete as any in the city. About 100 skilled mechanics are employed.

The officers of the company are: President and Treasurer, Edwin T. Marble; Vice-President, Edwin H. Marble; Secretary, William C. Marble; Cashier, Chas. F. Marble; Superintendent, Albert C. Marble. The products of this company are distributed throughout the United States and Canada, with frequent shipments to England, Germany, Russia, Japan and Mexico.

Harwood & Quincy Machine Company.—The old method of hand-feeding to woolen cards has largely been abandoned. Ingenious machines which do the work far better and more accurately have superseded it. One of the leading machines used for this purpose is the Bramwell feeder, the invention of Wm. C. Bramwell, who began its manufacture in 1875. In 1878 the firm of Harwood & Quincy purchased the patents and rights and arranged with Mr. Edwin H. Wood, a skillful manufacturer of Worcester, to produce this feeder for them. This Mr. Wood continued to do in his own shops until 1881, when the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company was incorporated, and since that time Mr. Wood has been that company's general manager in Worcester.

The shops of the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company were built in 1881 and are well-lighted brick structures on Lagrange street adjacent to the Boston & Albany, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and New England railroads. The story of the success of the Bramwell feeder is best told in the statement that nearly 10,000 of them have been made and sold on this continent since the patents were purchased from Mr. Bramwell.

The present officers of the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company are: John Harwood, President; Sydney Harwood, Treasurer; and E. H. Wood,

FACTORY OF HARWOOD & QUINCY MACHINE COMPANY.

General Manager. The Messrs. Harwood reside in Boston, but Mr. Wood, the general manager, has made Worcester his home for almost a half century.

Other large establishments are N. A. Lombard & Company, 64 School street, which dates back to 1823; the Cleveland Machine Company at 54 Jackson street, making carding, spinning, twisting and finishing machinery; Johnson & Bassett, Foster street, wool-spinning machinery; David Gessner at 172 Union street, finishing machinery for woolen and cotton goods; and A. E. Windle, 32 Union street. B. S. Roy & Son, 775 Southbridge street, make patent improved card-grinding machinery of every description. George L. Brownell, 49 Union street, builds spinning and twisting machinery for hard or soft twines, lines and cordage.

THE ENVELOPE INDUSTRY.

Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company.—This corporation was formed in March, 1884, the members being James Logan, Henry D. and D. Wheeler Swift and John S. Brigham, all formerly connected with the Whitcomb envelope factory. The location first occupied was at No. 16 Union street. The company began the manufacture of envelopes with Leader and Reay machines, but these were superseded by new devices invented by the Messrs. Swift, who stocked the plant with the necessary

machinery for rapid and economical production. The quality of goods manufactured has always been the best, and perfect reliability has always marked the transactions and products of this concern. It has set the standard in grade, and has scrupulously maintained and insisted upon correct representation in all matters. It has thus gained an honorable reputation. No traveling salesmen have ever been employed, Mr. Logan from the first attending to the trade. The business of this company has expanded to large proportions, and at the time it was consolidated with the United States Envelope Company in August, 1898, it operated the largest envelope manufactory in the United States, and had the finest plant. In 1889 the erection of the present factory on Grove street was begun, and the building was occupied the following year. In 1897 an addition was made

LOGAN, SWIFT & BRIGHAM ENVELOPE FACTORY.

increasing the space one-third. About 200 hands are employed. The establishment is now known as the Logan, Swift & Brigham Division of the United States Envelope Company. The only member of the original firm now in active connection with the business is Mr. Logan. Mr. Brigham died in 1897, and the Swift brothers retired after the consolidation with the new company.

JAMES LOGAN, son of David and Mary (Kennedy) Logan, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 6, 1852. His parents came to this country when he was about three months old, and after living a short time in Connecticut removed to Worcester in 1853. His father was employed several years as a watchman by the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, and later engaged in farming in Cherry Valley, to which locality the family removed after a short residence on Millbury street. James attended the lower grade public schools, but before he reached the age of ten years was put to work in the Parkhurst woolen mill at Valley Falls. This mill was the lower one of a series, all being dependent upon water-power, and in consequence the mill was idle a portion of the day during

school hours, and the lad was able to improve some opportunities for education which were opened to him by a kind-hearted teacher in the schoolhouse near by, and being an apt scholar was able to maintain equal rank with the regular pupils. An accident in the mill, which for a time disabled him, caused him to turn his thoughts to other means of gaining a livelihood, and he acquired the principles of and became proficient in bookkeeping. He was first employed in the office of S. R. Heywood's boot shop, and later he kept books for A. Y. Thompson, the well-known dry-goods dealer, and then for G. N. & J. A. Smith at Cherry Valley. In 1873 he entered the book-store of Sanford & Company, and remained there five years; and from June, 1878, to December, 1882, was in the employ of G. Henry Whitcomb & Company as bookkeeper and salesman, in the latter capacity building up a large and reliable trade.

JAMES LOGAN.

Near the close of the year 1882 Mr. Logan formed a partnership with George H. Lowe of Boston, under the firm name of Logan & Lowe Envelope Company, and began the manufacture of envelopes with Leader machines in Stevens' block on Southbridge street. This business was prosecuted with indications of success, but in July, 1883, the partners had such inducements to abandon the enterprise made them that the factory was closed, the machinery sold, and in September following Mr. Logan resumed his former connection with the Whitcomb Company, which, however, was continued but a short time, for in January, 1884, the Logan, Swift & Brigham Company was formed, with Mr. Logan as senior member. On the consolidation of this concern with the United States Envelope Company, Mr. Logan was elected vice-president and general manager of the last-named corporation.

Mr. Logan possesses remarkable business qualifications, which have proved of invaluable service in building up the commercial relations of the great corporations with which he has been connected. Of strict integrity, clear judgment and genial manner, he is much esteemed in the community, and is often called to places of responsibility and trust. He is president of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, a director of the Worcester Board of Trade, and a member of the Grade-Crossing Commission. He has been for many years prominently connected with Central Church, and is one of its

deacons; has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association; is a member of the Congregational Club, and of The Worcester Society of Antiquity; and is a Free Mason. He is much interested in art, and possesses many fine paintings.

Mr. Logan married in 1879 Annie D., daughter of Levi Johnson. Of four children, one son and two daughters are living.

HENRY D. AND D. WHEELER SWIFT.—These brothers, to whose inventive genius and practical ability the great advance in envelope manufacturing during the last thirty years is largely due, are natives of West Falmouth, Massachusetts, sons of Daniel and Hephzibah (Hoxie) Swift. Daniel Swift owned and worked a small farm in West Falmouth, and here brought up his sons with such advantages as the country district schools afforded. Their father was of an inventive mind and good mechanical ability, and in early life was concerned in ship-building with his brother Seth. One of their ships coursed the high seas for more than fifty years. While deprived of the much coveted advantages of education, a generous compensation was theirs in an inherited inventive genius, which by close study and application resulted in most successful development. The family were members of the Society of Friends, and in that connection the brothers continue to-day.

HENRY D. SWIFT.

Henry D. Swift, the elder of the brothers, was born May 21, 1833. At the age of eighteen he went to North Fair Haven to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, in which he became proficient, and worked for several years in its different branches, particularly at wood-turning. D. Wheeler Swift was born June 12, 1840. In 1861 the brothers produced their first invention—a clothes-wringer—for which they obtained a patent, and engaged in its manufacture at South Dedham, now Norwood, but sold the patent soon after, and the wringers are still profitably manufactured by other parties. In the spring of 1864 Henry D. came to Worcester and was employed in wood-turning at the shop of John M. Goodell on Cypress street, and while here made the acquaintance of James G. Arnold, who had invented an envelope-machine, which he soon after sold to G. Henry Whitcomb & Company. Messrs. Arnold and Whitcomb were desirous that Mr. Swift, of whose mechanical ability they had become aware, should operate the machine in the manufacture of envelopes, which was about to be started by Mr. Whitcomb; but the

young mechanic, who had a family to support, naturally hesitated at what then seemed an uncertain venture, but finally sent for his brother, D. Wheeler Swift, who was unmarried, to come to Worcester and undertake the task, which he did in the fall of 1864.

Mr. Arnold's machine was theoretically a great invention, intended to perform nearly all the operations which have since been accomplished by envelope machinery, but practically it proved a failure and had to be discarded. In the meantime Mr. Whitcomb moved from School street to Main street, near the corner of Walnut, and in the spring of 1865 purchased a machine patented by George H. Reay, which with several others of the same pattern bought later, the younger Swift operated successfully several years, until the demands of the business necessitated more rapid and cheaper production. Henry D. Swift during this period also became an employee of the Whitcombs, and together the brothers introduced many improvements to the Reay machines, and invented a band-cutting machine, embossing-machine, a gum-mill, sealing-machine, combination cutter, and other appliances which greatly facilitated the work in the factory, the most notable of which was the folding-machine patented in 1871, which resulted in much profit to the Whitcomb Company, not only reducing the cost of production, but by the sale of the old Reay machines, the price received for each machine sold being sufficient to build two of the Swifts' patent. The Reay machine and the Swift patent were folding-machines, which fastened the bag part of the envelope, but did not gum the flap. This had to be done by hand, and the desideratum now was a machine which would perform this operation in addition to what these could compass. After much coöperative study and effort this was successfully accomplished by the brothers, and in 1875 the Swift self-gumming machine was patented. This machine included the counting and registering mechanisms, which made it possible for one girl to operate two machines. At the end of ten years thirty-one had been constructed and were in operation in the Whitcomb factory, giving that concern a great advantage over its competitors. Within a short time the Swift automatic printing-press was produced, the use of which enabled the Whitcomb Company to obtain the contract for printing the envelopes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a result

D. WHEELER SWIFT.

of great pecuniary benefit to the proprietors of the factory, the Swifts having assigned to them the controlling right in all their patents. The Whitcomb manufactory with these advantages largely increased its capacity of production, and soon outstripped all its rivals. At the time of the formation of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Company, it had become the largest envelope factory in this country if not in the world. The causes influencing and the circumstances attending the forming of the new company, with which the Swifts associated themselves, need not be entered into in this sketch. The record of the advance of this enterprise is one of hard struggle, desperate courage, wonderful persistency and great patience under formidable difficulties at first, and complete triumph and success in the end. All the obstacles to mechanical execution in the business had to be overcome anew by methods and machinery different from those formerly originated by the Swift brothers in order to avoid infringement of their old patents, which were controlled by their former employers; but their genius and skill were equal to the task, and the results greatly surpassed their earlier efforts. Their abilities and the remarkable business qualities of Messrs. Logan and Brigham formed an exceptional combination of great power, and the outcome could not have been other than what it was.

The Swift brothers are quiet, unassuming men, of gentle manner and kindly presence, who carry out in their every-day life the principles which govern the sect to which they belong. Retired from active business, they are in the full enjoyment of the fruit of their labors and of their just reward, late but ample. Henry D., the elder, married April 14, 1861, Emma C. Fuller of Sharon, Massachusetts, and of four children two sons survive: Arthur Henry, a missionary of the Iowa Board of Foreign Missions of the Society of Friends in the island of Jamaica; and Willard Everett, now in school. Mr. Swift is much devoted to the study of astronomy, to which he has resorted for years as a diversion from the vexations and cares of business. He has built on his estate on Channing street an observatory, which is equipped with a fine equatorial telescope with magnifying power of 450 diameters, the finest instrument in this section, and in its use he is an adept. D. Wheeler Swift resides in a beautiful home on Oak avenue. He married in 1871 Sarah Jane Gifford of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts. They have no children.

The Swift brothers have taken much interest in the improvement of their native village, West Falmouth, and by their generous donations have made possible the erection and furnishing of a handsome library building.

JOHN STILLMAN BRIGHAM, son of John Mason and Arminda C. (Stillman) Brigham, was born in Worcester May 12, 1847. He received his education in the common and high schools of the city, and at the age of eighteen became bookkeeper for D. H. Eames, the well-known clothier in the store at Harrington corner. He also kept books evenings for the Worcester Horse Railroad Company during this period. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Whitcomb Envelope Company, and remained in that situation eighteen years. In 1884 he was one of the organizers of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company, and was treasurer of that concern until his decease.

His ability, application, industry and good judgment contributed much towards the advancement and success of that great business, and as a result he accumulated a handsome fortune.

Mr. Brigham was naturally of a retiring disposition, and never put himself forward for public office. He was, however, elected a member of the Common Council from Ward 1, and served two terms, 1887 to 1890 inclusive, and he also served as one of the Board of Overseers of the Poor for several years. He was a member of Central Church, and prominent in the work of that religious organization. Thoroughly devoted to his family, his business, and the care and enjoyment of his beautiful home, he left a wide circle of friends to regret his untimely death, which occurred suddenly at Colorado Springs February 19, 1897, where he was sojourning for a time for the benefit of his health.

JOHN E. BRIGHAM.

Mr. Brigham married Nellie J. Spurr. His widow and one son survive him.

Whitcomb Envelope Company. — In August, 1864, G. Henry Whitcomb began to manufacture envelopes on School street, under the name of the Bay State Envelope Company. In November of that year he removed to the Partridge building, opposite the old Central Exchange on Main street, with rooms running back to Walnut street. At this time the name first used was abandoned, and he continued under his own name until 1866, when his father, the late David Whitcomb, became a partner, and continued in that relation until his death, the style being G. Henry Whitcomb & Company. In the spring of 1865 new machines were purchased, and the business increasing a new building was erected in Bigelow court, off Front street, and a removal effected January 1, 1866. The firm continued in this location until 1873, when the first portion of the present extensive plant was occupied. In 1879 the southeast ell was erected; in 1886 the Prescott street addition was built, and in 1892 another ell was added, so that now it is one of the largest envelope factories in the country, and has a floor space of between two and three acres. The firm has largely developed and built most of its machinery, and evolved to the same end, but through different lines, most of the improvements in methods in use by other concerns. As late as 1880 envelopes were gummed by hand, but since that date this process has been accomplished by ingenious machinery.

Rapidity in, and consequently cheapness of, production have been the great desideratum in this business, and it has been achieved in a wonderful degree. Formerly five girls could produce 60,000 envelopes in a day. Now one girl can make 75,000 in the same time, and by the perfected machinery a far better envelope. The Whitcomb factory has a capacity of 2,000,000 envelopes a day. Since 1868 a large paper-box manufactory and a printing establishment has been carried on by the concern in connection with the envelope business. In 1884 the Whitcomb Envelope Company was incorporated, with David Whitcomb as President, and G. Henry Whitcomb as Treasurer. On the death of Mr. David Whitcomb in 1887, Mr. G. Henry Whitcomb was chosen to fill the vacancy, and acted as president and treasurer till 1894, when Mr. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., was elected president.

WHITCOMB ENVELOPE FACTORY.

Mr. G. Henry Whitcomb acted as vice-president, and continued as treasurer. Mr. Henry E. Whitcomb was chosen secretary and assistant treasurer in 1894.

In August, 1898, the entire property and business of the company, including its real estate, was sold to the United States Envelope Company, and at present the plant is operated by them under the name of Whitcomb Envelope Company Division. Mr. Henry E. Whitcomb is the manager, and represents the third generation of Whitcombs that have carried on this business.

The W. H. Hill Company, whose factory is located on Water street, represents the original envelope manufacturing concern in Worcester in direct line from Doctor Russell L. Hawes,* the inventor of the first practical envelope-machine. His successors in 1857 were Hartshorn &

* See sketch and portrait of Doctor Hawes in Biographical Department.

WORCESTER CARPET COMPANY, WILLIAM JAMES HOGG & SON, PROPRIETORS.

Trumbull, and they were succeeded in 1861 by Trumbull, Waters & Company. In 1866 Hill & Devoe took the business, and later Mr. W. H. Hill was the proprietor until his death. The Hill Company consolidated in 1898 with the United States Envelope Company. The old Hawes machines in this factory were, many years ago, superseded by the inventions of Mr. Abram A. Rheutan, who largely stocked the plant. Some Reay machines were also used in this establishment.

The Worcester Envelope Company, Foster street, has manufactured envelopes for several years. This concern was an offshoot from the Logan, Swift & Brigham Company. It is independent of the United States Envelope Company.

A new envelope company has recently been formed by John A. Sherman, who was for several years superintendent of the Whitcomb factory, and who withdrew soon after that concern was absorbed by the United States Company.

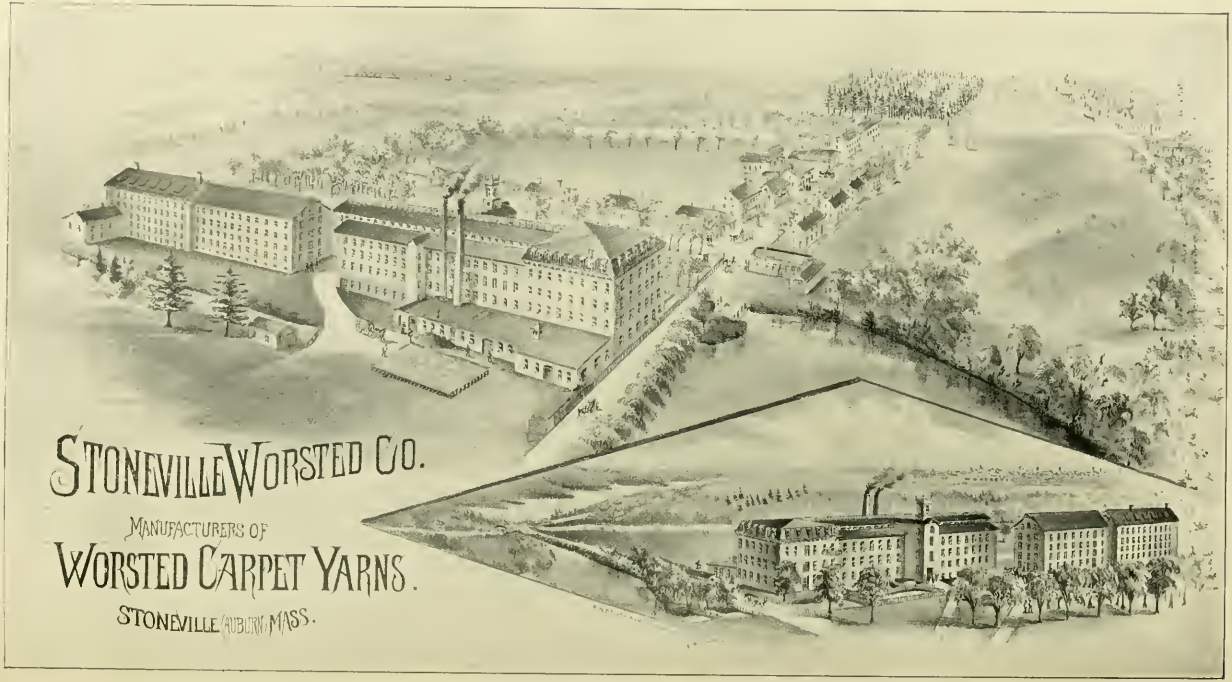
CARPETS AND TEXTILES.

William James Hogg & Son.—The progenitor of this family in this country was William Hogg, a wealthy linen manufacturer, born in Scotland, who came to America early in the present century, and settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His son, William Hogg (second), a staunch Presbyterian, removed to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in the manufacture of shawls and other woolen fabrics, and in 1832 began the manufacture of carpets, which was then in its infancy in this country, and many of the present large carpet manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia date their origin from this house, where their founders were employed in various capacities.

William Hogg (third), the father of William James Hogg, was born in Philadelphia in 1820, and died June 8, 1883. He married Catherine L. Horner, and had by this marriage five children, William James Hogg being the only son.

William James Hogg was born in Philadelphia June 5, 1851. He received his education at Doctor Faires' private school of that city, and at LaFayette College, eastern Pennsylvania. In 1872 he was taken into partnership with his father, the name of the firm being the Oxford Mills. In 1879 he came to Worcester, and in company with his father bought the Crompton Carpet Company's plant, which company had been unsuccessful. The name was changed to the Worcester Carpet Company, the firm name being William James Hogg & Company. William James Hogg still retained his interest in the Philadelphia firm, the Oxford Mills, until 1882, when he withdrew from that firm and bought out his father's interest in the Worcester Carpet Company, becoming the sole proprietor.

In 1883 he built a new mill, enlarging the weaving capacity of the mills one-third, and in 1884 he added to this plant the factories known as "The Pakachoag Mills," which plant was purchased from George Crompton, whose



STONEVILLE WORSTED MILLS.

WILLIAM JAMES HOGG.

spinning-mill had been burnt to the ground. In 1885 this spinning-plant was further enlarged by building a wing to meet the demands of a rapidly growing business.

The product of the Worcester Carpet Company's business is Wilton and body Brussels carpets of the finest grades, and this product finds a prompt market all over the United States. The business has been steadily prosperous from the start, and now gives employment to about 500 operatives, which operatives for the most part are skilled workmen. Owing to the increasing demands for rugs throughout the United States, Wilton and Brussels rugs of every description are now being manufactured. The sales offices are located in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Omaha, Nebraska. The facilities of power for running this plant were improved by Mr. Hogg buying the Stillwater pond and dam.

William James Hogg married Frances Happoldt of Philadelphia in 1871, by whom he has two daughters and three sons living. The eldest son, William F. Hogg, was taken into partnership on January 1, 1897. In addition to the carpet mills, in 1887, Mr. Hogg with H. C. Stockwell bought the property known as the Stoneville Mills, Auburn, which were refitted and furnished with new machinery for the manufacture of worsted and woolen yarns, under the name of the Stoneville Worsted Company. The product of these mills is sold to the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and gives employment to 150 operatives, nearly all of whom reside in cottages, all of which are owned by the company.

Like his father, who was largely interested in real estate in Philadelphia, William James Hogg has for years been a large investor in building lots in the southwestern section of this city, where he owns large tracts of land, which he has improved by opening new streets and building a number of modern houses for investment. About eight years ago he purchased a summer residence for himself, the famous Hillside farm, once the home of the celebrated temperance orator and reformer, John B. Gough, which he has further beautified and im-

WILLIAM F. HOGG.

proved, and his success there as a raiser of pure bred Jersey cattle is unsurpassed, even by his manufacturing industry.

In politics, both William James Hogg and William F. Hogg are Republicans, and both believers in the principles of protection to American industry. During the past year William James Hogg has completed and now occupies the residence at the corner of Elm and Ashland streets, one of the most beautiful houses in that neighborhood. William James Hogg is a director of the Quinsigamond National Bank, the Worcester Board of Trade; trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, and is connected with other banks. He is largely interested in charitable work and associations, many of which are deeply indebted to his generosity. He ranks also high in the Masonic order, and is widely known as a successful manufacturer, a liberal and public-spirited citizen and a genial gentleman, for though a young man he has won a prominent place in business circles, chiefly by his own energy and enterprise.

William F. Hogg was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, subsequently taking a course at Harvard College, leaving the latter to enter a business life. He has been employed in every department with a view of thoroughly learning the manufacturing business, and represents the fourth generation of the family in carpet manufacturing in this country. Both father and son are members of leading social clubs of Worcester, Boston and New York, and own and appreciate good horses, in the riding and driving of which they are very proficient. As both gentlemen are young, and have a practical knowledge of their business, the success of the Worcester Carpet Company is assured.

CITY RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM JAMES HOGG, 54 ELM STREET.

"HILLSIDE," SUMMER RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM JAMES HOGG.

Matthew J. Whittall was born in Kidderminster, England, March 10, 1843. He received a practical education in his native town, and at the age of twenty-one moved to Stourport, taking there the entire charge of the carpet works of Thomas B. Worth, a well-known manufacturer of carpets, and remained there six years. He was married at Stourport in October, 1868, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Henry Paget. Five children have been born to them, of whom a son, Matthew Percival, and a daughter, Edgeworth Paget, are now living.

In 1871 Mr. Whittall came to this country as superintendent of the Crompton Carpet Company in Worcester, and remained in that position until 1879, when the company was dissolved. The following year he purchased machinery for the manufacture of Wilton and Brussels carpet, leased a building at South Worcester, and began to manufacture on his own account. In 1883, his business increasing rapidly, he bought land and erected his first carpet mill, which the next year was extended, and in 1889 he built another, and in 1891 the third, which with the Edgeworth mill for the manufacture of worsted yarns, purchased in 1885, and several additions made in later years, cover an area of nearly 200,000 square feet of land. In 1892 he bought out the Palmer Carpet Company, and is still running that factory, which is one of the principal industries of that thriving village.

Mr. Whittall's long and practical experience as a carpet manufacturer enables him to take advantage of every novel idea which can be utilized

MATTHEW J. WHITTALL'S CARPET MILLS.

in the production of new and desirable goods. His carpets are always in demand throughout the country, and the order to supply the government buildings with carpets has been given to him from 1891 to 1897 inclusive. President and Mrs. McKinley also complimented Mr. Whittall by the choice of his carpets for some of their rooms in the White House.

Rapid strides have been made in the manufacture of carpets since the industry was started in Worcester as well as a great reduction in prices. This is largely due to the wonderful improvements in machinery and reduction in profits. Besides the standard patterns made, new English and French designs are constantly being introduced, and also many original ones by his own artists. Previous to 1897, only Wilton and Brussels carpets had been made in Worcester, but in that year he started an entirely new industry to this city, the manufacture of Wilton plush carpets. The number of carpet looms now in operation in his various mills is 146.

MATTHEW J. WHITTALL'S SPINNING-MILL.

Mr. Whittall is a liberal-minded and public-spirited gentleman, and has entered into the active life and interests of his adopted city and country. He is a director of the Board of Trade, the Associated Charities, the People's Savings Bank, and the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company; president of the Blackstone Valley Street Railway Company, and vice-president of the American Car Sprinkler Company; a member of the Grade-Crossing Commission, the Worcester Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Tatassit Canoe Club, the Episcopal Clubs of Worcester and Boston, and a prominent Mason.

In 1895 Mr. and Mrs. Whittall gave to the Parish of St. Matthew, of which he has been warden since 1874, the beautiful church building now standing on the corner of Cambridge and Southbridge streets. On the opposite corner is his house, which with its extensive grounds, laid out in excellent taste, forms one of the pleasantest and most attractive residences in the city.

MATTHEW J. WHITTALL.

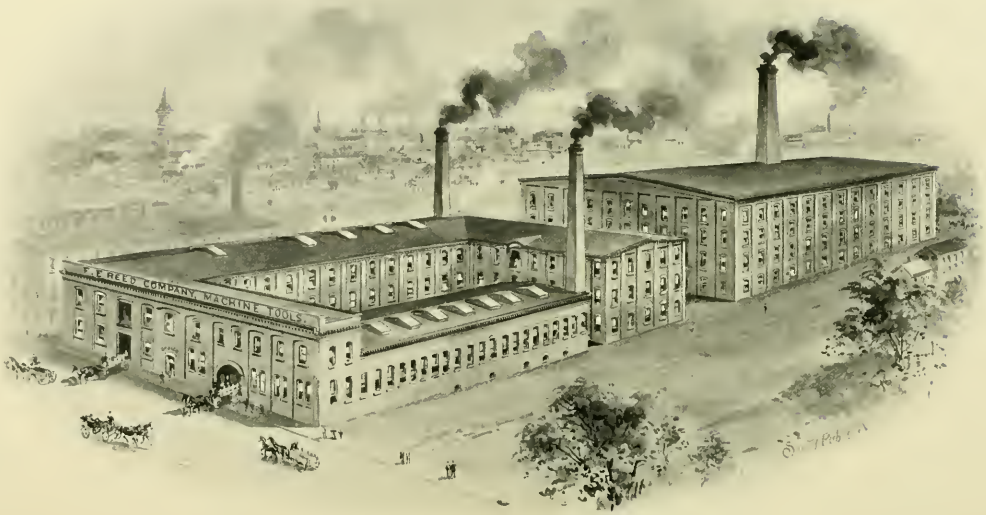
RESIDENCE OF MATTHEW J. WHITTALL, 692 SOUTHBRIDGE STREET.

Worcester Textiles. — Manufacture of woolens is confined principally to cassimeres and satinets. The Worcester Woolen Mill, incorporated in 1881, produces fine woolens and broad cassimere and suitings. E. D. Thayer manufactures cassimere and piece-dyed goods. The Curtis Manufacturing Company operate two mills, one for satinets, the other for cassimeres. Other satinet mills are those of A. W. Darling, F. C. Smith, Southgate Woolen Company, and the Hopedale Manufacturing Company. F. A. Lapham, L. L. Brigham and Thomas Williams also manufacture woolen goods.

In cotton goods J. C. Green makes cotton warps and fancy cotton, and light woven goods are manufactured at the Wachusett Mills. The Worcester Textile Company is a concern established in 1897 by former employees of the Knowles Looms Works. The product is union and Turkish toweling in variety, and the output is large. L. D. Thayer and H. M. Witter & Company make webbing and tapes. There are three thread mills in the city: Glasgow, the Ruddy, and the Worcester.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

F. E. Reed Company. — This is one of the leading manufacturing corporations of Worcester. It was incorporated in 1894, with Mr. F. E. Reed, President and Treasurer, and Mr. J. R. Back, Superintendent. This company makes a specialty of the manufacture of lathes. The business



F. E. REED COMPANY MACHINE TOOL WORKS.

was established in 1875, and has steadily increased since then to very large proportions. The firm now occupies an extensive plant on Gold street, extending to Lamartine street, the large brick buildings of which contain more than one and one-half acres of floor space, with solid foundations for the heavy machinery used in the works. The firm gives employment to about 225 workmen, nearly all of whom are skilled machinists. The shops are well lighted by windows and sky-lights, and by electric lights at night, and no expense has been spared to make the establishment one of the most complete in the country for the manufacture of machine-tools.

The Reed lathes early acquired and have maintained a high standard for excellence, not only in the United States, but in nearly every civilized country in the world. Their specialty in manufacture is a superior line of engine-lathes from ten to thirty inches swing, but they also build chucking-lathes, hand-lathes, wood-turning lathes for manual training school use and screw-cutting and plain foot-lathes.

The product of this company is well and favorably known throughout the mechanical world. The designs of their machinery are thoroughly modern and up to date; and they maintain the very highest class of workmanship by employing the most skillful workmen to be obtained. The pay-roll of the company amounts to about $140,000 per year, and this money, coming as it does from all over the world in payment for their product, is distributed among the artisans of Worcester, thus literally adding to the wealth and well-being of our city by bringing money into it from other places and retaining it here.

Alonzo Whitcomb, proprietor of the Whitcomb Manufacturing Company, was born at Saxton's River, a village in Rockingham, Vermont, April 30, 1818. He is a descendant of the John Whitcomb who came to Boston from England about 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Alonzo was the oldest son of Colonel Carter Whitcomb and his wife, Lucy, a daughter of Jonadab Baker, who was a highly respected citizen of Marlborough, New Hampshire. He came to Worcester in 1845, and was employed in the machine shops of S. C. Coombs & Company until 1849, when with his brother, Carter, he purchased the copying-press business of George C. Taft on Union street, in the old Howe & Goddard shop. This business assumed considerable proportions in a few years, and the firm, then known as C. Whitcomb & Company, needing larger quarters for its growing business, moved, in 1852, into the Merrifield building at the corner of Union and Exchange streets, where it remained until burned out in the great fire of 1854. After the fire, the business was moved to the "Junction shop" for a few months, and then back again to the Merrifield building, this time at the corner of Exchange and Cypress streets. In addition to the manufacture of copying-presses, the firm also took up the manufacture of metal-working machine-tools soon after its first establishment in the Merrifield building, and this branch of the business has since far outstripped that of making copying-presses. In 1871 Carter Whitcomb retired from the firm, and it has since been known as the Whitcomb Manufacturing Company. Larger quarters still being required, Mr. Whitcomb moved, in 1872, to the

ALONZO WHITCOMB.

Estabrook shop at the Junction, and later, in 1877, to the Rice & Griffin shop on Gold street. Here Mr. Whitcomb experienced another disastrous fire, suffering a loss of $45,000, with but $5,000 insurance. In 1892 he built his present shop at the corner of Sargent and Gold streets, and has since occupied it in carrying on his business.

The principal products of the company now are metal planers, shears, punches and copying-presses, of which the first named have become the company's specialty. As many as 4,000 copying-presses were made by Mr. Whitcomb in a single year at one period, and the planers produced by him now number over 2,600. In partnership with Augustus Rice, Mr. Whitcomb succeeded to the business of Timothy F. Taft in 1866, and, as a separate firm, under the name of Rice & Whitcomb, carried on the business of making metal shears and presses, until the retirement of Mr. Rice brought about the union of the two concerns owned by Mr. Whitcomb about the year 1881.

Mr. Whitcomb was the projector and one of the founders of the Kabley Foundry Company, which carries on a very successful business of making castings at 56 Gold street, and is now its treasurer. In this fiftieth year of his business, it may be said that, notwithstanding heavy losses by two destructive fires, Mr. Whitcomb has never ceased to do business, and maintain his credit unimpaired. Personally, he is of a quiet, retiring disposition, never seeking public notice, happy in his family, and at eighty years is as active as men usually are at sixty-five.

Draper Machine Tool Company.— In the half century just closed, Worcester has gained for itself a wide reputation as a metal-working centre, and the making of lathes and machine-tools has formed no inconsiderable portion of the city's manufactures.

The pioneer lathe industry of Worcester was that from which the Draper Machine Tool Company is the outgrowth. It antedates the incorporation of the city, having been started in 1845 by Shephard, Lathe & Company, and was known as the Lathe & Morse Tool Company immediately previous to the organization of the present company.

The works were moved to Gold street in 1881, and in 1896 the size of the plant was fully doubled by the addition of a large four-story brick building in the rear. They are operated by a seventy-five horse-power engine, and from seventy-five to a hundred men, the most of them skilled, are given employment.

The products are engine-lathes, special crank-planers, screw-machines, etc. In these, improvement has followed improvement, and recently a lathe has been perfected which is considered second to none in the market. The company's products have long been widely known, and they are in use not only throughout the Union, but in many foreign countries.

The Draper Machine Tool Company was organized in 1892 with a capital of $60,000, and in 1896 the capital was increased to $90,000. From the start the officers have been: Honorable William F. Draper, President; and C. E. Thwing, Treasurer. The former, a resident of Hopedale and the present ambassador to Italy, has been interested in the industry since 1891,

and Mr. Thwing, the treasurer, has been connected with it since 1879. He is a son of one of the former proprietors, and previous to coming into the office had gained a practical knowledge of the manufacturing part by regular apprenticeship and experience in the works.

P. Blaisdell & Company, Jackson street, continue the business established in 1855 by Parritt Blaisdell, a former employee of Wood, Light & Company, a well-known firm forty years ago. Mr. Blaisdell died in 1874, and the business was taken by J. P. Jones, S. E. Hildreth and Enoch Earle. On the death of Mr. Hildreth his son succeeded to his interest. The Powell Planer Company, 385 Cambridge street, was incorporated in 1887. Iron planers and appliances for lathes are the specialties made. Prentice Brothers, 383 Cambridge street, make drilling machinery and engine-lathes. The L. W. Pond Machine Company, McMahon & Company, and others, are in this line.

Norton Emery Wheel Company.—The industry of this company illustrates in its growth what able direction may accomplish. It was started in an experimental way by Mr. F. B. Norton something more than a quarter of a century ago, and was conducted on a small scale in connection with his pottery business on Water street. Not until 1880 had it become of any importance, and its great development really dates from 1885.

June 20th of that year the Norton Emery Wheel Company was organized. It purchased the emery-wheel business from Mr. Norton, and in 1887 erected a building for the industry at Barber's Crossing. This measured 120 x 50 feet, and was greater than was then needed, and the company offered for rent a portion of the premises. But in comparatively short time not only all of this building was needed by the company, but greater space became imperative to accommodate the growing industry. The third addition in way of enlargement to the original building had been made, and, as the demand for more space continued, another large building, a structure of brick and iron, was erected in 1896, and this virtually doubled the size of the factory. These are among the important additions that have been made, but plans are drawn for a brick extension to the main building, and to this the offices and shipping-rooms are to be moved.

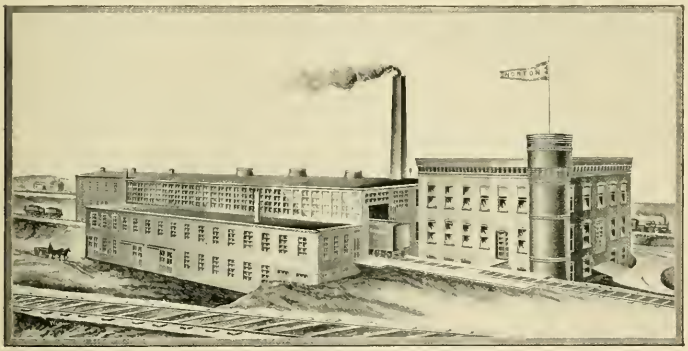
In the meantime, in 1893, an important addition to the business of the Norton Company had been made by the purchase of the stock and good-will of the Grant Corundum Wheel Manufacturing Company of Chester, Massachusetts, that company's works having been destroyed by fire.

Up to 1897 the boiler and engine rooms had been in the basement of the original building, but in the fall of that year a new power-house of brick, measuring 40 x 70 feet, was erected, and in this the company has exceptionally well-fitted and conveniently-arranged premises. A new Westinghouse engine of 200 horse-power capacity has been installed, as have new upright boilers, a large generator for lighting all of the buildings by electricity, and the Webster apparatus for heating them by steam. Six great kilns have been erected, and in these not only the grinding-wheels, but fire-brick for the factory's use are kilned. Much of the machinery and many of the devices used are from special designs and covered by patents owned by the

Norton Company. These are built in the company's well-equipped machine-shop, as is also grinding-machinery for the market. It will be seen from the foregoing that the plant is complete in itself.

The works are immediately on the line of two great railway systems, the Boston & Maine and Fitchburg, a spur track running through the original building, rendering teaming unnecessary either in receiving fuel or raw material, or in shipping the manufactured product. Each of the two railroads makes Barber's Crossing a regular station for both passengers and freight, and the Norton Company's express matter is taken from or put aboard the cars at the company's doors.

The principal business, that in which the company is most widely known, is the manufacture and sale of emery wheels, corundum wheels, and wheels in which emery and corundum are combined, and a successful novelty is the emery brick or rub-stone.



NORTON EMERY WHEEL COMPANY.

Raw material is received at the factory, as ground emery and ground corundum, in different degrees of coarseness. It is largely of imported stock, though some native material is used for special purposes, but all must be of the purest quality.

The different processes it undergoes—sifting, mixing, puddling, shaping, drying, baking, truing and testing—are interesting. Of the millions produced, every wheel is numbered and registered; a history of its treatment from the time of its shaping is preserved, and before leaving the works it is subjected to a test many times greater than it is ever apt to receive when in actual use.

Norton wheels are now used for an almost infinite variety of purposes. Their shapes and sizes are almost numberless, but there is only one quality, and that the best. They range from 1-4 to 36 inches in diameter, and from 1-32 to 4 inches in thickness. Thirty degrees of coarseness are made, about 120 different kinds and numbers of emery are used, and there is a possibility of some fifty degrees of hardness.

About 175 people, the most of whom are skilled, are employed in the works, and an idea of the magnitude of the business may be formed from the fact that though the greater part is order work, some 500 tons in finished stock is usually carried.

Since the organization of the company, there has been no cessation in the growth of its business. Its products now go to every portion of the civilized world, and though the reputation enjoyed is second to none, the constant aim is at improvement.

The capital of the Norton Emery Wheel Company originally was $20,000, but it has been increased to $102,000. The officers are, and from the start have been: M. P. Higgins, President; George I. Alden, Treasurer; Charles L. Allen, Secretary; and John Jeppson, Superintendent. The home office is at the works, but the company has selling agents in nearly all of the larger cities in the United States and in many foreign countries.

Coes Wrench Company.—In 1836 two young men of Worcester, Loring and Aury G. Coes, started in a small way the manufacture of woolen-mill machinery. They were in a little shop at what was then called Court Mills, a few rods south of Lincoln square. Two years later they were burned out, and, having nothing with which to resume their work, they both removed to Springfield, and for nearly three years were employed as pattern-makers in a foundry.

During this time they were studying up some new inventions, and in the winter of 1840 and '41 they returned to Worcester, and procured letters-patent on a screw-wrench. This patent was granted to Mr. Loring Coes in April, 1841.

The brothers then hired a small shop at Court Mills, and started business in a very humble way, having no money at their disposal; but with energy and perseverance they succeeded in overcoming the obstacles incident to a want of capital. A few of these improved wrenches were made, and put on the market in one of the Worcester hardware stores. Their superiority was at once recognized and acknowledged, and the way was open for orders. Later they removed to the basement of Albert Curtis's shop at New Worcester, where they continued the manufacture, but on a larger scale.

In 1845 a building was purchased, and the business became one of the largest of that time. This building had been used as a woolen mill, and was 30 x 70 feet, two stories high and a basement. Later on, as the demand for these wrenches increased, another building was erected of the same size and style as the other; also a blacksmithing shop, 50 x 75 feet, was built in the rear and on the same lot.

These brothers thus continued in business for over twenty years, but in 1869 the partnership was dissolved, and the large property which they had accumulated was divided. Mr. A. G. Coes took the wrench plant, and with his sons, John H. and Frederick L., continued the business at Webster square. Mr. Loring Coes took the knife shop on Mill street, which was another factory that they owned and had been running.

Two or three years after this dissolution of partnership, Mr. Loring Coes built the new and modern factory at Coes square, and began the manufac-

ture of wrenches. The old patent had expired, and several improvements were made. This new plant consisted of a main building, 50 x 75 feet, three stories high and basement; a forging shop, 50 x 50 feet; a two-story building, 30 x 125 feet, the ground floor being used as engine and boiler room, and the upper story was arranged for storing manufactured goods. In the centre of the main building is a tower with a clock. This clock was originally in the steeple of the Old South Church which stood on the Common.

Mr. A. G. Coes died in 1875, and his sons continued the business at the old factory until 1888, when a joint stock company was organized and duly incorporated, and the manufacture of Coes' patent screw-wrench by the two firms was thus united. The name of the company is the Coes Wrench Company, and the capital stock $100,000. Mr. Loring Coes is the President; John H. Coes, Treasurer; and Frederick L. Coes, Secretary.

COES SQUARE FACTORY OF COES WRENCH COMPANY.

This company is operating both plants, and the shops are equipped with special machinery, which is adapted to the rapid and accurate production of the class of goods manufactured. The beautiful pond above these factories furnishes a fine water power, but at certain seasons of the year it is insufficient, so that steam power is provided to meet that emergency.

The "Coes patent screw-wrench" is a standard article in the hardware market. It is made in eight sizes and two styles of finish, and it is sold all over the world. This company has now the only manufactory of screw-wrenches in Massachusetts. It employs about 150 hands, and turns out from 30,000 to 40,000 wrenches per month. The Coes Wrench Company is, and has been for years, one of the leading establishments of Worcester.

Morgan Construction Company. — The business of this company was established in 1888 by Mr. Charles H. Morgan, and three years later the present company was incorporated. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and the officers are: Charles H. Morgan, President and Treasurer; Paul B. Morgan, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; and V. E. Edwards and R. L.

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LINCOLN STREET.

Morgan, Mechanical Engineers. The office and works occupy buildings owned by Mr. Charles H. Morgan, 11 to 21 Lincoln street.

The business of the company is the building of rolling-mill machinery for steel billets, merchant shapes, rods, cotton ties and barrel hoops; also wire-drawing and hydraulic machinery; and special attention is given to the equipping of entire plants, including buildings, boilers, engines, machinery, etc. The manufacture of gas-engines has been entered upon, and a full line of sizes will soon be placed upon the market.

The business of the company has steadily increased in volume, and in addition to that in this country a large export trade has been developed. The engineering branch of the business is, perhaps, of the most importance; a number of skilled designers and draughtsmen are employed. In addition to the drafting department there are departments for patent-making, blacksmiting and general machine work. About sixty men are now employed.

This company holds patents upon a number of special devices for the handling of the enormous product of modern rolling-mills, which is so much increased over previous practice that the disposition of its product by hand would be quite impossible. A specialty is made of the continuous system, which process of rolling steel is at present being adopted by leading concerns in this country and in Europe.

Morgan Spring Company.—This company was incorporated in 1881 with a capital stock of $50,000, and immediately began business on Lincoln street, at which place it was contined until two years ago, when the fine plant at Barber's Crossing was finished, and to which the works were removed. Here the facilities for shipping the products are excellent, the buildings being on the tracks of both the Boston & Maine and the Fitchburg railroads.

The company manufactures the best grade of oil-tempered steel wire; also spiral and flat springs of every description, many being made for agricultural implements. There are departments in the works for wire-drawing, tempering and spring-making.

For motive power this company has one of the largest and most complete gas-engine plants in the Union, fuel gas for the engine and other purposes

MORGAN SPRING COMPANY, BARBER'S CROSSING.

being made on the premises. In the busier seasons about 125 people are employed. The business is growing in volume all the time, and the trade extends to all parts of the United States and Canada. Charles H. Morgan is President; and Francis H. Morgan, Treasurer and General Manager.

The Union Water Meter Company was incorporated under State law November 9, 1868. The first building occupied by the company was a one-story wooden building erected on the rear of lot 31 and 33 Hermon street. In 1872 the present brick building, 100 feet long, 45 feet wide, with four stories and basement with engine and boiler rooms, was erected, and the old building was used for a brass foundry.

In 1885 the lot No. 35 and 37 Hermon street was bought, and a second brick building 80 x 40, with three stories and basement, was erected. The company was formed to manufacture water-meters. The first meter made by the company was the Ball & Fitts reciprocating piston meter, the joint invention of Honorable Phinehas Ball (who was the first president of the company, and held that position until his death in 1894) and Benaiah Fitts.

The chief peculiarity of this meter is in its having but one valve to do all the work of admitting, discharging and regulating the flow of water to and from the four cylinders.

The valve is a rotary conical valve, having parts so arranged that when they are opened by the revolution of the valve on its axis, the admission and exit of water to and from the cylinder is made gradual. This meter is made in sizes from ⅝ inch to 4 inches inclusive.

In 1876 this company brought out the Union rotary piston meter, the invention of Benaiah Fitts. This meter was of peculiar construction, the working parts consisting of two revolving pistons, used in duplicate, interlocking each other, so as to form a continuous revolving diaphragm or abutment between the inlet or outlet ports, in the same manner as the piston in the steam or water cylinder forms a complete dam or dividing abutment between the parts of the inlet and exhaust valve. The pistons

JOHN P. K. OTIS.

UNION WATER METER COMPANY, HERMON STREET.

are guided or controlled in their revolution by elliptical gears. This style of meter is made in all sizes, from ¾ inch to 12 inches inclusive, and is the largest positive measuring meter made.

In 1892 this company brought out the Columbia pattern meter the invention of Honorable Phinehas Ball. This meter was specially made and adapted to use in waters that carry more or less sediment, or that have a tendency to form deposits in the inside of meters. It is very simple in construction, consisting of a vertical valve chamber with its corresponding valve, and a measuring chamber with a revolving piston. This style meter is made only in the small or house sizes.

Besides the manufacture of water-meters, this company manufactures water, steam, gas and air pressure regulators, steam fire gongs, chronometer governor valves, hydraulic valves, cement-testing machines, cement-lining presses, hand-feed drills, corporation, waste and band stops, etc., etc. It also executes special hydraulic work. The product of this company is used in every state and territory of the United States, and is favorably known in quite a number of foreign countries; this last part of the trade, as well as home consumption, is rapidly increasing, due to the fact that the utility of meters in reducing the waste of water is becoming better understood.

It has been proved conclusively that in cities using meters the consumption of water is from one-fourth to one-third of the consumption of water in cities of similar size and conditions not using meters.

The officers of the company are: John C. Otis, President and Treasurer; John P. K. Otis, Manager; Edward P. King, Superintendent.

Matthews Manufacturing Company. — The cut below represents the new and commodious factory of the Matthews Manufacturing Company, located at No. 104 Gold street. This company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in February, 1894, with a paid-up capital of $10,000, the officers being: F. E. Reed, President; John Reed, Treasurer; and A. T. Matthews, General Manager. Stove trimmings, steam-pipe collars, bicycle fittings, ferrules and sheet metal specialties are the principal products of the factory.

The company was originally organized in April, 1890, by Mr. Matthews and the Messrs. Reed at No. 116 Gold street. Mr. Matthews having had several years' previous experience in this particular line, their products met with a ready sale, and the increase of the business was such that in 1896

MATTHEWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

more room was needed, and the new factory was built and fitted with all the latest improved machinery, so they now have one of the finest plants of the kind in the State.

The officers are thorough business men, well and favorably known to the trade as well as in the vicinity in which they reside, and the company, by straightforward business methods, has attained a high mercantile rating.

Mr. A. T. Matthews, the general manager, is a native of Maine, coming to Worcester in 1864, since which time he has been identified with the manufacturing interests of the city.

Coates Clipper Manufacturing Company. — This company's plant is located at No. 237 Chandler street, and is a brick building, 50 x 100 feet, two stories and a basement, giving over 22,000 feet of floor space. The works are operated by a seventy-five horse-power steam engine; are heated by the hot-air system, and lighted by their own electric plant. An artesian well, yielding an ample supply, furnishes water for the boilers and the nickel-plating

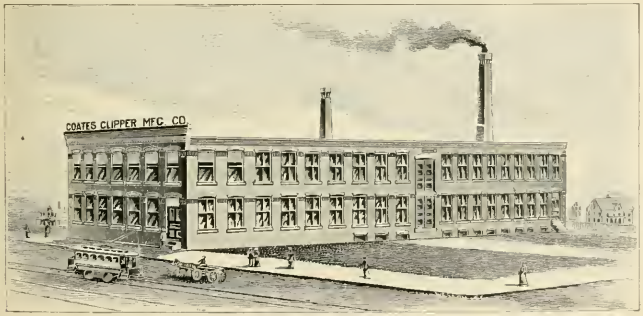
department. The shop was enlarged to its present dimensions about five years ago, and is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery.

The principal articles manufactured are finger-nail cutters, flexible shafts, and Coates's patent hair-clippers in about sixty different styles adapted for barbers', horsemen's and toilet use. These goods find a market in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, France, Sweden, Australia, South Africa, Egypt and other countries. Over sixty hands are employed, and the capacity is over 300 clippers per day. The company was incorporated in 1894. George H. Coates is President and Treasurer; and B. Austin Coates, Secretary and Assistant Manager.

GEORGE H. COATES

The business was started by Mr. Coates in a very small way. His first invented hair-clipper was one that would cut different lengths, called an adjustable clipper. His business increasing, he built a one-story shop, 40 x 50 feet, at the present location, and later this was superseded by the large factory now occupied. Great accuracy in the manufacture of these goods is required, as a very fine hair between the cutting plates will stop the working of a clipper.

Mr. Coates is a native of Windsor, Vermont, born in 1849. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Windsor Academy. His first mechanical training was at the Windsor Armory, famous for its original gun machinery, and in which the system of duplication of parts was first applied, this being the system used at the Coates factory to-day.



COATES CLIPPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FACTORY OF FOREHAND ARMS COMPANY.

Mr. Coates came to Worcester in 1869, and attended the excellent evening drawing school at the Polytechnic Institute, from which institution he derived great benefit in later years. He worked a number of years for Ethan Allen and his successors, Forehand & Wadsworth, and is familiar with all the details of firearms manufacture. Of an inventive turn of mind he has taken out over thirty patents in the United States, Canada and Europe, and has done his share in the development of the city's industries.

B. Austin Coates, his son, was born in Worcester, educated in the city schools, graduated from the high school in 1896, and afterwards took a special mechanical course in the Polytechnic Institute.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.— The Ames Plow Company, Prescott street, represents the business established in Worcester in 1833 by Joel Nourse, who made at that time "improved plows." Later with Draper Ruggles and John C. Mason, the long and well known firm of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason was formed, and continued in business until 1860, when the works were purchased by Oliver Ames & Son, and the establishment has since that date been known as Ames Plow Company. The output is a variety of agricultural tools and machinery, wheelbarrows and plows being the considerable product.

The Richardson Manufacturing Company, Prescott street, manufactures Buckeye mowing-machines, hay-tedders and manure-spreaders.

Paper-Making Machinery.— The Rice, Barton & Fales Company probably represents the oldest and largest paper-machinery manufacturing concern in the United States. This business was established in 1836 by Howe & Goddard, and afterwards the firm became Goddard, Rice & Company. Printing and dyeing machines for calico and other fabrics are also made by this company.

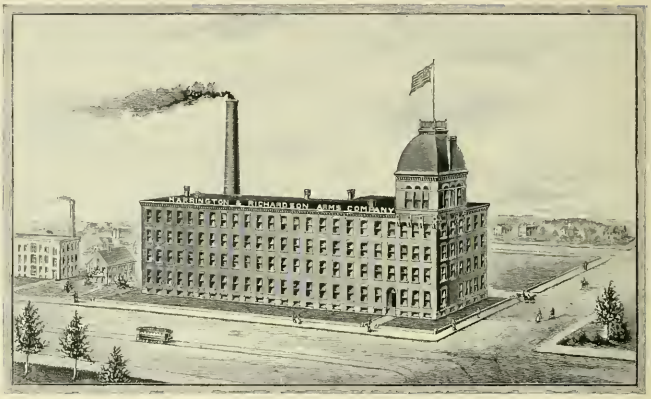
FIREARMS.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company.— The business of this company was founded in 1871, in which year F. Wesson and G. H. Harrington formed a copartnership and located on Manchester street. In 1874 the Wesson interest was purchased by Mr. Harrington, who soon after took as partner William A. Richardson, the firm then being known as Harrington & Richardson.

The products were shell-ejecting revolvers, and this establishment is said to be the first to successfully produce shell-ejectors on metallic cartridge revolvers.

Various other styles have since been added and improvements made and patented from time to time.

In the fall of 1876 the business was moved to Hermon street, and in March, 1894, it was again moved, this time to the fine brick plant on Park avenue, corner of Chandler street, which the company had erected and fitted with new and improved machinery for its especial needs.



FACTORY OF HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY.

In 1880 Harrington & Richardson became sole licensees for the manufacture of the Anson & Deeley hammerless gun, an English innovation, and continued its manufacture for about five years.

In 1888 the firm of Harrington & Richardson dissolved partnership and reorganized as a stock company with the following officers: Gilbert H. Harrington, President; William A. Richardson, Treasurer; and George F. Brooks, Secretary. Mr. Harrington died June 22, 1897, and Mr. Richardson was chosen president, filling the offices of president and treasurer until he died, November 21, 1897. Since the death of the latter, Mr. Edwin C. Harrington has been president, and George F. Brooks continues as secretary, and also fills the position as treasurer.

The business of the Harrington & Richardson Arms Company is the manufacture of revolving firearms exclusively, and all of the arms manufactured by the company have a high reputation for accuracy, finish and durability.

Forehand Arms Company.—The engraving on page 510 represents the Forehand Arms Company, the business originally established by Ethan Allen. A more extended notice of this industry may be found in the personal notice of Sullivan Forehand in the Biographical Department.

CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR.

The Globe Corset Company.—On December 1, 1893, John E. Lancaster hired a small loft on the fifth floor in a building owned by Stephen Salisbury at 15 Union street, and commenced the manufacture of corsets, under the style of the Globe Corset Company.

Mr. Lancaster was for a little less than two years connected with the Worcester Corset Company, but the knowledge gained there was of a char-

FACTORY OF WORCESTER CORSET COMPANY.

acter to help but little in the new venture, and a beginning was made at the rock-bed foundation of the corset business; Mr. Lancaster drafted and made the first patterns, and personally cut the first samples; one girl was hired, and with the first samples completed they were taken to market by the proprietor and the first order secured. Additional hands were put to work in a few weeks, with Mr. Lancaster doing the cutting and superintending and teaching the work at each process, and attending to all correspondence and keeping the books at night. "It was from 6.45 A. M. to 11 P. M. in those days," to use Mr. Lancaster's own words, "and we had all the trials and set-backs of all new concerns struggling for life, and in addition we had the 'hard times' of 1893 and 1894 to further contend with, which were the worst ever known then."

From this small beginning, step by step, overcoming all obstacles as they were met, working along the lines of certain principles adopted at the

FACTORY OF GLOBE CORSET COMPANY.

beginning, bringing into play every point that energy could accomplish or brain conceive, the Globe Corset Company has advanced in five years to a recognized rank among the leading corset manufacturers of America.

From a small space of less than 2,000 square feet, occupied during the first few months, additions have from time to time been made until the company occupies over twenty times more than at first.

There are now offices and salesrooms at Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, from which a corps of twenty-two salesmen travel into every state in the Union. The entire output of the factory is sold direct to the retail dealers under the brand "Globe."

Nearly 100 styles of corsets are manufactured from every variety of fabric and to fit every figure. The machinery equipment comprises the very latest and highest speed machines, and many patented devices of their own are used to improve the work and quicken the production. All grades of corsets, from the lowest figure to the highest, are made, and there are very few stores which do not carry some style of Globe corsets.

The rapid growth and extension of the business, up to 1897, brought about the necessity of a larger and broader organization, and in March, 1897, the business of John E. Lancaster was organized into a corporation, under Massachusetts laws, with a capital of $75,000, and the following officers were elected, and still hold the same position: John E. Lancaster, President and General Manager; Frank E. Lancaster, Treasurer. Since this time, up to the present writing, the enlargement in each department has been very rapid, and the future is bright and satisfactory.

This company holds the record for steady employment given to its many hundred employees, the business having been run upon full time continuously from the start, with many departments running over time very often, and never a curtailment, but each year making additions to the number employed.

The Worcester Corset Company, incorporated with a capital of $200,000, is the outcome of the business established in a small way in 1861 by David H. Fanning. This company manufactures the celebrated "Royal Worcester Corset." The present extensive factory on Wyman street was occupied in 1897. David H. Fanning is President of the company, and Walter F. Brooks, Treasurer. A sketch of Mr. Fanning will be found in the Biographical Department.

William H. Burns Company. — Nearly every kind of manufacturing industry is to be found in this prosperous city of Worcester, and the William H. Burns Company stands at the head of its kind and is favorably known all of over this great country of ours. It manufactures ladies' muslin underwear of all descriptions, and its production is marvelous both in quantity and quality.

This business was originally started in October, 1883, and the firm was then known as Baker & Burns, who commenced in a small way with about fifty machines. Unusual success attended this enterprise, and during the next year it became necessary to double their producing capacity to 100 machines. Orders increased, and the territory covered by the sale of the goods extended almost daily.

In 1884 Mr. Burns purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone till 1888, when he admitted to partnership his brother-in-law, Harry S. Green. The factory was then located in the Clark building, on Front street, and as the trade increased it became necessary to find larger quarters. In view of this need the large block on Park street, at Salem square, was erected, and the company reserved for its own use all above the ground floor. It was five stories high, and well arranged for the great business in which they were engaged.

The William H. Burns Company was incorporated in October, 1892, with a capital of $150,000. Since that time the business has continued to increase until it became necessary the present year to add another story to the building, making it now the largest factory of its kind in America.

It is equipped with everything of the most approved type; all the devices for facilitating work and promoting the comfort of the employees are pro-

FACTORY OF WILLIAM H. BURNS COMPANY.

vided. There are now in use 850 sewing-machines, besides button-hole making, button-stitching and double-needle machines. The work is divided into different departments, each under a competent head, thus insuring a systematic working of the whole factory. There are at the present time about 900 employed, and on the fifth floor rooms have been arranged for reading and taking lunch; a piano has also been provided for the recreation and pleasure of the operatives during the noon hour.

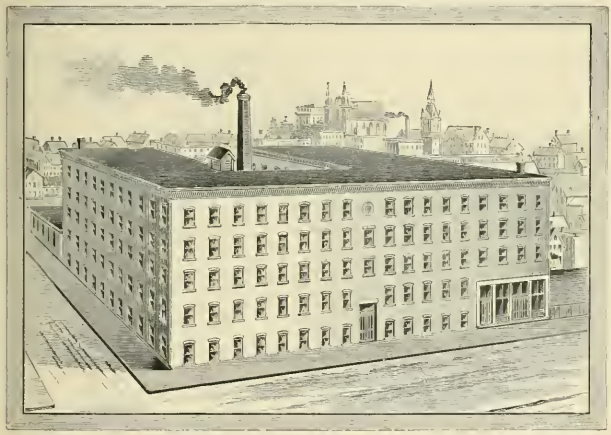
Mr. Green withdrew from the corporation in 1895, and the officers of the company at this time are: William H. Burns, President, Treasurer and Manager; and R. W. Clarke, Vice-President, Secretary and General Superintendent.

Mr. Burns is a gentleman of energy and push, and the success of this firm is largely due to his indomitable perseverance and thorough business ability. Mr. Clarke entered the office of the concern in 1886 as office-boy, and by faithfulness and ability has been promoted to his present position. The business has grown to large proportions, and the industry is one of which the city may be proud.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Heywood Boot & Shoe Company, 70 and 72 Winter street. The business of this concern was started over thirty years ago by Samuel R. Heywood, and the company was incorporated in 1884 with a capital of $100,000. S. R. Heywood is President; Frank E. Heywood, Vice-President

and Treasurer; and Charles Case, Superintendent. The "Heywood shoe" has long been known for its excellence; is sold throughout the United States, and exported in considerable quantity. This company makes special grades and patterns, notably the "Patrol" shoe and the "Bunion" shoe, which find a ready and increasing sale. The capacity of the establishment is 1,000 pairs a day, and the product is characterized by high grade and uniformity in quality. The factory is one of the largest and best appointed in the country, being equipped with the most modern and improved machinery, and all the appliances for the comfort and safety of the employees. The company has offices at 127 Duane street, New York, and 291 Devonshire street, Boston.



FACTORY OF HEYWOOD BOOT & SHOE COMPANY.

The David Cummings Company, King street, occupies a factory built in 1880. Mr. Cummings, the founder, began business in Worcester in 1857 in partnership with William Hudson, who withdrew in 1862. Mr. Cummings was absent from the city for a period, and reëstablished the present business in 1880 in company with E. H. Hurlbut and D. E. Spencer. F. W. Blacker, 112 Front street, is successor of J. H. & G. M. Walker in the business which was established by the present Congressman Walker in 1862. Mr. Blacker took the shop in 1888, and continued to manufacture the well-known "Walker boot," which had been a specialty of the establishment for so many years. The Bay State Shoe & Leather Company, High street, was established in 1864 by Bigelow & Trask, with headquarters in New York. The late Jonathan Munyan was for many years the local agent. C. S. Goddard & Son, Oxford street, succeeded the firm of Goddard, Fay & Stone, who followed D. G. Rawson & Co. The business in the present

location dates back to 1866. J. E. Wesson, Asylum street, began business in 1868 on Mulberry street. Walker & Brown carry on the business under the firm name adopted in 1871, the partners then being Aaron G. Walker and Samuel Brown. The shop was several years in Barton place, and now occupies a new building at 40 Thomas street. Mr. Brown and his son are now associated in the business. The E. H. Stark Company, of late years located on Park avenue, is now out of business.

Other boot and shoe manufacturing firms are: G. L. Battelle, 560 Main street; Eureka Manufacturing Company, 40 Southbridge street; J. P. Grosvenor, Mechanic street; and Dean Brothers. Heels are manufactured by E. N. Dean, Front street; Drury Heel Company, and Shepard & Company.

FACTORY OF CEREAL MACHINE COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cereal Machine Company. — Located on Jackson street and utilizing a floor space approximating 85,000 square feet, is the plant of the Cereal Machine Company.

The purpose of this industry is the manufacture of what is known to every American household as the shredded whole-wheat biscuit. The plant is of special interest in that it is the only one of its kind in the world, and, furthermore, it is the only mechanical method extant by which the wheat kernel is converted into food for human consumption without the loss or slightest impairment of a single one of its numerous nutritive properties, each of which, in the economy of nature, is designed for the nourishment of some one of the elements composing the human structure.

As the name of the factory's product indicates, the mechanical operation of preparing the wheat for food is by shredding, and this in a manner that

does not crush nor destroy the filmiest fibre of the grain, but leaves all in such condition that neither yeast nor baking-powder, lard nor cream of tartar, nor any other foreign agency, is required to form the light and flaky shreds into bread or other form of human food. The various processes for the production of shredded whole-wheat biscuit which follow the shredding of the grain, are all calculated to still further serve the end of producing a food that the truths of science show is the nearest approach to perfection, as measured by the interpretations of nature's plans for the construction and maintenance of the human body that thought and skill have yet created.

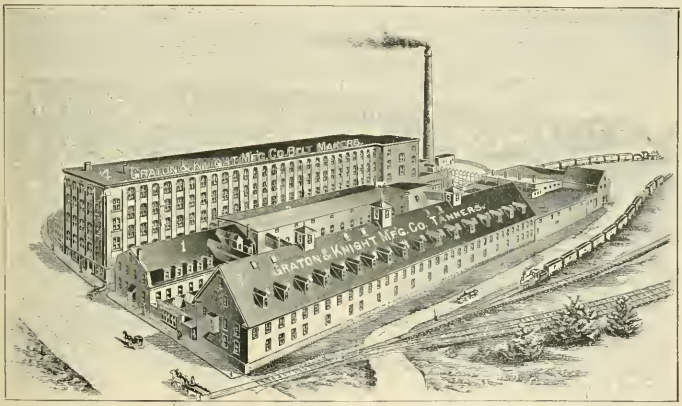
The president of the corporation is Henry D. Perky, who was also the inventor of shredded whole wheat and of the wheat-shredding machine, but important as are these inventions, it is as the originator of a plan for universal education as regards proper or natural foods that Mr. Perky has come to be the best known throughout the country. This plan had as its basis the truth as originally spoken by Mr. Perky, that naturally organized foods make possible natural conditions. His observations and investigations of the food question and its relations to the physical, mental and spiritual man, led him to see that nature had prescribed certain plans and specifications whereby they were to be created and sustained. A following of these plans and specifications meant the perfect structure as a result, while their disregard was as equally certain to bring forth the inharmonious physical being. The strength and beauty of Mr. Perky's position lie in its adherence to the direct and positive teachings of nature. There is absolutely nothing of a chimerical nature about his propositions. They are every one backed up and sustained by the immutable laws of nature. Not finding these truths in the text-books of the schools and colleges of the land, he began the dissemination of knowledge concerning proper foods by spreading broadcast over the country publications of his own writing, and thus in addition to his position as the active head of one of Worcester's largest industrial enterprises, he is, as he has been for the past three years, one of the country's most active educators in special fields, and his success is of a measure at once brilliant and phenomenal. Acting upon the admonition, "Let every man first become himself that which he teaches others to be," he has practised as he has preached, and has become a living embodiment of what right living as regards the matter of foods will do for mankind. Recognizing the truth that is in nature that she suffers nothing to remain that does not help itself, he has worked zealously by pen and tongue to bring the people of the country to a realizing sense of this truth. The problem of the day with him is—how to nourish man so that his condition will be natural. He believes that the character of man, like the character of the fruit of the tree, in kind, corresponds to the character of the nourishment that made possible the growth.

After three years of writing, teaching, and speaking, Mr. Perky has the solid satisfaction of seeing the people of this country interested in the food question, considered from the standpoint of intelligence, to a degree never previously known. They are coming to know that nature has designated

HENRY D. PERKY.

certain foods as perfect or natural ones, and that man's attempt to improve upon these inevitably results in an unnatural, disorganized food, and that the eating of such results in unnatural and inharmonious bodies.

In addition to the shredding-machine, Mr. Perky was the inventor of numerous machines and appliances used in the Jackson street plant, which produce, besides the shredded whole-wheat biscuit, wheat-shred drink, a wholesome and nourishing substitute for the injurious beverages which are in common use; granulated wheat-shred, a convenient article for dishes which require crumbing; and wheat-shred baby food, which he believes will work a revolution in the existing methods of child-feeding. He holds that much of the baby foods now on the market are of the same nature as pies, cakes and doughnuts, conditions which explain the presence in grown-up children of rickety bones, poor teeth, weak nerve and brain power, and otherwise defective bodies.



FACTORY OF GRATON & KNIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company.—The manufacture of leather belting in Worcester had its origin in the card-clothing factory of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, which establishment claims to have been started in 1786 by Pliny Earle of Leicester, Massachusetts. It is said that Mr. Earle first used calfskins in his works, but in time adopted cowhide, which was especially tanned for the purpose. Two lads not yet out of their teens, Henry C. Graton and Joseph A. Knight by name, both coming from Leicester, were engaged by the T. K. Earle Company to work in their factory, where they remained for ten years in the making and putting on of belts. In 1861 these gentlemen formed the partnership of Graton & Knight, and purchased the good-will and stock of the belting department of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, which they located at 137 Front street. These early days were attended with many vicissitudes, but

through pluck and industry, together with a meritorious product, success was assured.

In February, 1869, Walter M. Spaulding of Worcester was engaged as bookkeeper in this growing establishment.

In 1866 the first tannery of brick was erected upon land comprising nearly two acres belonging to the company, upon the Bloomingdale road, near the Boston & Albany railroad station. The following year it became necessary to erect a second and larger building adjoining.

In 1872, the business having assumed large proportions, the partnership was merged into a corporation, with a capital stock of $100,000, and Joseph A. Knight, President; Henry C. Graton, Treasurer; and Walter M. Spaulding, Secretary, who still remain its officers. The capital stock has been several times increased, till it is now $700,000.

In 1880 another large frame building was erected upon the Bloomingdale road, and in 1893 a five-story brick structure, nearly 300 feet long, was built. This last building has been thoroughly equipped with machinery and facilities of the latest and most approved designs, and upon its completion the belt factory was removed into it; but the general office of the company is still retained at 137 Front street.

With the installation of improved machinery throughout, an isolated electric light plant, automatic sprinklers, a spur track from the Boston & Albany railroad upon its premises, and a general orderly arrangement, it can be truly said that this establishment is modern in every respect. Especially can this be said of the tannery (in fact two tanneries), which has a capacity for the tanning of over 100,000 hides annually, which come from cattle grown upon western prairies and which would require the use of about 15,000 cords of bark. The large quantity of bark this company uses is obtained from the chestnut oak tree, which grows abundantly upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, thus giving an output of leather of firm texture and suppleness especially adapted for the severe work required of belting.

All widths, plies or weight of leather belting are made by this company, from that needed for the jeweler's lathe to those required upon the ponderous dynamos of the electric light and power houses.

By a system of branch stores with large stocks of belting throughout the United States, a large corps of traveling salesmen and an extensive correspondence, the belts of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company are sent to all of the industrial marts of the world.

Incidental to the belt business are the departments for the manufacture of leather specialties, which products are obtained from the surplus cuttings of the hide, after the centre has been removed for belting purposes.

In one of these departments, styled the Worcester Counter Company, from 150 to 200 persons are employed in the busy season in making and supplying to the boot and shoe manufacturers of the country all grades of counters, insoles, rands, etc., which enter into the construction of the boot and shoe.

A large amount of strapping for mill and general work is also sent out each year.

Growth, as the scientist has well said, is associated with life, and is in correct correspondence with environment. It will thus be seen, in review, that the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, from small beginnings, has grown into a prominence which augurs well for its future life and prosperity.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Worcester Boiler Works. — The industry from which these are the outgrowth was the first of its kind in Worcester, having been started in 1847, but the works have been at their present location, Green, Washington and Plymouth streets, only since 1883. The business was comparatively insignificant when the firm of William Allen & Sons was formed and took possession of it in 1875, but under their management it has become one of the largest in its line in New England. Spur tracks connecting with all of the railroads which enter Worcester extend into the premises, and on the latter are the foundry, boiler-shops and machine-shops, covering one and one-half acres of ground. The firm also occupies a tract of several acres on Shrewsbury street, directly on the line of the Boston & Albany Railroad, which it uses for storage.

GEORGE L. ALLEN.

About 150 people are employed, and the products are high-grade steam-boilers of every description, including horizontal tubular, vertical, Manning uprights, locomotive and marine boilers; and every form of steam machinery, such as feed-water heaters, steam-boxes, rubber devulcanizers; also specialties, the Allen patent bleaching kiers, and the Allen patent

WILLIAM P. ALLEN.

dyewood extractors. They also build a great many water-wheel cases, penstocks, oil and water tanks, iron stacks or chimneys, and plate and sheet-iron work of all descriptions. They also do a large business in the sale of the Allen patent heating boiler, which is largely used for heating business blocks, churches and residences throughout this section of the country. In building this work it is necessary to operate a machine-shop and foundry, so that in their productions every part is made on the plant and under the direct supervision of the firm. In their foundry department they make a large output in iron and brass castings, the fine grade turned out leading to sales throughout New England.

The firm members are William Allen and his sons, George L. Allen and William P. Allen, all of whom are ingenious and practical in all the departments of the business, a fact which will account very much for their success.

BOILER WORKS OF WILLIAM ALLEN & SONS.

Wyman & Gordon. — This firm was founded in 1883, and its business was established at the present location on Bradley street. Its operations were begun in a small way, but the business volume has steadily increased, even through the dull times there being no cessation in its growth, until now about 100 high-grade workmen are employed.

Drop-forgings of iron, steel or any of the metals are made in all sizes, large or small, and the range of the firm's work is probably greater than that of any other factory. Some of the most powerful machinery in the country, excepting that used at the Carnegie works, is employed, and parts of about everything in iron and other metal work are produced.

The territory covered by the firm extends to all parts of the world, as in recent times a great deal of work for export is done.

The firm's members are H. W. Wyman and L. F. Gordon. Both are natives of Worcester and are graduates of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the former in the class of '82 and the latter in the class of '81.

The Lunch Wagon. — This seems to be one of the growing necessities of this age. It is used in all parts of the country and can be found in every city and large village. The manufacture of these street cafés is a leading

industry in Worcester. The business was started in 1889 by Mr. Thomas H. Buckley, who continued it till 1897, when "The T. H. Buckley Lunch Wagon Manufacturing & Catering Company" was formed and incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Mr. Buckley is the president and treasurer, and John T. Flanagan, secretary.

The company is making the finest wagon on the market; it is called the "White House," and is covered by letters-patent, issued in 1893 and 1894. These wagons are perfect little palaces, and admired by all who see them. Mr. Buckley has been very successful in this line of work, and at the time of the World's Fair his $5,000 tile wagon was on exhibition and took the first prize. It has been shown at many state and county fairs, and 140 different prizes and premiums have been awarded it. The wagons built by this company are designed by Mr. Buckley, and are noted for their lightness, beauty and excellence.

The plant of the company is located at 281 Grafton street, and consists of four buildings, all connected, covering about one-half of the lot, which is 15,000 square feet and owned by the company. The shop is equipped with improved machinery, and twenty-seven skilled workmen are furnished employment. They have facilities for turning out seven complete wagons per month, and the sales reach all parts of this country and Canada.

Mr. Buckley was born in New London, Connecticut, October 21, 1868, and has resided in Worcester since 1878.

He is a gentleman of ability and skill, and in social life is considered a "good fellow." He is a member of the Waterbury Lodge of Elks, and is also president of the United States Lunch Wagon Company, which operates and controls the night lunch wagon business in twenty-five different cities in this country.

In 1887 he was married to Miss Alice M. Legg, and they have one child.

Braman, Dow & Company. — The business life of this house covers a half century, it having been established in Boston in 1848, the year of Worcester's incorporation as a city. Its founder was Oliver S. Barrett, but he and his successors, Messrs. Braman and Dow, from whom the present name is derived, have joined the silent majority.

The present proprietors are Henry O. Barrett, Harry W. Barrett, William B. Smith and Frank M. Sheldon, the Messrs. Barrett being son and grandson of the founder. The Boston house, which has just moved into new and enlarged quarters on Causeway street, is one of the two largest in New England dealing at wholesale and retail in gas, steam and water fitters' supplies, and is one of the best known houses in the East.

The Worcester branch of Braman, Dow & Company was established some thirty years ago on Pearl street, later being moved to Hall's block, where it remained until twelve years ago, when the present location in Washington square was secured. The Worcester house is the largest in its line in New England outside of Boston. Like the parent house, it deals at wholesale and retail in gas, steam and water supplies, and its operations cover all kinds of mill and factory work and heating apparatus.

In the busier seasons some thirty men, the most of them skilled, are employed, and in addition to Worcester and surrounding territory, its operations extend into New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The manager of the Worcester house is Mr. James G. Alexander, a practical man of many years' experience. He came here from Boston nineteen years ago; all of this time he has been connected with the Worcester establishment, and for the last six years has ably managed its business.

Worcester Steam Heating Company. — The manufacture of the Pentecost steam generator was begun in 1883 by the Pentecost Steam Generating Company. A year later the business was purchased by Mr. Benjamin Brierly, and was conducted by him alone virtually all of the time until June 3, 1892, when the Worcester Steam Heating Company was organized with a capital of $30,000, and has since successfully continued it.

Mr. Brierly has been president of this company since it was organized, and was also its treasurer until 1897, when his son, Mr. Walter E. Brierly, became treasurer.

Originally the works were on the site of the present post office, but when that plot became government property, the company purchased and completed a new brick building on Gold street, and to it transferred its plant. There it has a twenty horse-power engine and all of the equipment necessary for the successful manufacture of the Pentecost generator and other makes of pipe boilers for heating. The business of the company is not only the manufacture of generators and boilers, but the selling and installing of steam-heating plants, and in this they have done a large amount all over New England and in some of the Middle States, and have also done considerable work in Chicago.

BENJAMIN BRIERLY.

The Messrs. Brierly came from a family of steam-workers, and are thoroughly practical men. Mr. Benjamin Brierly was born in England, but came to this country when young. He came to Worcester in 1884, but for forty years previous had lived in Millbury, and all of the time had been engaged in mill work.

Baker Lead Company. — This company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts about three years

ago. The industry is the outgrowth of a plumbing business founded by Mr. Peter Baker nearly fifteen years ago.

Mr. Baker was born in Baltimore, but his parents moved North when he was but an infant, and the first eighteen years of his life were spent in Hatfield in this State. He learned and worked at his trade, plumbing, in Springfield and Holyoke until about sixteen years ago, when he came to Worcester, and after a year or so in the employ of others he engaged in business on his own account.

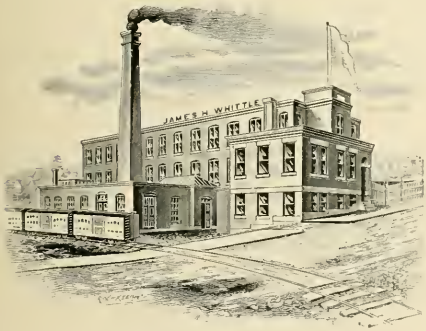
PETER BAKER.

The making of lead pipe was begun in 1891 in the Walker building on Water street, and the next year the works were moved to their present location. His was the first establishment in the State, outside of Boston, to make lead pipe, and it is yet the only one of consequence outside of that city.

Lead is received in pigs direct from the mines; every part of the work is done on the premises, and as finished pipe on leaving the works it is ready for use. The making of lead traps was a later departure, and patents on several of the makes of traps are owned by Mr. Baker. Aside from its manufacturing the company deals at wholesale in plumbers' supplies and sanitary fittings of all kinds.

The business has had a healthy growth, and the products are in use all over the Union. The company's traps are sold in many countries, and a large trade has been established in England, Ireland and New South Wales.

The stock of the Baker Lead Company is capitalized at $35,000, and Mr. Baker is president, treasurer and general manager.



FACTORY OF JAMES H. WHITTLE.

James H. Whittle.— In 1880 Mr. James H. Whittle, a native of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, first started in business in Putnam, Connecticut. In October of the following year he brought his business to Worcester, and in 1893 he erected his present brick factory building on Harlow street. This latter covers ground space of about 135 by 85 feet, and is equipped with a thirty-five horse-power engine.

The products of the Whit-

tle factory are tin cylinders, cotton-cans, slasher-cyclinders, patent bar card screens and sheet-metal mill specialties. They are supplied to cotton and woolen machinery manufacturers and to the mills throughout the Union, the sheet-metal work for nearly all of the new mills in the South being from this factory.

Musical Instruments.—The Brown & Simpson Piano Company, May street; the Mason & Risch Vocalion Company, the Taber Organ Company and the Loring & Blake Organ Company, all on Union street, and the Guild Piano Company, Chandler street, are large concerns manufacturing musical instruments in Worcester. C. G. Conn Manufacturing Company, Mechanic street, makes band instruments. The manufacture of organ reeds has been

FACTORY OF HAMMOND REED COMPANY.

carried on in the city for many years. The Hammond Organ Reed Company is now the only concern in Worcester, and the factory on May street is probably the largest in the world, in fact only two other factories are in operation, both located in Chicago; and these with the Hammond factory practically supply the demand of the whole world.

WORCESTER CONTRACTORS.

Worcester has gained much celebrity during the last quarter of a century from the fact that it has been the headquarters of several of the largest and most widely known building and contracting firms in this country. Of these, Norcross Brothers has been, and is, the most prominent, and the list of between seventy and eighty large and costly public buildings erected by

this firm in different sections of the United States, which is given in another part of this volume,* is an unparalleled and noteworthy one.

The Webb Granite & Construction Company* owns extensive quarries, and carries on business on a large and increasing scale. The origin of this company goes back to 1873, and between 500 and 600 men are employed.

Other large concerns are J. W. Bishop & Company, and Cutting, Bardwell & Company.

The Worcester Construction Company is extensively engaged in building electric railway systems throughout the country.

There are many other reliable concerns that carry on business on a scale of more or less magnitude.

CONCLUSION.

Diversity of interests and variety in manufactured products largely account for Worcester's prosperity. In no other city in the country are so many different articles and kinds made and sent out, and probably it has not a parallel in this respect in the whole world. It was at one time claimed that more patents had been granted to Worcester county inventors than to those of any other county in the United States. It can be said that some of the most important inventions and improvements in use originated in this vicinity. The most valuable one in all its results is undoubtedly the eccentric lathe of Thomas Blanchard. This, with the typewriter of Charles Thurber and the calliope of J. C. Stoddard and the McTammany voting-machine, shows the verge of usefulness and novelty, and from these the scale runs down through an almost inconceivable number and variety of useful and curious innovations to a world of small notions.

The larger and more important branches of manufacture have already been noticed in this chapter under appropriate headings. Nothing like a complete list can be given in these limits, but some idea of the variety of products can be had from those mentioned below:

Artists' plates, awls and machine-needles, belting, bicycles, blacking, bolts, boats, brass work, band-instruments, billiard-tables, brick, beer, brooms, brushes, carriages, chemicals, confectionery, cutlery, castings, cigars, coffins and hearses, dies, doors, blinds and sash, drain-pipes, drills, drop-forging, emery-wheels, elevators, eaves-troughs, files, fishing-rods, furniture, leather goods, malleable iron, marble and stone work, mattresses, moulding, patent medicines, plating, pottery, presses, railroad-cars, refrigerators, saws, skates, soap, stained glass, steam-boilers, steam-engines, tacks and nails, trunks, tools, turbine wheels, photographic supplies, blank-books, valentines, wheels, pumps, razors and razor-strops, shafting, vises.

* See sketches of O. W. Norcross and George D. Webb in Biographical Department.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN HOUGHTON.

REMINISCENCES.

By Hannibal Hamlin Houghton.

Oxford county in Maine has always had the reputation of being the banner county of the state for bears, so much so that to be a resident or voter of that county was to be called an "Oxford bear." On Paris Hill, one of the villages in the town of Paris, were located the county buildings and the other necessary conveniences for court business — the taverns, country stores, lawyers' offices, etc. At the time of which I am writing, 1826 and 1827, in the office of Judge Emery was a young man reading law by the name of Hannibal Hamlin, afterwards known to the country as long-time senator and vice-president with Lincoln. In the village at the north part of the town, called the Harbor, lived a man by the name of Richard W. Houghton, between whom and one of his neighbors some trouble existed, and the said Houghton became defendant in a suit. He placed his case with his friend Hamlin, who won in the trial. Soon after this event there was an arrival in the north village — an Oxford county cub — and the result of the lawsuit was so satisfactory that he was given the name of Hannibal Hamlin Houghton, and it is of him that these lines are written. Fast day, April 5, 1827, was the day, and this new arrival was celebrated by the married men of the village having a game of ball.

As I was nearing my fourth birthday, our family moved to Steep Falls in Norway, the adjoining town on the west, and very soon after becoming settled there I can well remember my father taking me by the hand, while in his other hand he carried a pick and shovel, and telling me that he was going to the Falls to prepare for the building of a gun factory; a short walk brought us to the location. He dug a small ditch on the upper side of the lot he wanted to clear, let on the water from the river, and soon the ledge was washed clean, and was ready for the heavy foundation stone. . It was this building when occupied that held stronger attractions for me than any school, and I recollect that often in school hours my mind was at the factory following the workmen in the manufacture of firearms. As the son of the proprietor, I was allowed many liberties, and before I had reached the age of fifteen I had made a gun complete from start to finish, even to the engraving of name on the barrel and hunting scenery on the mountings. To these early privileges, in the factory in the dear old town of Norway, my future life was much indebted.

The first article of value that I remember to have made was a busk for a favorite aunt. For a description of this article see one of the letters of

Senator Hoar—"The Boys of Sixty Years Ago"—printed in the *Youth's Companion* of this year (1898).

In the days of which I write the fall hunt was a great event. Two leaders were chosen, these men taking turns in filling their ranks. The first selection was always Dick Houghton; to whichever side he belonged, that side was sure of a supper at the hotel at the expense of the other side. At those times my cup was full if permitted to go with my father to gather in the game and take it to the wagon. All game, from a rabbit to a bear, had its value. Father generally hunted with a rifle, and his advice to me was to punch out the eye, for to shoot at the body spoiled the meat for food. I never could get over the habit of shutting my eyes as I pulled the trigger. He was always successful, and so expert as a marksman that some of his feats seem marvelous. I remember that once he cut the strings of the handbag which my aunt, who was coming some distance down the lane, was carrying, letting the bag fall to the ground, much to the dismay of that lady.

Soon after settling in Norway, one hot day I wandered into a grove of small pine trees not far from our house, and soon came upon the rear part of a large, black animal. With the reputation of the county in mind, I turned and hastened home with great speed, and told my father to get his gun, I had found a bear. He asked for a description, and I told him that it was very large, and had a long tail that reached to the ground. He smiled, kept on with his work, and informed me that all tails were not alike.

Norway remained my home until it was exchanged for this town and city, although when some sixteen years of age I worked in Boston on the iron sash, doors and shutters of the then new Custom House, the contract for which was given to Charles W. Cummings on Cambridge street, he having just completed the present iron fence around Boston Common. From Boston I returned to Norway, and, becoming uneasy, prevailed upon my father to sell me my time, a little more than two years, for which I paid him in gold on my twenty-first birthday $220 as per agreement, which was drawn up in a legal form, signed and sealed, and which contained a clause that if I entered a theatre in the meantime, its conditions so far as my father was bound were to be null and void.

Being now a free man, I found myself on the 11th day of January, 1846, in the town of Worcester, which then contained 8,000 inhabitants. After considerable vain effort to obtain employment, I was, through the intercession of a friend, taken on trial by Mr. I. S. Chapman, who had a shop in the old Court Mills. My employer, finding the first day that I could easily attend to three lathes while the other men would manage only one each, fixed my wages at $1.16 2-3 per day for two months, $1.25 from then to April 1st. At this time the machinery and tools were purchased by A. & S. Thayer, when Mr. Chapman retired on account of ill health, and bought a shoe-store on Main street. I worked for the Thayers several years, most of the time on new inventions, for which my early life had especially fitted me. My next change was to the factory of Goddard, Rice

& Company, for whom I was to take a crude affair for a sewing-machine, perfect the same, and get it ready for the market. A long editorial in the *Worcester Daily Spy* of Monday, June 9, 1851, entitled "Worcester in its Shirtsleeves," will tell you the result. I invented the "rough-surface feed" for the sewing-machine, which, as much as anything, made it practical, and for the completed machine I received a silver medal from the Worcester County Mechanics Association in the fall of 1851. Just as it was perfected, Elias Howe, the reputed inventor of the needle with an eye in the point, came down upon the Worcester manufacturers with a demand for $20,000 and a threat of a suit for damages, and drove them from the field. About a year later Singer successfully applied the "rough-surface feed," ignoring my invention, and, defying Howe, made a fortune.

About this time a young physician, whose shingle was hanging in Main street, in some manner found his way into our shop. While fully qualified to deal out pills and powders, his mind was running in an entirely different direction — with a purpose to produce machinery for doing in a methodical way work which was then done by hand. This was Dr. Russell L. Hawes, whose inventive genius is yet manifest in one of the great industries of Worcester. It was Dr. Hawes who passed over to me the sewing-machine, which I perfected as above stated. Then came the wonderful machine for making envelopes, which I successfully worked out from the doctor's ideas in the room on the fourth floor of the shop of Goddard, Rice & Company on Union street, opposite the present new Fire Department headquarters. At this time envelopes, if used at all, were made by hand, and were not kept for sale with other stationery. One of the great difficulties to overcome in the working of the machine was the tendency to pick up more than one sheet of paper at a time and carry two or more into the part which did the folding. This we obviated so that only one sheet was taken up, even if the paper was the thinnest-like tissue paper. In course of time the machine was made to do the work, and the demand became so great that another room was partitioned off on this floor, other machines were made, and these furnished for a long time the only machine-made envelopes in the world. These were shipped to New York and other places in such large quantities that the attention of capitalists was attracted, and they determined to learn the secret of the invention. Everything had been carefully guarded under lock and key, but one of our men whom we trusted proved a traitor, made drawings of such parts of the machines as were essential, and soon from these, other machines were made in Connecticut and put in operation under his direction. Dr. Hawes, after this, invented a machine, which I constructed, for making paper bags for grocers' use — not the basket-bottom ones we now see, but the flat-folded ones formerly used.

Sometime after this experience Mr. Sewall Thayer, of the firm of A. & S. Thayer, was obliged to retire on account of ill health, and his interest was offered to Mr. E. C. Cleveland and myself under an arrangement with his brother, Alexander Thayer, by which we were to own equal shares in the business. I had at this time no ready means, having assisted some members of my father's family, and I was about to decline the offer when a

friend, the late Isaac L. Wadleigh, then an engineer on the western railroad, running an engine between Worcester and Springfield, offered me the money needed, which he had in the bank in Springfield. He urged me to purchase the interest in the business, and with his kind assistance I did so, and thus was born the new firm of Thayer, Houghton & Company, manufacturers of machinists' tools. The success of this company was all that could be desired, until the 14th day of June, 1854, at noon, when an alarm of fire was sounded, which terminated in bringing to ashes the largest amount of property ever burned at one time in this city. This has always been known as the Merrifield fire, the buildings owned by the late William T. Merrifield, and others adjacent being destroyed. Our loss was over $25,000; and yet while the fire was burning, this firm secured new quarters, and while the ashes were yet hot, located themselves, purchased new machinery, and began anew.

While watching the flames do their work, a hand was laid upon my shoulder, and these words came from our dear old pastor, Reverend Doctor Alonzo Hill of the First Unitarian Church: "My young friend, this is a sad, a very sad sight, the taking from you of this large property so suddenly. You may not now, but the time, I am certain, will come when you will look back to this as a blessing."

Looking up soon after, I saw my friend Wadleigh approaching with a troubled countenance. He had left his engine at the Junction stationed in care of his fireman, and hastened to the fire. Thinking that he was in fear of the loss of his money which he had loaned me, I began to reassure him, but I found that his anxiety was for me alone, and that he had come to offer me more money to reëstablish myself. This I did not need, as we obtained all that was required in another quarter. I mention this episode in justice to the memory of one who was always a firm friend, and whose action was in contrast to the terrible selfishness so often manifested in human experience. Years afterwards, when the principal and interest of this debt had long been paid, I was enabled to return in some measure the kindness of this friend at a time when misfortune had overtaken him.

Financial help was asked of the late Honorable Stephen Salisbury, father of the present Mr. Salisbury, and readily granted, for which we were ever grateful, and we were soon prepared for business.

The firm, reëstablished, continued to prosper until the hard times of 1857, since when, in comparison with the real financial stringency and actual distress, we have had nothing which can be compared, although it is commonly asserted at every crisis that the present is the worst. In 1857 there was no reliable or uniform system of currency, the bills being issued by State banks, many of them worthless, and so many counterfeits were put in circulation that a weekly detective publication was required. Western bills were practically worthless in the East, and exchange was at so high a premium that in order to get our pay from a railroad company in Indiana, we were obliged to effect an arrangement through a relative to have all the eastern bills and gold taken at the railroad station there saved for us until the necessary amount was secured, which was shipped to us by express. Money

was extremely scarce, and we could obtain little to pay off the help. Forbush & Crompton, loom manufacturers, were obliged to take cloth from the woolen manufacturers to pay for repairs on looms. They paid us in cloth for repairs to machinery and tools we made for them. We paid in part our workmen who needed clothing with this material. We held the note of a flouring-mill owner in western New York for several hundred dollars. After much effort we found a grocery firm that would take flour and allow us to give orders for groceries to relieve our workmen. Such were the common expedients resorted to by all business men in these *really* hard times.

At this time Mr. Cleveland left the firm, the name continuing the same. A struggle for a few years brings us to the firing upon Fort Sumter. With our hundred or more men, we could not begin to satisfy the calls that came to us and other manufacturers of machinists' tools for new and improved machinery for the making of muskets, etc. This was followed by a national currency nearly equal to gold, which paid us in part for the great waste of human life and treasure in the war.

In passing from this subject I want to speak a word in favor of some of those men in our employ who were always loyal to us, and many of whom were on the road to high honors. A few I will name: Lieutenant-Governor Benchley, Judge McCafferty and ex-Mayor Samuel E. Hildreth, all now deceased; and of the living, ex-State Senator E. T. Marble and Osgood Plummer. To this latter gentleman the citizens of Worcester are largely indebted — more, I think, than to any other man — for the elegant city building on its ideal location, which is now the pride of all our people.

In war time, with health impaired, we disposed of our business to the Stover Machine Company, later the New York Steam Engine Company, and retired from the manufacture of machinists' tools.

About the time I retired from business, I was in the office of George Crompton, one of the most successful manufacturers of machinery, inventors and enterprising men of business ever known in Worcester. We had furnished his new establishment with many thousands of dollars' worth of improved machinery. He asked me if I remembered the first time I ever met him. I answered, "No." He said: "I shall never forget it. We were a new firm just commencing. That day I had been refused credit for half a dozen files costing $1.37½ by one of the leading hardware concerns of our city. We wanted a small lathe such as you were making, the cost of which was about $60. I mustered up courage to enter your office, introduced myself, and asked you if you would let us have the lathe and wait for pay until the next quarter. Your reply was a pleasant yes."

A few years ago George Crompton died. The writer and two friends were appointed to appraise his estate, which amounted to between one and two millions, at a low estimate. His check for a large amount would have been honored in London, Paris, Philadelphia, Boston and Worcester, in which cities he kept balances. This was the man who could not get credit for two dollars in Worcester in 1853.

One of the results of the war was the issue of large quantities of government bonds. A place was needed in Worcester for their safe keeping. A

State charter was obtained for a safe deposit company, and the writer was asked to take a book and see if the stock was wanted. I visited such persons as I thought might be inclined to aid me, having great confidence myself in the enterprise. Considerable stock was subscribed for, but after a short time it appeared that the undertaking was being discredited by certain ones, and some of the subscribers began to be frightened and begged me to take back their stock. I did this in a number of cases. It was asserted that the plan was a scheme to make places and draw salaries for a certain few. Some of the backsliders were men of wealth, who worried over the prospective loss of a few hundred dollars. To relieve these men I found myself responsible for a large amount of stock. Meeting Mr. (afterwards mayor) Edward L. Davis I stated the case to him, and said that he ought to take as much stock as I held, and he promptly did so. The record of the Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company through all these years is one of which any corporation may well be proud.

Political office I have always shunned. I served four years in the Board of Aldermen under that great engineer and gentleman, Mayor James B. Blake, in 1866-'69 inclusive. This satisfied me. Other offices I have tried to honor. For many years I was one of the directors of the Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of the Protective Union, and of the Worcester County Mechanics Association.

I have done something at building up the city, and I have tried to do it creditably. My last and favorite, the apartment house the "Evans," 845 Main street, I am willing to leave as my monument. For more than twenty years I have hoped to live until I could see a new City Hall; that wish is now gratified, for its dedication was on the 28th of April, and I had the honor and pleasure of marching to the same with the voters of 1848, nearly a hundred in number, each seventy-one years of age and over.

In looking back and taking into account all the losses and disappointments of life, they are as nothing to what we now enjoy: a contented mind, in a happy home, the loving and kindly faces ever with and about us, and the pleasant welcome from all we meet.

[Mr. Houghton died September 21, 1898.]

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daniel W. Abercrombie was born November 25, 1853, on his father's estate, Bolling Green, Macon county, Alabama. At the close of the Civil War his family removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was fitted for Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. His purpose throughout his college course had been to prepare himself to enter the profession of law, and so after graduation he began the necessary studies at the Harvard Law School. These he pursued until January, 1877, when he accepted the classical mastership at St. Mark's School, Southborough, and gave up his legal course for a time to devote himself to the study of boys, not juries.

As a teacher he proved to be remarkably successful from the start. That keenness of scholarship and that decision and forcefulness of character which have been such conspicuous traits in the man ever since, at once displayed themselves and won for him the respect and coöperation of his pupils. So marked was his success, and so attractive became the teacher's opportunities to inspire and lead boys to higher aims and nobler purposes, that in the mind of the young man the ambition to be of the greatest possible service to his fellow men outweighed the chances for wealth and distinction that lay before him in the legal profession.

From St. Mark's he went to a similar position in Vermont Academy. Here he remained four years. To one to whom so soon was to come the opportunity to develop the ideal American school, no better preparation could have been vouchsafed than this two-fold experience at St. Mark's and at Vermont Academy; for one represented the Americanized form of the great English public school, and the other the modernized form of the old colonial school.

Dr. Abercrombie came to Worcester Academy in the winter of 1882, when the school was at a low ebb. Soon after, upon the death of the principal, he was made at first acting principal, and in June, 1883, he was elected principal. From this time dates the movement which has placed Worcester Academy in the front rank of secondary schools. The story of this period of the school's history might well form a chapter in the history of secondary school education in this country. It has been briefly sketched in the article elsewhere in this volume upon the academy.

Principal Abercrombie's success has been fitly recognized by higher institutions in the conferring upon him of the honorary degrees of A. M. by Brown University in 1883, and of LL. D. by Colby College in 1898.

JAMES S. ABORN.

James Smith Aborn was born in Providence, Rhode Island, forty-one years ago. His ancestors went from Salem, Massachusetts, to Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, in 1636. He is the eighth generation of the Aborn family born in Rhode Island, and on the maternal side is descended from Roger Williams.

Though a civil engineer by profession, Mr. Aborn was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits much of the time preceding his coming here: first, in the manufacture of asphalt block-paving; later, as partner in the Providence Coal Company, wholesale coal dealers, and immediately before coming to Worcester had an interest in and was managing partner of the Reliance Milling Company, shippers of grain and millers of table meals.

He came to Worcester five years ago, in 1893, and on Front street opened a grain brokerage business for a Chicago house. January 1, 1895, he moved to his present location, 410 Main street, and the scope of his business has since been vastly extended. He has direct wires to New York and Chicago, and handles all of the stocks, bonds and investment securities that are dealt in on the exchanges of those cities besides those of local corporations, doing strictly a commission brokerage business.

Mr. Aborn has had a life-long fondness for athletics, and a pronounced one for aquatic sports. In Providence he has been for twenty years a member of the Narragansett Boat Club, is also a member of the Providence Athletic Club, and served for a number of years upon the Executive Committees of both the National Association and New England Association of Amateur Oarsmen. He is a member of the Lakeside Boat Club of Worcester, and an honorary member of the Wachusett Boat Club; is heartily interested in having the Quinsigamond International Regatta become an annual fixture, and nobody is working harder to make it such. He is one of the governors of the regatta, and this year is chairman of the Committee of Management.

Mr. Aborn is a 32° Mason, and a member of the Commonwealth and Hancock Clubs of this city, and in Rhode Island he is on the Directory Board of the Providence Lying-in Hospital.

George Ira Alden is a native of Templeton, Massachusetts, having been born in that town April 22, 1843. His early education was obtained at the district and high schools in his native town. He then learned a trade and for some years worked in the shop, improving his spare time in study, thus fitting himself for the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, from which he was graduated in the class of '68.

For several months after his graduation he acted as assistant to Professor Winlock at the Harvard College observatory. He came to this city in 1869 to become a teacher in the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now familiarly known as the "Worcester Tech," and was thus identified with that institution from its beginning. For twenty-seven years he was at the head of the mechanical engineering department, and to his skill and inventive genius the school is indebted for much of the admirable equipment of this department. He made the plans for building and equipping the engineering, power and hydraulic laboratories which were built by

GEORGE I. ALDEN.

the institute in 1895. He was twice made acting principal of the institute, and had an active and leading part in the first quarter century of its history. During the year 1889 Mr. Alden spent several months in Europe, visiting the Paris Exposition, and also many of the technical and other schools in England and Germany. In 1891 he received the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering from Cornell University.

Professor Alden severed his connection with the Polytechnic Institute in July, 1896, and assisted in organizing the Plunger Elevator Company, whose plant is located at Barber's Crossing. He is the treasurer of this company, and also of the Norton Emery Wheel Company; a trustee of the People's Savings Bank, and was for several years a trustee of the Worcester Mechanics Association. He is a member and past vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the Board of Examiners of the Harvard College observatory.

At present Mr. Alden holds a very important public position, viz., that of chairman of the School Committee. He has been a member of the School Board for the past six years, serving as vice-chairman in 1896 and '97 and as chairman in 1898.

Charles Albert Allen, son of Albert S. and Eliza A. (Cole) Allen, was born in Worcester January 27, 1852. His paternal grandfather came to Worcester from Sturbridge in 1834, and during the few years previous to the completion of the various railroads, was interested in the ownership and management of the stage lines diverging from that centre. His father was well known for many years as an accomplished teacher of music. The son received his education in the public schools and at the Worcester Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1869. Choosing the profession of civil engineering, he began his practical experience in surveying the route of the Massachusetts Central Railroad in 1870, and a year later was engaged as assistant engineer of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, and was promoted to be chief engineer in 1873, holding that office three years, during which time the viaduct in Worcester was constructed under his supervision. He then became a member of the firm of Allen & Chase, and several engineering works of importance were carried through previous to 1878, including "Section A" of the Boston Water Works, the Southbridge street bridge in Worcester, and nearly all of the stone masonry of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital. In 1878 Mr. Allen was elected city engineer of Worcester. In this capacity he supervised the construction of a large part of the sewerage system and the additional (Holden) water supply, and planned and put in operation the sewage disposal works at Quinsigamond after an exhaustive

CHARLES A. ALLEN.

investigation, which included a trip to Europe, of the most advanced means and methods. These works form the largest and most successful chemical disposal plant in the world. In November, 1892, finding the pressure of private business increasing, he resigned the office of city engineer, and since that time has been engaged in extensive engineering enterprises in various parts of New England. His testimony as an expert is often sought in cases before the courts. He was appointed by Governor Greenhalge a member of the Metropolitan Water Board, but declined the service.

Mr. Allen is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the of Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Worcester County Societies of Civil Engineers; of the Worcester and Hancock Clubs, and of certain Masonic orders. He is junior warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Worcester. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Mr. Allen married, in 1875, Grace T. Chase. They have four children: Robert C., Chester S., Mary H. and Grace W.

Ethan Allen. — Few men in this locality have individually contributed more to the material prosperity of a community during a lifetime, or have stimulated enterprise in a greater degree through force of example, than the subject of this sketch. Identified with the rise and progress of a great mechanical industry, his genius and masterful ability in evolving and applying new principles and methods were preëminent, and the way to many of the later developments and improvements in the manufacture of firearms was made plain and easy by the results of his earlier efforts in the same general direction.

Ethan Allen was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, September 2, 1806. He received a common school education, and was at an early age employed in a machine-shop in the town of Franklin, where he served an apprenticeship, and soon after reaching his majority entered into business for himself, at first in a small way. In 1831 he began the manufacture of small cutlery in Milford, and soon after removed to Grafton, in that part known as New England Village. Here he manufactured knives and other tools used by shoemakers, and also made guns and pistols in a shop which he erected in 1833 and occupied for several years. Here was established the

ETHAN ALLEN.

small-arms business in which he was so successful, and in which he preceded Colt. One of his early inventions was the self-cocking revolver, known as the "pepper-box," which was much in demand at the time of the Mexican war and the California gold discovery, and yielded a large pecuniary return. Among his other inventions were several forms of revolving pistols; a breech-loading rifle similar to the Sharps', but said to be its superior; machinery in variety for manufacturing firearms; and a series of machines, of great perfection, for making metallic cartridges. At the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 nothing attracted more attention than the last named. He made in the course of his career a greater variety of firearms than any other manufacturer in this country.

THE ETHAN ALLEN HOMESTEAD.
NOW THE RESIDENCE OF DOCTOR AND MRS. J. O. MARBLE.

About the year 1837 Mr. Allen took in partnership his brother-in-law, Charles Thurber, who continued in business with him until 1856, and early in the fifties another brother-in-law, T. P. Wheelock, was associated with them, the firm passing through the name-changes of Allen & Thurber, Allen, Thurber & Company, and Allen & Wheelock. After the death of Mr. Wheelock in 1863, Mr. Allen took into partnership S. Forehand and H. C. Wadsworth, and the firm until his death was known as Ethan Allen & Company.

In 1837 the business was removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where it was carried on about ten years, and was then finally located in Worcester, at first in the Merrifield buildings, and after the great fire of 1854, in which

JOHN O. MARBLE.

this firm suffered, in the new shop erected by Mr. Allen, near the South Worcester or Junction station and now leased to the L. D. Thayer Company, and which the company occupied during the remainder of Mr. Allen's life.

Mr. Allen resided, the first few years after he came to Worcester, in a large house which stood nearly opposite the City Hall, and later was moved to its present location on Main street, near Piedmont, where it has been occupied successively by Jonathan Grout, Calvin Taft, Dr. F. H. Kelley, and R. C. Taylor, the present owner. Subsequently Mr. Allen purchased of Abiel Jaques the large estate, and erected the fine mansion in which he passed his last years, and which is now occupied by his daughter Helen and her husband, Dr. John O. Marble, and family.

Mr. Allen died on the 7th of January, 1871, aged sixty-four years, four months and five days. He left a large part of his estate to his only son, William Ethan, who died in 1893, leaving it to his mother, Sarah E. Allen, who died in 1896, bequeathing it to her daughter, the wife of Doctor J. O. Marble.

From a tribute written after his death by his former pastor and friend, the Reverend H. L. Wayland, the following extracts are made: "All of his creations were characterized by the extreme simplicity that seems one of the highest marks of a truly great invention. It was illustrative of the grasp and tenacity of his mind that he never put his conceptions upon paper. He carried them in his head until they were perfected; the models and castings were then made after his verbal directions.

"By his inventive skill, his resolute perseverance and his unwearied industry, Mr. Allen acquired a handsome property. Perhaps the most marked trait in his character was his fearlessness. He was not merely brave; it seemed that the element of fear had been left out.

"He was a friend, warm and unchanging. He was unalterable in his attachments. He was a fond father, indulgent almost to a fault. He was an affectionate and devoted husband, strongly attached to his home and enjoying it very keenly. He was a kind brother and a grateful and tender son." He was an original and prominent member of the Main Street Baptist Church, and contributed one-half of the amount for the erection of its building.

John Oliver Marble, M. D., son of John and Emeline (Prescott) Marble, and grandson of Reverend Coker Marble of Vassalborough, whose father, Samuel Marble, emigrated from England to this country in 1739, was born at Vassalborough, Maine, April 26, 1839. He received his early education in the district schools, at Vassalborough Academy, and Oak Grove Seminary, and fitted for college at Waterville Academy. He was graduated from Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1863, and subsequently received his degree of Master of Arts from the same institution.

He was, by the appointment of the Honorable J. G. Blaine, a clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., from 1864 to 1866, and was in the Treasury Department from 1866 to 1869, where he received promotion to a higher position, with increase of salary each year.

LAMSON ALLEN.

During this period he studied medicine, attending lectures at the medical department of Georgetown University in Washington, and in 1868 took his degree of M. D. In 1869 and 1870 he attended a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He came to Worcester and entered into practice in March, 1870, and continued to reside in this city in the active discharge of the duties of his profession till 1896, when he retired from practice, and has since occupied his time in travel and in congenial studies.

Doctor Marble has been one of the active staff of physicians of the Worcester City Hospital from 1871 to 1891, and one of the consulting staff since that date. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library, serving his second term, of six years each, since 1886. He was also surgeon of the Worcester Continentals several years.

He was the originator of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, and has written extensively upon the subject of the disposal of the dead. His address on this subject, delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting in Boston in 1885, awakened much interest in the subject. His pamphlet, entitled "Cremation in Its Sanitary Aspects," published by the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Worcester Cremation Society, has been extensively circulated, and has drawn the attention of the press of the country. He has made a study of health resorts, and has long advocated a change of climate as a valuable remedy in many chronic diseases. In 1880 he visited various parts of Europe with this subject in view; Bermuda in 1887 and the Bahamas in 1888 on the same mission, and has written at length describing their advantages to invalids. He has twice since that time visited Europe, in 1895 and in 1897, with similar purposes.

Doctor Marble is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, one of its councilors since 1885, a member of the American Academy of Medicine, vice-president and a director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society of Boston, a member of the Worcester Club, the Worcester Natural History Society, and the Worcester Board of Trade.

He has been very prominent in life insurance circles for many years, as an examiner for six of the most important companies in the country. He delivered an address recently before the Life Underwriters' Association at Boston, claiming greater importance and dignity for the medical department of insurance. This address was published by the insurance journals, highly applauded, and won for him an enviable and advanced position among the examiners of this part of the country.

Though having retired from general practice, he still continues to examine candidates for several of the best companies, having a fondness for the business.

Dr. Marble married in 1873 Helen M., daughter of the late Ethan and Sarah E. (Murray) Allen of Worcester. They have three sons: Allen, born in 1875; Prescott, born in 1879, and Murray, born in 1885; and they now reside in the mansion on Murray avenue which was erected by Mr. Ethan Allen, the father of Mrs. Marble, in 1853.

ANDREW ATHY.

Dr. Lamson Allen, A. M., is one of the leading physicians of this city. He was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, June 2, 1855. There he spent his boyhood days, receiving an education in the public schools of that city. He then went to Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1879. His next course was in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1883.

Doctor Allen commenced the practice of medicine in Southbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained eight years, coming to Worcester in April, 1892. He succeeded Doctor Edward L. Mellus, and took that doctor's practice for a commencement here.

He is prominently identified with the medical societies of the State and county, and was for some years president of the county society. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. In meetings of these societies he has frequently contributed papers and taken part in discussions. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, and also of Ridgely Lodge, No. 112, Odd Fellows.

Doctor Allen was married in 1884 to Miss Martha R. Wyman of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. In politics he is a Republican, and the doctor and his wife are members of Union Church of this city.

Andrew Athy, one of the most prominent citizens of Worcester, was born in County Galway, Ireland, on the first day of January, 1832, and died on the fifteenth day of May, 1898. His family was one of great antiquity in Galway, one of the name, according to tradition, having erected the first stone house or castle within the town. William de Athy was treasurer of Connaught in 1388, and in the charter of Galway given by James II. the name of Andrew Athy appears. William Athy and Edmond Athy were bailiffs in 1512 and 1514, and Francis Athy was sheriff in 1631.

John Athy, the father of Andrew, was obliged to leave Galway in 1848 on account of political troubles, during which he had rendered himself obnoxious to the British government by his outspoken opposition to the laws then in force, both in public speeches and as a leader of the people in private councils. With his family of motherless children, his wife having died in 1846, he crossed the ocean to Boston, and a short time after, leaving Andrew and the other children in the care of their uncle in that city, departed with his son Philip for the West, from which section he did not return for several years. In the meantime the uncle also removed westward, and Andrew was obliged to leave school and find employment in order to maintain himself. He first went to Westborough, and made his way to Worcester from that town in 1850, and was a resident of this city from that time until his death.

He learned the trade of a bootmaker, and was employed for many years in the factory of Congressman Joseph H. Walker, much of the time as foreman. In later years he twice defeated Mr. Walker as a candidate for representative in the General Court. In 1875 he engaged in the undertaking business at No. 16 Green street, which he successfully followed, of late years in partnership with his son, to the end of his life.

In 1865 Mr. Athy was elected a member of the City Council of the city of Worcester, and served in that body almost continuously for twenty-three years. He represented his ward in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875. He was six years in the Board of Aldermen from 1881 to 1887, and was chairman of the Committee on Street Lighting at the time public electric lights were established. In December, 1886, he was the Democratic and unsuccessful candidate for mayor, receiving more votes, however, than the successful nominee of the year before. He was chairman of the Democratic City Committee in 1891-1893, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1896. He was prominently mentioned for the place of postmaster during President Cleveland's term.

He was appointed one of the three members of the commission to supervise the erection of the new City Hall, and the last time he left his home was to attend a meeting of the commissioners on the occasion of the delivery of the keys by the contractors.

Mr. Athy was prominent in all movements for the restoration of the independence of Ireland, and he always had closely at heart the interests of his native land. He was a member of the Jackson Guards when that company was disbanded by Governor Gardner, and later he aided in the organization of the Emmet Guards. He was an original and prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and held every office in that body. He was an organizer of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, was head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and president of the local Land League; a member of the Knights of Columbus, honorary member of the American-Irish Historical Society, and was connected with many other organizations. At his death he was president of the Irish Centennial Society of '98. He was several times chief marshal of the St. Patrick's day parades. He was a member of the Worcester Board of Trade, a founder of the Bay State Savings Bank, and trustee of the People's Savings Bank.

Mr. Athy's wife died in 1894. He is survived by one son, James A., his partner in business, and four daughters: Mary, wife of John J. Horgan; Frances, a graduate of the high and normal schools and a successful teacher; Nettie, a singer of high repute, the wife of Doctor J. J. Rafferty; and Annie, an actress, who has achieved success, now the wife of Doctor P. W. Heffern of Boston. A brother, Philip R. Athy, was chief of police in Memphis, Tennessee, during the terrible yellow fever scourge of 1878, and manfully stayed at his post; was afterwards sheriff, and died in 1882 at the age of forty-four.

Andrew Athy is an example of what may be achieved by steadfastness of purpose, honesty and native talent, in advancing to a position which gained for him the respect of all his fellow citizens.

"For the meager opportunities that he had, he was a wonderful man. He was one of the best-read men in Worcester; his library was extensive. He possessed a wonderful memory. Whatever he read he never forgot. A mass of dates and statistics which would throw the ordinary mind into a chaotic state was with him always arranged for practical and immediate use."

From the *Worcester Daily Telegram* Monday, May 16, 1898: "If Andrew Athy had one leaning stronger than another in his nature, it was towards the theatre and the stage. He loved the play, but only in its highest form, for there was no more fastidious theatre-goer in Worcester than he. As has been well said, 'he was a dictionary of theatrical reminiscences.'"

The *Daily Spy* Monday, May 16, 1898: "A leader of the famous Crispin strike in the winter of '69 and '70, he was offered an interest in the business of a prominent manufacturer, which he refused because it was coupled with the condition that he should abandon the Crispin cause and go into work."

"Had he been less scrupulous, less generous and more worldly," said the *Messenger*, "the opportunities which he enjoyed would have enabled him to become a very rich man."

"There was not a flaw in his armor of principle, integrity and zeal for his fellow man. There was no blemish to mar, no stain to dim the lustre of his character. The life of such a man is an inspiration, his death a bereavement to the community."—*From the City Government Resolutions.*

Louis L. Auger, M. D., was born in Louiseville, Canada, April 23, 1859. His father, Doctor Charles L. Auger, was a practising physician in that place, and the son had the advantages of an excellent education. After finishing his classical studies at Nicolet College, he took a course at Victoria University in Montreal, and was graduated in 1879. He located in Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he remained ten years in the active practice of his profession, and the last four years he was city physician. He also published for a short time in that place a French newspaper entitled *Le Protecteur.*

In 1888 at a general convention of the French people of the country held at Nashua, New Hampshire, Doctor Auger was vice-president and a member of the committee to invite President Cleveland to visit the convention.

In 1890 Doctor Auger visited Europe and spent three years in study in Paris and Berlin. For a time he was first assistant in the hospital of Doctor Doloris in Paris. In 1893 he came to Worcester, and he has established in this city a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Paris, and the Medico-chirurgical Society of Montreal; the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Worcester Medical Society; and is also connected with several local societies and clubs.

Doctor Auger was married in August, 1884, to Miss Albina Magnan of Joliette, Province of Quebec. They have no children.

John Stanton Baldwin was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 6, 1834. His father, John Denison Baldwin, was a Congregational minister, and was afterwards editor of the *Boston Daily Commonwealth*, and later of the *Worcester Spy;* he represented the Worcester District in Congress from 1863 to 1869. His mother was Lemira, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Hathaway of Dighton, Massachusetts. She is still living.

He married, in October, 1863, Miss Emily Brown, daughter of Albert Brown, a descendant of one of the first settlers of Worcester.

LOUIS L. AUGER.

John S. Baldwin learned the printer's trade, fitted for college, and was graduated from the Connecticut State Normal School. Since his twentieth year he has been connected with a daily morning newspaper, first in Boston, and since 1857 in Worcester, where for many years he was chief owner and editor of the *Worcester Spy*. His public service has been in the City Council, the School Board, the Legislature, and in the War of the Rebellion as captain of a company in the Fifty-first Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

Phinehas Ball* was born in Boylston, Massachusetts, January 18, 1824. His grandfather, Elijah Ball, was a Revolutionary patriot, who attained the rank of first lieutenant in 1779 in General Israel Putnam's command, and after the war passed the remainder of his life in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture upon a farm which he transmitted to his son, the father of the subject of this sketch.

This son, Manasseh Sawyer Ball, married Clarissa Andrews, who was descended from Simon and Anne Bradstreet, prominent in colonial history. Phinehas, the eldest son of this marriage, passed his youthful life upon the farm, rendering his father such assistance as his feeble strength and uncertain health permitted, alternating the summer's work with attendance at the winter's district schools, where he received his only instruction until he arrived at the age of sixteen.

In the winter of 1840 he spent some time in Rhode Island with an uncle, who taught him the principles of surveying, and he was enabled with the aid of an old compass which had belonged to his great-great-grandfather to perform considerable service in land-surveying in Boylston and vicinity during the few succeeding years.

In 1841 and 1842 he was able to attend during two terms a boarding-school in Berlin, and this instruction, with his former schooling, comprised all the educational advantages he ever received other than those acquired by self-application.

He taught school for several terms in neighboring towns, and in this way and by surveying and other labor, was enabled to maintain himself for several years, until in 1846 he removed to Worcester and entered upon the occupation of civil engineer, in which in after years he was destined to fill so prominent a place.

In April, 1849, he entered into partnership with Elbridge Boyden under the firm name of Boyden & Ball, architects and engineers, which connection was maintained until 1860. During this period Mr. Ball platted many of the real-estate changes consequent to the development of the rapidly growing city, and was also identified with such limited public works as were then in progress.

But it was later under the mayoralty of that public-spirited and clear-sighted man of affairs, D. Waldo Lincoln, that Mr. Ball gained his most solid and lasting reputation in the planning and construction of the water works from Lynde brook in Leicester to supply the imperative and increas-

*See portrait on page 42.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

ing needs of the city, the first of the great system of aqueducts now in use. An immediate result of this service was the election of Mr. Ball as mayor for the year 1865, an office which he did not seek, accepted with misgivings, and relinquished with relief and thankfulness, but the duties of which he discharged with faithfulness and ability. The events of his administration are recounted in another part of this volume.

From 1863 to 1867 Mr. Ball was water commissioner, and from 1867 to 1872 city engineer, and these duties, with a previous term in the City Council, comprised his direct services to Worcester in its corporate capacity.

The present extensive sewerage system was instituted and considerably advanced under his official supervision.

The success of Mr. Ball and the experience acquired in the local works led to his selection toconstruct or to report upon similar undertakings in other places in the State and in New England, notably water works in Springfield, Amherst, Leominster, Marlborough, Lawrence, Brockton, Gloucester and Lynn, in Massachusetts; Portland, Maine; Nashua and Claremont, New Hampshire; New Haven and New Britain, Connecticut; and sewerage systems for Keene, New Hampshire; Fall River, Massachusetts, and New Britain, Connecticut. He undertook the drainage of the Mystic valley, near Boston, at the request of the State Board of Health, which important task he was compelled by physical disability to relinquish.

In 1869 Mr. Ball became interested in the manufacture of water meters and appliances, some of which he had patented, and the Union Water Meter Company was formed, with which he maintained his connection as president until his death.

Mr. Ball was an active member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and served as clerk, treasurer, vice-president, and president. He was a member of the Worcester County Society of Engineers, the Boston Society of Engineers, and the American Water Works Association. He was also an active member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and gave to that institution the ancient compass which he had used in his first work of surveying. He was early interested in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, and in politics was first a Free-Soiler and then a Republican.

For thirty-one years he was deacon of the First Unitarian Church in Worcester, and was for seven years president of the Worcester County Conference of Unitarian Churches. He was for a time a trustee of the Worcester County Free Institution of Industrial Science, now the Polytechnic Institute, and always had a deep interest in that establishment for practical education.

Mr. Ball married, in 1848, Sarah Augusta Holyoke of Marlborough, who died in January, 1864. Of the two children by this marriage, a son died early, and a daughter, Miss Helen A. Ball, survives him. In November, 1865, while mayor, Mr. Ball married Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin B. Otis, formerly a prominent resident of Worcester, and sister of John C. and Harrison G. Otis, and who survives her husband.

After a period of declining health, Mr. Ball died on the 19th of December, 1894, respected, and his death was regretted by all who knew him.

Lewis Barnard,* for many years the senior member of the large dry-goods firm of Barnard, Sumner & Company, was born in Worcester May 15, 1816. He was a son of Captain Lewis and Bathsheba (Lovell) Barnard. He received his education in the common schools, at the high school in Templeton, and at Leicester Academy. In 1839, at the age of twenty-three, he engaged in the dry-goods business in Springfield, where he remained until 1842. In 1847, having returned to Worcester, he became connected in business with Henry H. Chamberlin, and later with George Sumner and Otis E. Putnam, the firm being first Chamberlin, Barnard & Company, and then Barnard, Sumner & Company, until in 1890 the company was incorporated as the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, with Mr. Barnard as president. Through all these years the business continually increased in volume, and the house was known throughout New England as the largest and most reliable dry-goods establishment in central Massachusetts.

Mr. Barnard was, during his fifty years' active life in Worcester, known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He served five years in the Board of Aldermen, and was a representative in the General Court from 1870 to 1873, a member of the Committee on Railroads in 1872, and chairman of the Insurance Committee in 1873. He was a director of the City Bank from 1855, a director of the Bay State Fire and of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Companies, a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and a director of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad.

As a relaxation from the exacting cares of business, Mr. Barnard passed two years in Europe with his family. For many years he resided in the fine estate on Lincoln street, which remains in the possession of his children.

Mr. Barnard married, September 2, 1839, Mary A., daughter of Roland and Annie (Clark) Parkhurst. One son, John Clark, and two daughters, Mary Flora and Helen Josephine, survive their parents.

Mr. Barnard died March 31, 1897.

Frank Roe Batchelder was born in Worcester July 24, 1869, the son of James Warren Roe and Susan Maria (Marshall) Batchelder, and has been a resident of the city from his birth. He attended the public schools, being graduated from the Worcester high school with the class of 1887.

Soon after leaving school, he engaged in newspaper work, at first as a reporter upon a daily paper, and later as one of the editors of *Light*, a weekly publication.

In 1890 he became the private secretary of Honorable J. H. Walker, representative in Congress from the 3d Massachusetts District, and has served in that capacity to the present time. He is also clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives.

When thirteen years old, Mr. Batchelder began the publication of an amateur newspaper called the *Go-Ahead*, which he printed himself, and while in the high school conducted with a classmate the *High School*

* See portrait on page 412.

Argus, and later acted as chief editor of the *Academe*, the official organ of the school.

Mr. Batchelder's first writings for the professional press were in the form of humorous and satirical verses, some of the best of which were published in *Life*, the New York satirical weekly. He has since contributed verses, short stories and other matter to various weekly periodicals and magazines, and in some cases has illustrated his writings by means of photographs made by himself.

He is a Mason and a member of Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templars, and at the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club was elected its first president.

FRANK ROE BATCHELDER.

He married, in 1893, Mabel Caroline Streeter of Worcester, and they have one son, Roger Batchelder, born 1897.

Theodore Cornelius Bates, son of Elijah and Sarah (Fletcher) Bates, was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1843. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire. He was a member of the first class graduated at the high school of his native town. He fitted for college at Pinkerton Academy. He was for several years employed in teaching in the Brookfields, and later engaged in business in Boston and other places until 1876, when he acquired an interest in the manufacturing plant of the Worcester Corset Company, and afterwards became sole proprietor.

He early took a prominent position in the Republican party in this State. In 1879 he was elected to the General Court from North Brookfield. In the House he was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the celebrated Retrenchment Committee of Governor Thomas Talbot's administration. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1883, and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Railroads, was a member of the Committee on Prisons, and also on the State House Committee. He declined a unanimous renomination both to the House and Senate. He never missed a vote in either branch of the Legislature, and he gave to the Free Public Library and Reading-Room of his native town his salary while in the Legislature, both House and Senate.

He was for several years chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee and also for many years chairman of the Executive Committee of the Worcester County Republican Committee, and of the Congressional District Committee. He was elected a delegate from the Worcester Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected by the Legislature a State director of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company in 1880,

THEODORE C. BATES.

and served until the Commonwealth disposed of its stock in that corporation. He was also for several years a member of the State Board of Health, resigning after five years of service, on account of his numerous business engagements. He was appointed by President Hayes commissioner for Massachusetts for the proposed World's Fair to be held at New York in 1883, of which General U. S. Grant was president, and Mr. Bates was chairman of the Executive Committee from New England.

For many years he has been identified with the manufacturing interests of New England, and is also interested in the promotion of railroads and other public works. He is president and director in several corporations, and was for a number of years president of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

In the welfare of his native town he has always felt a deep interest, and has exerted himself in many ways as a public-spirited citizen to confer benefits upon it. He was the founder there of the Free Public Library and Reading-Room, having given freely for its establishment and maintenance, and having been for eighteen years chairman of its Board of Trustees. He was influential in the construction of the North Brookfield railroad, which was largely built by the town, and of which he was since its incorporation in 1875 a director, and for several years past its president. He served as chairman of the committee elected by the town to publish the town history of North Brookfield, which has been widely commended as a model in its line. He was also chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, and chief promoter of that enterprise, which provided the town with one of the best water systems in the State, a work accomplished with great difficulty and at enormous expense for so small a town.

Mr. Bates was married in 1868 to Emma Frances Duncan of North Brookfield. They have one daughter, Tryphosa Duncan, now the wife of Francis Batcheller of North Brookfield, president of the shoe manufacturing firm of E. & A. H. Batcheller Company.

Mr. Bates has been blessed with a great measure of success in worldly matters, and has achieved by his own native force and talent a position attained by few. He possesses great personal magnetism, which attracts to him many friends, and he exerts a strong influence in the community, and in the political party to which he has so many years given faithful service.

Merrick Bemis, M. D., was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, May 4, 1820. His parents removed to Charlton, thence to Brookfield, during his early childhood, and he was brought up on a farm, with such advantages as the country district schools afforded. A natural thirst for knowledge, however, led him to seek further improvement, and he was able by his own efforts to pay his way through Dudley Academy, walking each way every week the twelve miles' distance between his home and that place. With money obtained by teaching school in the winter, he entered Amherst Academy, with the intention of pursuing the full course in Amherst College, but a severe illness of long duration compelled him to abandon this purpose. He was engaged for several years in teaching school in Brookfield. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine, and soon after went to

MERRICK BEMIS.

Boston, and remained five years in the office of Doctor Winslow Lewis, leaving the office during the winter months, however, that he might, by teaching, defray the expenses of his medical studies, — in the meantime attending medical lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Castleton, Vermont, receiving his degree from the college in the latter place in 1848. On November 14th of the last-named year, Doctor Bemis came to Worcester to take the place temporarily of one of the physicians in the State Lunatic Hospital, and was soon after appointed assistant physician to Doctor George Chandler, who was superintendent of that institution, and continued in that connection eight years. Doctor Chandler resigned at the close of the year 1855, and Doctor Bemis was elected his successor by

"HERBERT HALL," SALISBURY STREET.

the trustees. He was granted leave of absence for the purpose of travel and study in Europe, and after an extended tour of eight months, returned and took charge of the hospital in the summer of 1857. In this station he remained seventeen years, resigning in 1872. During this period several important changes in methods and administration were carried through, and the institution maintained a high reputation among similar establishments throughout the country. He was the first to advocate the employment of female physicians in asylums, and the custom soon became general.

In the closing years of his service here, Doctor Bemis purchased the various estates now constituting the hospital property at the lake, and submitted plans for the erection of buildings, and, in view of the change of location, again, in 1868, visited Europe to inspect hospitals and treatment of patients there. After twenty-five years' continuous service in the State

institution, Doctor Bemis resigned, and soon after established the private asylum for the care and treatment of women afflicted with various forms of mental and nervous disease, at Herbert Hall in Worcester.

This large mansion, situated on Salisbury street, was erected in 1857 by the late Reverend Nathaniel T. Bent for the purposes of a young ladies' school, and the property, which includes an estate of about ten acres, came into Doctor Bemis' possession in 1873. This institution he has conducted with great success to the present time, his son, Doctor John M. Bemis, being associated with him in the management for the last few years. As an expert in insanity, Doctor Bemis' services are frequently solicited in consultation and in courts.

Doctor Bemis was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1861, 1862 and 1863, and he served on the School Board during the same period. In war-time he took an active interest in the welfare of the soldiers and their families, and contributed much of his means and effort toward their relief. All matters of public concern have had his ready sympathy and active assistance to the extent of his ability. He has been a director of the Mechanics National Bank, is a member of the Horticultural Society, The Worcester Society of Antiquity and the Natural History Society, and is and has been for several years president of the last-named body. He is a member of the Massachusetts and Worcester District Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, also of the New England Psychological Society and of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

He is connected with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Church of the Unity and a life-member of the American Unitarian Association. Since 1887 he has been one of the State Trustees of the Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages for Children, and is president of the corporation. In this connection it may be stated that Doctor Bemis was the first American physician to advocate the division of hospital buildings for the insane into separate cottages or pavilions.

Doctor Bemis is a book-lover of more than ordinary fervor, and has gathered, through a long series of years, a fine library, which comprises many rare editions and costly works of art. In the companionship of these volumes he has found solace and diversion from the exacting duties of his profession, and in their possession one of the chief gratifications of life.

Doctor Bemis married, January 1, 1856, Caroline A. Gilmore. Her father was a physician of Brookfield for more than thirty years. They have one son, John Merrick Bemis, a physician, and member of the Massachusetts and Worcester District Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association.

Charles M. Bent,* a son of the late Reverend Nathaniel T. and Catherine E. D. (Metcalf) Bent, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 5, 1835. In 1849 his family moved to Worcester, and in 1851 he became a clerk in the Worcester Bank, where he received careful training from the late William Cross, the cashier, who was considered one of the most skillful

*See portrait on page 378.

financiers in the city, and who developed in the young man those traits of sagacity and sound judgment which entitled him in after years to a position among the prominent financial men of the State. When the People's Savings Bank was incorporated in 1864, Mr. Bent, then bookkeeper in the Worcester National Bank, became its treasurer, which position he holds at the present time. Being enthusiastically devoted to the interests of the bank he represents, he has had little time to devote to public affairs.

Mr. Bent possesses musical tastes above the average, and is closely identified with the musical interests of the city. He was at one time president of the Choral Union, and has for many years been a director and is now president of the Worcester County Musical Association.

By birth and education an Episcopalian, he has for many years been prominently and officially connected with All Saints' Church, of which his father was at one time the rector.

Mr. Bent was married in 1867 to Helen Maria, daughter of James L. Kennedy of Milton, Massachusetts. They have had two children, one of whom, Miss Catherine M. Bent, is living.

Horace H. Bigelow was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, on June 2d, 1827. He attended the public schools of his native town until the age of fifteen, when he began to learn the shoemakers' trade, which at that time was in the crude state of all trade work. In 1850 he went to New York with an uncle to engage in the manufacture of New York city shoes. He subsequently continued this business in Albany, New York; Providence, Rhode Island, and Trenton, New Jersey. It was during this period of his life next succeeding that Mr. Bigelow interested himself in the great question of the employment of convict labor. In 1864 he removed to Worcester, and for eight years was superintendent of the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company, in which he had the largest primary interest. Endowed naturally with a spirit of progress, it was inevitable that Mr. Bigelow's long connection with the shoe business should bring forth new ideas of his own for improving the industry. For instance, in 1869 he patented a product of machine for making heels from waste leather, which proved a valuable innovation, and it was universally introduced in this country and in Europe. In 1875 occurred the union of the McKay and Bigelow heeling-machine companies, which ended a bitter struggle between rival interests. After this date Mr. Bigelow retired from active interest in shoe manufacture and turned his attention to other enterprises. He established the electric lighting in Worcester, and also the power company, which was the direct forerunner to the present company, to which Mr. Bigelow sold out. He became largely interested in real estate on both shores of Lake Quinsigamond, and at the same time secured control of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Railroad. He operated the railroad until its lease to the Consolidated Street Railway two years ago. He was instrumental in establishing most of the club-houses at the lake, and has built up practically the whole of the suburb known as Lake View. In 1884 he gave to the city sixty acres of land on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, which tract was the foundation of the present Lake park. In 1882 Mr. Bigelow purchased the land known

HORACE H. BIGELOW.

as the Rink property, between Foster and Mechanic streets, which up to that time was the largest real-estate transfer in Worcester, and he is now engaged in improving this property. Mr. Bigelow has always been free from sectarianism in religion and all party prejudice. He has always been a supporter of freedom of thought and of all worthy liberal movements. He largely aided in a pecuniary way the publication of the Genealogy of the Bigelow Family, and other undertakings have received assistance from him at different times.

He was twice married. His first wife, Lucy Ann Howe, died in 1857. He married Adelaide Elizabeth Buck of Portland, Connecticut, in 1859, and has a daughter, Adelaide F. Stevens, and two sons, Irving E. and Francis H.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE F. BLAKE, 129 LINCOLN STREET.

George Fordyce Blake, Jr., born February 9, 1859, at Medford, Massachusetts, is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Blake, who came from Little Braddon, Essex, England, in 1630, and first settled in Dorchester, removing in 1636 with William Pynchon to Springfield, the line being as follows: William,[1] James,[2] James,[3] Increase,[4] Increase,[5] Doctor Thomas Dawes,[6] George F.,[7] who married first in 1845 Sarah S. Skinner, and second, in 1857, Martha J. Skinner, a sister of his first wife. Of this second marriage the subject of this sketch was the oldest child.

George F. Blake, Jr., was educated in the public schools, Warren Academy at Woburn, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1879. In 1880 he made a trip around the world, and for the next

GEORGE F. BLAKE, JR.

four years was engaged with the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, of which his father was president, as draughtsman. February 28, 1884, he entered into business at Worcester in the iron and steel trade as a member of the firm of Blake, Boutwell & Company, which in 1891 became George F. Blake, Jr., & Company. In addition to this interest the conduct of an iron-mill in Wareham and a store in Boston was assumed in 1893, and in 1896 the firm of Blake, Sampson & Company, dealing in coal, was formed. Notwithstanding these various responsibilities, Mr. Blake is actively connected with several large corporations and important financial institutions. He was three years a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad before it was absorbed by the New York & Boston and then by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He is a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings; a director of the Central National Bank of Worcester, the State Mutual Life Assurance Company and the

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF GEORGE F. BLAKE, SALISBURY STREET.

Callahan Supply Company; and president of the Light, Heat & Power Corporation, owners, lessees and operators of light, heat and power plants, Boston. He is a member of the Worcester and Commonwealth Clubs; of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, of which he was two years president; of the Tatnuck Country Club; the Exchange Club, Boston; the Calumet Club, New York, and the Technology Club, Boston; of the Worcester Board of Trade and the Home Market Club.

Mr. Blake married, April 29, 1885, Miss Carrie Howard Turner, daughter of Job A. and Vesta (Howard) Turner. They have two children born in Worcester: Fordyce, February 10, 1889, and Vesta Carolyn, March 31, 1896.

Elbridge Boyden was born in Somerset, Vermont, July 4, 1810, and died in Worcester March 25, 1898. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He early developed mechanical talent, and was employed when a mere boy in a saw-mill, and soon received wages equal to the best mill-hands. His school education was limited, but he possessed a strong common sense,

ELDRIDGE BOYDEN.

which served him through life as well as book knowledge. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter in the town of Athol, and the first year began to study architecture, and in drawing soon became proficient. He was engaged in building in Athol about twenty years, and came to Worcester to follow that business in April, 1844. He had, previous to this, given some indication of the genius which waited an opportunity for development. He came into competition in Worcester with several noted builders, some of whose specimens remain to-day in the mansions of that time; but they soon passed away, and for many years he was the principal designer and architect of the city. In 1847 he formed a business connection with Phinehas Ball, civil engineer, under the name of Boyden & Ball, which continued fourteen years, and during that time most of the engineering and architectural work in the city and surrounding towns came into their hands. Mr. Boyden made plans for buildings in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon and Georgia. His designs were characterized by breadth, symmetry, and often by grandeur. His best known work is Mechanics Hall, acknowledged to be one of the finest halls in America. He, without following him in every principle, belonged to the school of which Bulfinch was the representative, his work appealing more to popular appreciation, as does Gray's "Elegy" and Bryant's "Thanatopsis," than the more involved conceptions of the present time, which require a great deal of explanation before they can be understood.

Mr. Boyden conceived the idea of using burnt clay for ornaments, and interested a potter in the notion long before he heard of terra-cotta; and in many ways he evidenced originality and independence.

Mr. Boyden was a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, and a whole-souled man. His disposition is well illustrated by the stand he took in regard to the location of the new City Hall, declaring that while it was for his personal interest to have it placed at Lincoln square, he was for the whole city, and that the building should go on the Common. He remained active and vigorous to the very end of his life, maintaining a deep interest in all matters of public concern, exhibiting a keenness of intellect characteristic more of middle life than of age. His death was universally regretted in a community in which he had been for more than half a century a prominent figure.

Alzirus Brown, son of Joel and Lucy Brown, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, October 17, 1821. He lived in Boylston during his childhood, and came to Worcester from that place in 1838, sixty years ago. At that time the town contained only 5,800 inhabitants, and Mr. Brown has witnessed the rise and progress of everything of importance which goes to make up the great city of to-day. He learned sash and blind making on coming here, and later was for fourteen years at the Bradley car-shops as contractor, doing the finishing of the inside work in cars.

While at this place he became interested in the manufacture of the Buckeye mowing-machines, which he built here for many years, and was at the time of his death, though not actively, connected with that industry.

EDWIN BROWN.

About thirty years ago he established a large heavy trucking business, which he continued until his death.

In the early forties Mr. Brown joined the Fire Department as a member of the old hook-and-ladder company, and was soon elected its foreman. He was promoted to the Board of Engineers, and in 1861 became chief engineer, which office he held five years, ill health compelling him to retire. The department during this time comprised 467 men, and Mr. Brown's popularity was evidenced by the presentation to him on his withdrawal of a handsome silver service.

ALZIRUS BROWN.

Mr. Brown was one of the comparatively few remaining who voted at the first city election in 1848. He had always been a good citizen, favoring all measures which would promote the city's interests. For fifteen years he was on the School Board of the city, and for eighteen years on the Overseers of the Poor, but excepting these he would never accept political office. He was a director in the Electric Light Company, and was financially connected with the Buckeye Mowing-machine Company, and with other Worcester industries. When he bought his residence at 633 Main street (which was built for a sister of Governor Bullock, the wife of Nelson Wheeler, principal of the high school), forty years ago, it was considered out of the world, but it is now not far from the city's centre. Mr. Brown died September 1, 1898.

In 1843 Mr. Brown married Miss Harriet D., daughter of Gaius Proctor and Betsey (Pickens) Proctor of Concord, Massachusetts.

Edwin Brown, son of Albert and Mary Blair (Eaton) Brown, was born in Worcester March 24, 1844. Through his mother he is descended from Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler, and his son, Adonijah Rice, the first white child born in Worcester.

Mr. Brown received his education in the public schools, and in 1860 became a clerk in the City Bank, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, serving until 1863, when he returned to the City Bank, remaining there until 1871, with the exception of one year in the Worcester National Bank as teller, and then returned to the City Bank as assistant cashier. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of T. K. Earle & Company, card-clothing manufacturers, and later was manager and treasurer of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company. When the American Card Clothing Company was formed in 1890, Mr. Brown was elected treasurer of that corporation, and still holds the office.

Mr. Brown was one of the original members of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, and maintains his connection with it. He is a member of the

GEORGE [illegible] BROWNELL.

Worcester Board of Trade, of the Worcester Fire Society, the Grand Army of the Republic, and various other societies and organizations. He is a Republican in politics.

In 1872 Mr. Brown married Mariana Mifflin, daughter of Timothy Keese and Nancy Shove (Hacker) Earle, and they have four sons.

George Loomis Brownell was born July 13, 1854, at East Haddam, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1875. He

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE L. BROWNELL, 14 MAIN STREET.

was among the leading athletes while in college, rowing on the victorious Yale freshmen crew at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1873, and with "Bob" Cook on the Yale University crew at Saratoga in 1874 and 1875.

After leaving college he was engaged in teaching for two years in his native town, during which time, when not employed in school duties, he invented an improved twisting-machine, which he built and had patented in 1878. He afterwards built and sold several of his machines, and looking for a better locality in which to develop his inventions, came to Worcester in 1880, and had two machines built by contract under his personal supervision at the Washburn machine-shop. He then hired a small room in the basement at 57 Union street, and began the manufacture, on a limited

WILLIAM H. BURNS.

scale, of the improved twisting-machinery which has developed into the present extensive business. He moved in 1883 to No. 16 Union street, and again in 1895 to his present quarters at 49 Union street. He now employs about fifty men, the majority of whom are skilled artisans, who have been with him many years. Several of them having learned their trade here have never worked elsewhere. His relations with his employees have always been marked by mutual consideration and courtesy. At first only one style of machine was built, but now the list includes a great variety of machines for spinning and twisting cotton, flax, hemp, silk, jute, sisal, manilla, wire, hair, paper, etc. Mr. Brownell has taken out a large number of United States and foreign patents, all of his machines having been invented by himself. The machines are used in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries, and the business has constantly increased.

While living in East Haddam, Mr. Brownell was a member of the School Committee of that town. He is a member of the Central Church in Worcester, and was secretary of the Building Committee when the present fine church edifice was erected. He married in 1881 Miss Elizabeth M. Reed of Brookfield, Mass. They have two sons, Leroy, aged twelve years, and Carl Reed, nine years old.

William Henry Burns, president of the William H. Burns Company, was born June 22, 1856, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the historic Bunker Hill. He was the son of Mr. James Monroe Burns, the descendant of a Scotch family who came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled in what is now the city of Haverhill.

Mr. Burns' parents moved to Somerville when he was very young, and his early education was received in the public schools of that city. He is a graduate of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Boston, and also of the State Normal School at Bridgewater. He intended to make teaching a profession, but later developed a strong liking for business life.

His father died when he was fourteen years old, and, as the family was poor, young Burns had to work his way under depressing circumstances. An aunt gave him some assistance in procuring an education, but he worked hard, studying nights, and substantially provided for himself.

After his graduation from the Normal School he spent three years in teaching in the public schools of Spencer. But in the fall of 1881 he entered upon a more active business life; this was traveling for a Boston house selling underwear. Born with an ambition to get to the top of the ladder and as soon as possible, he settled in Worcester two years later and commenced the manufacture of these goods. The business has been wonderfully developed and made a success, as noted in the sketch of the company which appears in another part of this book.

Mr. Burns was united in marriage November 21, 1882, with Miss Annie F. Green, only daughter of Henry R. Green of Spencer. The fruit of this union is four sons: Arthur Henry, William Russell, Randall Green and Ernest Clement, who were born December 31, 1883; February 1, 1887; December 11, 1890, and September 5, 1892, respectively.

His religious views are of the Trinitarian order, and he is a regular attendant on public worship at Plymouth Church.

In politics Mr. Burns is a staunch Republican, always liberal in his contributions to every commendable object of reform and benevolence. He has not sought public life, but believes every man should be willing to devote some time to the public good if called upon to do so. He was a member of the City Government from Ward 8 for two years, 1893 and 1894, but owing to his large business interests was obliged to decline a second term.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. BURNS, 77 CEDAR STREET.

Albert Conant Buttrick, a leading civil engineer of this city, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, September 2, 1829. He is a descendant of William Buttrick, who came to this country from England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1634. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Holden, and at the select school then having its sessions in the Town Hall, following that at the Leicester Academy.

He then studied civil engineering with the late Honorable Phinehas Ball in 1850 and 1851, and since that date has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Worcester, the New England States and New York state. Always having had his office in Worcester he has been identified with the engineering in connection with numerous large buildings in this city. Among these may be mentioned the Y. M. C. A. building, that

of the Y. W. C. A., the Armory, county jail, new County Court House grounds, hospital buildings, machine-shops through Grove and Union streets, and various churches. He made the surveys for inaugurating a system of sewerage for the city; this was under Mayor Blake's administration in 1866.

ALBERT C. BUTTRICK.

In March, 1874, the dam at Lynde brook reservoir broke away, and the consequence was the destruction of all the dams through Cherry Valley down to New Worcester. Mr. Buttrick did the engineering and superintended the reconstruction of most of these dams. He has made preliminary and locating surveys for railroads in this and adjoining states; and in 1854 he was associated with the late Gill Valentine in the laying out of Hope cemetery. Mr. H. A. Pratt is now associated with him, and they have a fine office in the State Mutual building. At present they are engaged in laying out new streets and developing new tracts of land in the northwest part of the city.

Mr. Buttrick is one of the original members of the Worcester County Society of Engineering, and was its first president; also was one of the first members of the Worcester Congregational Club, and is a life member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He is a member of the Old South Church, and was one of the committee for disposing of its interest in the Common and purchasing the new site and building its present house of worship.

He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Elizabeth S. Newton, and his present wife was Miss Teresa Corbett, to whom he was united in 1887. They have two daughters, Louisa A., nine years old, and Lizzie N., five years of age. Their pleasant home is located at 52 May street.

Clarence F. Carroll, A. M.,* the superintendent of schools in Worcester, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, April, 1851. He attended the district schools of Sutton, New Hampshire, until he was thirteen years of age, when he became a student at Colby Academy in New London, New Hampshire, graduating from that institution in 1869. He entered Yale College the same year, but was forced to give up his studies after a few weeks on account of ill health caused by over-study. During the two years following he traveled in Europe, and later taught in academies and district schools in different towns. In September, 1871, Mr. Carroll was elected principal of the graded school in Mamaroneck, New York, and three months later was called to the principalship of the Fourth Warren School, Long Island City, New York. In September, 1873, he became principal of

* See portrait on page 168.

HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN.

the grammar and high school at East Orange, New Jersey. He remained here until September, 1878, when he returned to college and entered the sophomore class. He received his degree from Yale in 1881. Immediately after graduation he was elected superintendent of schools in Oil City, Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was made principal of the Normal School at New Britain, Connecticut, where he remained ten years. He originated and practically organized the normal school system of Connecticut, and placed it on its present successful basis. In 1893 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

Henry Harmon Chamberlin was born in Hardwick on the 7th of January, 1813. The family moved to Worcester in 1822, where he has since resided. He attended the Latin Grammar School till 1827, when he was apprenticed to Daniel Heywood, who kept one of the three country stores in town, where were sold dry goods, hardware, shoes, groceries and liquor.

In 1835 he opened the old "Hamilton Store," a small one-story building standing nearly opposite where Mechanics Hall now stands.

In 1840 the firm of H. H. Chamberlin & Co. was formed, and this subsequently became the firm of Chamberlin, Barnard & Co. About 1850 the store now occupied by the firm of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company was built. He left the firm in 1858 and began the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods in North Oxford, where he remained during the Civil War. He afterwards carried on an extensive wool business in Worcester, and is now engaged in real-estate business.

He was much interested in the Free-Soil movement, and was instrumental in urging the *Spy* to support the movement. In 1854 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1872 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Robert Horace Chamberlain, sheriff of the county, was born in Worcester June 16, 1838. He is a great-grandson of Jacob Chamberlain, who came to Worcester from Newton about the year 1740, and settled on a farm in the north part of the town. John Chamberlain, the eldest son of Jacob, and grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was prominent in town affairs, selectman fifteen years, and deacon of the First Parish twenty-two years. He married Mary, daughter of Captain John Curtis, and was the father of a distinguished family. One son, John Curtis Chamberlain, became a lawyer of note in Charlestown, New Hampshire, and was a member of Congress; another, Levi Chamberlain, also a lawyer of distinction in New Hampshire, was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861; and a third, Henry Chamberlain, practised law in Maine and Alabama. Thomas Chamberlain, the father of Robert H., was for seventeen years crier of the courts in Worcester, and was president of the first Common Council of the city in 1848. He filled most of the offices in the State Militia from corporal to brigadier-general. He was a man universally respected.

Robert H. Chamberlain was educated in the public schools of Worcester, and at the Worcester Academy. He learned the machinists' trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years in Ball & Ballard's shop on School street.

ROBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN.

He left this occupation to enlist in Company A, Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, a nine months' regiment raised in 1862, and was appointed sergeant. At the end of this service he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Sixtieth Regiment, and was afterwards captain, serving until mustered out in November, 1864. In 1865 he reorganized the Worcester City Guards, and was captain two years. In the State Militia he passed successively through the grades of major and colonel to that of brigadier-general of the Third Brigade.

General Chamberlain was a member of the Common Council of the city in 1869-'70. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of sewers, which position he held until 1888, when he was appointed master of the House of Correction. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1892. The duties of this office, which he still holds, have been discharged by him with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituency.

General Chamberlain is a member of several social and fraternal bodies, and of other societies. He is active in the Mechanics Association, and was its president for three years. He is a past eminent commander of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, and was for many years the executive officer of the same at public parades.

General Chamberlain married Esther Browning of Hubbardston in 1865.

Henry Chapin* was born in Upton, Massachusetts, May 13, 1811. His parents possessed small means, and he had no early advantages beyond those commonly enjoyed by all the sons of New England. By the sudden death of his father, he was thrown almost wholly upon his own resources, and he decided to learn the carpenters' trade, but became convinced after a few months' trial that he had neither the aptitude nor the inclination for that avocation. He now determined to apply himself to study, and began at once to fit for college. He was graduated at Brown University in 1835. He then taught school in his native town, afterwards studied law with Emory Washburn and at Cambridge, and on his admission to the bar in 1838 began to practise in Uxbridge. In 1846 he removed to Worcester and became a partner of Rejoice Newton. His practice at the bar was large

*See portrait on page 20.

and successful, and through his natural ability he soon came into prominence. He was a member of the General Court from Uxbridge in 1845, and was elected mayor of Worcester in 1849 and 1850, declining a third nomination; but he accepted the office again for a short time after the death of Mayor Blake in 1870 until a successor could be chosen. He was nominated by the Republicans for representative in 1856, but declined the honor. In 1858 he was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for the county, which office he continued to hold until his death, which took place October 13, 1878.

Judge Chapin was for many years a member of the State Board of Education, and for fifteen years one of the trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital. In these positions he was influential in establishing the State Normal School in Worcester, and in locating the new Insane Hospital at the lake. He was for many years president of the People's Fire Insurance Company, a director of the City National Bank, and vice-president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He served as a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad about thirty years.

He was a member of the Church of the Unity and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was twice elected president of the American Unitarian Association, and was otherwise prominent in the denomination. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society. Three years before his death he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University.

In politics he was an effective force, and was of radical tendencies in regard to the slavery and temperance questions. He was a witty and able speaker, and was always welcomed in public gatherings.

Mr. Chapin married, October 8, 1839, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Thayer, Esquire, of Uxbridge, who died in 1869. Their only child died at the age of seven years and ten months. In 1871 he married Louisa, a sister of his former wife. The Memorial Home for Nurses on the grounds of the City Hospital was erected in memory of these two sisters, by their brother, Edward C. Thayer, Esquire, of Keene, New Hampshire.

Charles A. Chase,* treasurer of Worcester County Institution for Savings, was born in Worcester September 9, 1833. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1855. He was for several years connected with the editorial staff of the *Boston Advertiser*. In 1865 he was elected treasurer of the county of Worcester, succeeding his father, the late Anthony Chase, who resigned the office after many years' service; and in 1876 he relinquished that position to become register of deeds. In 1879 he was appointed treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and has discharged the duties of that office with marked ability to the present time.

Mr. Chase is a ready and correct writer, and is especially interested in matters connected with the history of his native place, in which he is regarded as an authority. He has contributed several papers of wider

* See portrait on page 362.

JONAS G. CLARK.

scope to the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he is the recording secretary. He is treasurer of the Memorial Hospital, and is connected with various societies, clubs and other institutions. He was married in 1863, and has two children.

Jonas Gilman Clark, the founder of Clark University, was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, February 1, 1815. His great-grandfather, John Clark, a direct descendant of Hugh Clark, the emigrant, settled in Hubbardston before the Revolution, and in 1775 was a delegate to the Provincial Congress held at Cambridge. His son, William, married Hannah Smith of Rutland in 1776; he was a soldier in William Mareau's company of Colonel Doolittle's regiment which marched on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. William Smith Clark, father of the subject of this sketch, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Clark. Her father was also a Revolutionary soldier.

Jonas G. Clark remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen, receiving such educational advantages as the country schools afforded. He then learned the carriage-makers' trade, which calling he pursued several years, finally removing to Boston and establishing a number of stores for the sale of his carriages.

In 1836 Mr. Clark married Susan W. Wright of Hubbardston, who has been the constant companion of her husband through life, and has accompanied him in all his travels.

In 1853, during the period of the gold excitement, Mr. Clark removed to California and engaged in enterprises which resulted successfully. The greater part of his fortune, however, was made after his return to New York five years later. During his early life he had cherished a desire to travel, which abundant means enabled him to gratify, and he spent several years in exploring Europe and the distant East, inspecting the results of modern civilization and viewing the ruins of the old. With definite purpose to bestow his large wealth in such manner as would best confer benefit upon his own people and nation, he studied European institutions to discover the proper method to bring this result into practical form, and after long and careful consideration announced his purpose to found a university which would afford American youth the advantages of a training embracing the most desirable features of French, German and American institutions of learning.

On his return to America, Mr. Clark established his residence in Worcester, and erected on Elm street the elegant mansion which he has occupied, and in addition built two large and substantial business blocks, and made other investments, preliminary, it would seem, to the grand object in view of locating here the university which he had in mind. The details of his plan he made public in 1887, and the transfer to trustees of the site and the erection of the buildings followed, and the university was opened October 2, 1889. To sustain the institution he provided the munificent endowment of $2,000,000.

The purpose of the university is to afford means and opportunity for the highest education and original research. Unlike any other university, it

WILLIAM L. CLARK.

has no distinctively undergraduate departments. It aims to increase the sum of human knowledge, and transmit the highest culture of one generation to the ablest youth of the next.

The above is only one of Mr. Clark's benefactions. To his native town he has given a fine library and town building, which he has supplied from time to time with books and other accessories. His private library of rare books will become the property of the university.

Mr. Clark presents an example of the strong New England character, in which thrift and shrewdness are combined with breadth of view, ability to achieve and execute, a purpose to bestow upon mankind the results of individual effort and earnest endeavor, of which his is not the only instance.

William Leonard Clark, son of Leonard and Eunice (Gleason) Clark, was born in Worcester December 29, 1819. He was descended in the eighth generation from Hugh Clark, the emigrant, who was born in England in 1613, and came to America sometime previous to the year 1641, through John,[2] John,[3] Isaac,[4] John,[5] William,[6] Leonard.[7] At the time of the birth of William L., his father kept a country tavern and store at Adams square, in buildings which are still standing. In 1828 Leonard Clark and his family removed to Hubbardston, and again a year later to Rutland, where the subject of this sketch remained until he was sixteen years of age, receiving such advantages of education as the country district schools afforded, and at work on the farm.

In 1835 his mother died, and soon after, William returned to Worcester and engaged with General Nathan Heard to work upon his farm, remaining in this situation nearly three years. On the first day of April, 1838, he was employed by Colonel James Estabrook in his grocery store (in the ownership of which Edwin Conant and William Barker were interested) in the building at the corner of Lincoln square and Union street, which (1898) is occupied as a grain-store. Here he continued until April, 1840, when he formed a co-partnership with James Whittemore for the purpose of carrying on the grocery business and also the manufacture of shoes, but these undertakings were not successful, and the connection was within a year and a half dissolved. For most of the time during the next three years he worked in a grocery-store for Francis Harrington in what was then Granite row.

Mr. Clark, in April, 1846, opened a grocery in company with Benjamin Reed, in the store in Granite row previously occupied by Horace B. Claflin in the dry-goods trade. Mr. Clark bought the interest of Mr. Reed in 1857, and continued in the business until 1868, when he finally retired, with the intention of engaging in the flour and grain business, but while looking for a location, he was, in February, 1869, elected an assessor of the city, and served by successive re-elections for twelve years, ten years of which time he was chairman of the board. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Legislature, and an alderman in 1883. In the discharge of the duties of these various offices, he exhibited sound judgment, business ability, tact and common sense—qualities rare in combination, and which gained for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. During the last

twenty years his services have been often solicited and rendered in the appraisal of real estate, both by private parties and corporations, and most of his time has been divided between this work, the settlement and care of large estates, and his own personal interests. He was a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank for twenty-one years, all of the time as a member of the Finance Committee and one of the appraisers of real estate. He was one of the Building Committee of the block owned and occupied by that institution.

A man of social instincts, he was a member of the Commonwealth and Hancock Clubs and a 32° Mason.

He was an active member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, the Worcester County Agricultural Society, The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and an honorary member of the Worcester Continentals and George H. Ward Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Clark became a member of the First Congregational, or Old South, Church of Worcester in 1838, and continued in that connection until the formation of Plymouth Church, of which he was one of the original members, and which he attended to the close of his life. He was one of the Building Committee and a benefactor of the church.

Mr. Clark cast his first vote in 1840 for Harrison and Tyler, and has voted at every presidential election since that date, supporting successively the Whig, Free-Soil and Republican nominees.

Mr. Clark married, December 19, 1843, Lucretia Flagg, daughter of Roland and Anna Clark Parkhurst of Hubbardston. She died August 22, 1892. Of this marriage the only child was born, and died the same day. He lived at his late place of residence on Walnut street forty-seven years, having moved but once previously.

In the transaction of business, Mr. Clark showed no diminution of activity, and was as ready in response to the many calls upon his time and attention to within a few days of his death as in former years. Blessed with a measure of success seldom realized in worldly matters, he possessed what is still more valuable, a kindly heart and a cheerful disposition, which enabled him to endure the rubs of life to some purpose, and which endeared him to a host of friends.

Mr. Clark died suddenly December 16, 1898.

Josiah Howe Clarke,* son of Benjamin and Lucy (Howe) Clarke, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, on the 26th of December, 1827. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Leicester Academy, and at the age of twenty engaged in the dry-goods business in Marlborough as a member of the firm of Bucklin, Clarke & Co. In 1850 he removed to Worcester, and in 1853 established the well-known dry-goods store of which he remained the head until he retired from active business management in 1897, a period of forty-four years.

Mr. Clarke has large financial interests outside of his dry-goods business. He is or has been a director of the Worcester National Bank; a trustee and a member of the Finance Committee of the State Mutual Life Assurance

*See portrait on page 416.

Company; a director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, Worcester & Shrewsbury Railroad Company, Worcester Gas Light Company, State Safe Deposit Company, McKay Shoe Machinery Company, Boston; Union Trimmer Company, Boston; a director and vice-president of the Sherman Envelope Company; and trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

In religion he is an Episcopalian, and has been vestryman of All Saints' Church for more than a quarter of a century. He was a member of the City Council in 1862. He is fond of travel, and in 1865 made a voyage around the world, remaining some time at Foo Chow with his brother, who was consul at that port. In recent years he has visited California and various parts of Europe, and in 1898 he journeyed to the far East, the itinerary including Germany, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and the Nile.

Mr. Clarke married, in 1858, Frances C., daughter of Horace and Mary (Woodworth) Ayres. Four children were born to them: Mary Woodworth and Fanny Ayres, now living, and Josiah Howe, Jr., and Grace Howe, deceased.

Loring Coes. Of those whose ingenuity and enterprise have assisted in developing the industrial resources of Worcester, no name is more familiarly known than that of Loring Coes. His business career, in certain particulars, affords a parallel instance to that of his near neighbor, Albert Curtis. He also is a native of Worcester, and he is to-day living, at an age greatly

RESIDENCE OF LORING COES, 1049 MAIN STREET.

LORING COES.

exceeding the Scriptural allotment, in contemplation of the results of a life of industry and usefulness. Born April 22, 1812, in that part of the town now known as New Worcester, his early life was passed upon his father's farm. He received few educational advantages, attending school only during the winter months, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to learn the carpenters' trade. After reaching his majority he was employed in making the wooden parts of woolen machinery by different manufacturers in Worcester, and finally with his brother, Aury G., bought out the firm of Kimball & Fuller at the old Court Mills. Their establishment was destroyed by fire in 1838, and the brothers found employment at Springfield as pattern-makers. Here was invented the improved wrench which they afterwards for so many years successfully manufactured. The improvement consisted in the application of a screw so that the wrench could be held and adjusted with one hand. In 1840 the brothers returned to Worcester, and soon after began the manufacture, under a patent, with the firm name of L. & A. G. Coes. The business afterwards included shear-blades and tempered knives. The brothers dissolved in 1869, and the business was divided.

Mr. Coes has served in both the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. He was a representative to the General Court in 1885-6. He is a director of the City Bank, and has other large financial interests. In 1864 he married Harriet N. R. Reed, and they have had four children.

Reverend A. Z. Conrad, D. D.,* pastor of the First or "Old South" Church in Worcester, was born near Shiloh, Indiana, November 26, 1855. His father, the Reverend J. E. Conrad, a Presbyterian minister, removed with his family to Minnesota in 1856, and in that State the subject of this sketch received his early education and grew to manhood. At the age of seventeen he engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation until in 1874 he entered the preparatory department of Carleton College, where he remained three years. He then followed the prescribed four years' classical course of that institution, and was graduated with high honors in the class of 1882. In both the freshman and junior "prize debates" he won the first prize. He then entered Union Theological Seminary in New York city, and, graduating in 1885, immediately became pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, having received a unanimous call to that station before he left the seminary. Here his uncommon abilities as a preacher were soon recognized, and large audiences were attracted; the church was greatly strengthened in membership and prosperity, over four hundred persons uniting with it during his five years' pastorate. In this relation he continued with increasing success and popularity until 1890, when he accepted a unanimous call from the Old South Congregational Church in Worcester, and was installed on the 6th of November of that year.

In this city the same qualities by which he was distinguished in Brooklyn have been manifested in an eminent degree, and have drawn and retained

* See portrait on page 284.

a large and loyal following. His influence and popularity with the young people are unexampled. He is a strong advocate of societies in the church, and has brought about a thorough organization in every department of work. His eloquence and power as a preacher are universally acknowledged, while in the management of the affairs of his church and in the discharge of all the duties of a Christian minister, he has demonstrated his wisdom, efficiency and faithfulness.

Doctor Conrad uses no manuscript in the pulpit, and never has. When he took up his duties in Brooklyn he even had the pulpit removed and preached from the pulpit platform, as he does at present. He spends every day, up to two o'clock, in his study; the afternoons he devotes to his parish calls, for he is an indefatigable visitor. In preparing his sermons he first of all gets his material thoroughly in mind, and then makes a rough outline of the discourse. He then dictates his sermons into a graphophone, from which they are taken by his secretary, and when they are typewritten and brought back to him he studies them thoroughly, making such emendations as he considers desirable. He then makes another outline of the same sermons, and this outline he commits thoroughly to memory, using his phraseology before the congregation to suit the occasion.

In his preaching as in his conversation, his utterance is rapid, but never unintelligible. A ready, fluent diction and a graceful form of speech make Doctor Conrad distinctively one of the eloquent preachers of the city. His church, absolutely united, is now the largest in Worcester, and one of the largest in the State. Over 800 members have been added during the present pastorate. An advance in his salary in the sum of a thousand dollars proffered by the parish in 1897 was promptly declined, on the ground that the church needed to increase its benevolences.

Doctor Conrad was married August 26, 1886, to Miss Harriet N. Adams of Maine, a woman of literary and musical culture, to whose extraordinary capabilities he attributes a great deal of his success.

Mrs. Conrad is a composer of recognized ability, both of sacred and secular music, and an active member of the Friday Morning Club. In 1887, while the church edifice in Brooklyn was being enlarged, he took an extended European trip with Mrs. Conrad. They have traveled extensively in the United States. In recognition of scholarship, the following degrees have been conferred upon him: Bachelor of Arts, 1882; Master of Arts, 1885; Doctor of Philosophy, 1891; Doctor of Divinity, 1892.

He is a corporate member of the American Board, president of the Worcester Congregational Club during 1898, and was honored as the preacher of the sermon at the State Association meeting of 1898.

Ellery Bicknell Crane* was born in the town of Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 12, 1836. He is the son of Robert Pruden and Almira Paine Bicknell Crane, and of the seventh generation of the descendants of Henry Crane of Wethersfield and Guilford, Connecticut, and of the eighth generation descended from Zachary Bicknell of Weymouth. Both

* See portrait on page 262.

his ancestors came from England to New England early in the seventeenth century, the former about 1640, the latter in 1636.

The father of Mr. Crane moved from New Hampshire to Wisconsin in 1837, and was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Beloit, where the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, Beloit Seminary and the preparatory department of Beloit College. For a time he was employed as bookkeeper in the office of a Beloit lumber merchant.

In 1860 he made the trip overland to California, and remained two years on the Pacific coast. In 1863 he returned to the East, and was engaged until 1867 in the lumber business in Boston. The latter year he came to Worcester and opened a lumber yard in partnership with Jonathan C. French, and after a few years became sole proprietor of the business, which he has conducted to the present time.

During his residence in Worcester, Mr. Crane has been active in public affairs, and has advanced in political office to his present position as senator for the First Worcester District. He was for nine years a member of the Republican City Committee, serving one year as chairman. He has been a member of both branches of the City Council, and in 1895 was elected a representative in the General Court, and was reëlected to serve in 1896. He is now serving his second term in the Senate. In the House he was a member of the Committees on Constitutional Amendments and Election Laws, and in the upper branch on Election Laws, Roads and Bridges, Street Railways and Taxation, serving as chairman of the latter committee in 1897, and chairman of Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies in 1898.

Mr. Crane is a prominent member of the Mechanics Association, and was its president in 1890 and 1891. He was three years president of the Builders' Exchange and also for three years president of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire. He is one of the directors of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Crane is deeply interested in genealogical studies, and has published histories of the Rawson and Crane families. He was an early member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, was vice-president from 1877 to 1881, and its president for twelve years, from January, 1881, declining a reëlection for 1893. He now holds the position of vice-president for the second time; and it is largely due to his efforts that the society is established upon its present basis. In religion he is a Unitarian, and he has been an attendant at the Church of the Unity for many years.

Mr. Crane married, in 1859, Miss Salona Aldrich Rawson, a descendant in the eighth generation from Edward Rawson, secretary of Massachusetts Bay Colony. They have one son, Morton Rawson Crane, who is engaged in business with his father.

Albert Curtis,* a son of Samuel and Eunice Curtis, was born in Worcester July 13, 1807. He was one of a large family, and in consequence of the death of his father was early obliged to depend upon his own exertions.

* See portrait on page 448.

He passed his youthful life on the farm of his uncle in Auburn, and at the age of seventeen entered the employment of White & Boyden, manufacturers of woolen machinery at South Worcester as an apprentice, working with them several years after he attained his majority. After a short residence in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he returned to Worcester, and with John Simmons and Abel Kimball began the manufacture of machinery used in the various processes of production of woolen cloths, establishing the business in the location at New Worcester occupied by him and his partners ever since. In 1842 his factory was destroyed by fire, and was at once rebuilt. He also occupied and operated the mill at Trowbridgeville for the manufacture of cotton sheetings, and at different times engaged in the manufacture of satinets and horse blankets, of late years in partnership with Edwin T. Marble. He acquired a handsome competence, and at the great age of ninety-one closed a useful and honorable career.

Mr. Curtis was a man of kindly disposition and open generosity, but naturally diffident, and shunning ostentation. He was a large benefactor of the Old Men's Home, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and of the Union Church, of which he was for many years a member. His gifts in other directions were also large and numerous. He built Curtis Chapel at Hope cemetery, and presented it to the city. He was a great reader, and was much interested in the history of his native town and city. He was for some years a vice-president and was an honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. All matters of public concern claimed his attention, though his quiet tastes and retiring nature generally caused him to avoid public life.

Mr. Curtis was a member of the old town government, serving as selectman in the board of 1840-1841. He was also a member of the first Common Council of the city in 1848, and was an alderman in 1857.

Mr. Curtis married, in 1833, Mrs. Sally K. Griffin, who died leaving no children. He married, in 1880, the widow of Reverend David Bancroft, whom he outlived. He died suddenly July 27, 1898.

Edward Livingston Davis,* son of Isaac and Mary H. (Estabrook) Davis, was born in Worcester April 22, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester and at Brown University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1854. He studied law in his father's office and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He gave up the practice of the law the following year, and engaged in the manufacture of railroad-iron and car-wheels until the year 1882, when he retired from the Washburn Iron Company, of which he had been treasurer since its organization.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Common Council of Worcester three years from 1865, and was president of that body in 1867. In December of 1873 he was elected mayor of Worcester, to serve the following year. Under his administration public improvements were carried on, notably the construction of a portion of Park avenue, the value and necessity of which

*See portrait on page 54.

have since been recognized. While holding this office, Mr. Davis saw the growing need of the city for additional parks and play-grounds, which he has since in another official capacity, and privately, so efficiently helped to supply.

In 1876 Mr. Davis was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. Since that time, with the exception of his present service as chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners and chairman of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, he has held no public office.

In 1884 Mr. Davis presented to the city of Worcester a tract of land on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, comprising sixty acres, which with the portion given by Mr. Horace H. Bigelow, forms Lake park. In addition, Mr. Davis gave the sum of $5,000, which was immediately used for the development of the park. He has also erected a stone tower of picturesque form, and has made other additions which have greatly increased the attractiveness of this locality.

Mr. Davis is a member of several social, literary and other organizations in Worcester. He was president of the Worcester County Musical Association from 1888 to 1894, and is a generous benefactor of that institution. He is a director of the Boston & Albany, Norwich & Worcester, and Vermont & Massachusetts railroads, of the Worcester National Bank, and one of the vice-presidents of the Worcester County Institution for Savings; a councilor of the American Antiquarian Society, and president of the Proprietors of Rural Cemetery.

In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and has long been senior warden of All Saints' Parish. While the present church was building, from 1874 to 1877, he was chairman of the Building and Finance Committees, and contributed generously both in time and money. He has repeatedly represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention, and has been for several years a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and four times one of the four lay deputies of the Diocese to the general convention of the church.

Mr. Davis married, first, in 1859, Hannah Gardner, daughter of Seth Adams, Esquire, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died in 1861. Their only child, a son, survived her but a few days. He married, in 1869, Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the Reverend Chandler Robbins, D. D., of Boston.

They have two daughters, Eliza Frothingham (Mrs. Henry Forbes Bigelow of Boston) and Theresa (Mrs. A. Winsor Weld of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts), and a son, Livingston.

Isaac Davis,* son of Phineas and Martha (Eager) Davis, was born in Northborough, Massachusetts, June 2, 1799. He was descended in the seventh generation from Dolor Davis, the progenitor of the family in New England. Isaac was the fourth in a family of eleven children, and his parents, burdened with the support of a large household, were unable to afford him educational advantages other than those to be obtained in the common

*See portrait on page 28.

district schools. Having received an injury which for a time disabled him from assisting his father in his occupation as tanner and currier, he resolved to prepare himself for a professional life. He was obliged to depend largely on his own exertions for support and the cost of his education, but he courageously overcame all difficulties, and, after pursuing the necessary course at Leicester and Lancaster Academies, entered Brown University in 1818, and was graduated with honor in 1822. By teaching school in winter, and giving lessons in penmanship, he was able to meet the expenses of his college training, and soon after his graduation was appointed tutor in the university at a salary of $400, which enabled him to begin the study of law under the direction of General Carpenter, then one of the leaders of the Rhode Island bar. After a few months he removed to Worcester, and entered the office of Levi Lincoln and John Davis, the latter his uncle, as a student, maintaining himself in part by copying deeds in the office of the register. He was admitted to the bar in 1825.

His success was remarkable, and the labor which his constantly growing practice required was beyond the capacity of most men.

With clear foresight and strong faith in the future prosperity and growth of Worcester, his surplus earnings were sagaciously invested in real estate and in the stock of industrial and financial corporations, and thus was laid the foundation of the handsome fortune which he transmitted to his family. His services as trustee and director of moneyed and other corporations were highly valued. He was many years president of the Quinsigamond Bank, of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, and of the Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company; a director or stockholder in several railroad companies, in the Washburn Iron Company, and other industrial companies. He improved frequent opportunities of aiding men of enterprise and merit, and if his judgment approved the risk, his assistance had no bounds except the limit of his own resources.

Mr. Davis was through life a consistent adherent and supporter of the Democratic party, whose principles he adopted at the outset, manifestly to his own disadvantage in a community strongly opposed. He was, however, elected to several places of trust and importance. He served the town as selectman, and in 1835 was its first chief of the Fire Department. He was elected to the State Senate in 1843 and 1844, was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1852, and of the governor's council in 1853. He was mayor of Worcester in 1856, 1858 and 1861. From 1852 to 1860 he was a member of the State Board of Education, and several years of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy, and its chairman in 1855. President Pierce tendered him the office of assistant treasurer of the United States, which he declined. The Democratic party three times nominated him for governor, and repeatedly sent him as delegate to national conventions.

Mr. Davis was a long-time member and an active worker in the Baptist Church, and was prominent in the yearly conventions and other assemblies of that denomination. He was president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and a liberal supporter of all the charitable, educational

and other objects of that religious sect. He was a generous benefactor of the Worcester Academy, and was president of its Board of Trustees for forty years. He was a trustee and fellow of Brown University, and a councilor of the American Antiquarian Society, to whose special funds he largely contributed. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College, Washington, and from Brown University.

He was a man of great influence in the community, of stately presence and of striking personality; grave and dignified, yet courteous and kindly with all.

Mr. Davis married, in 1829, Mary H., daughter of Joseph Estabrook of Royalston, Massachusetts. Of a family of ten children—four sons and six daughters—all lived to be married, with the exception of one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Davis died in 1875; Mr. Davis died April 1, 1883.

William Alexander Denholm, founder of the well-known dry-goods firm of Denholm & McKay, was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 8, 1837. His father, John Denholm, was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland. His mother was Jessie Milne of Perth. William was the youngest of eight children. Mr. Denholm, Senior, carried on a foundry business in Dundee until his death at the age of sixty-one. At his father's death William, then thirteen years of age, started his business life in a dry-goods store in Glasgow, and a few years later went to London. His progress there was marked, for in 1857, when barely twenty, he was sent by his firm to manage the New York part of its business. A year later he entered the employ of Linder, Kingsley & Company, New York, a white-goods and lace house, and became a member of the firm very soon.

On October 3, 1859, he married Grace McLay of Glasgow, Scotland, making his home in Brooklyn, New York, for seven years, and afterwards residing for five years in Passaic, New Jersey.

In 1870 Mr. Denholm purchased the dry-goods business of Finley, Lawson & Kennedy, located on Main street, corner of Mechanic street, in Worcester, Massachusetts. He had for partner William C. McKay of Boston, and they proved to be "up-to-date" merchants in every particular, as their progress was rapid from the start. They built up an enormous business from a small beginning, and after twelve years moved into their large quarters in Jonas G. Clark's new block, specially built for them.

In 1884 Mr. McKay died, and the business was bought and carried on by Mr. Denholm, and still increased, ranking as the largest store of its kind in New England outside of Boston and Providence.

Mr. Denholm was a man of unusual energy and ability, and his success excited the admiration of all his contemporaries. In addition to his business Mr. Denholm engaged in many outside affairs. He was a director of the First National Bank and of the Worcester Electric Light Company; a Mason, Odd Fellow and Continental; active in the cause of temperance and in Y. M. C. A. work; a prominent member of the Old South Church, and an indefatigable student.

Mr. and Mrs. Denholm had a family of five children: Elizabeth, wife of Edward L. Smith; Jessie C., wife of John G. Howland of Bridgeport,

WILLIAM A. DENHOLM.

Connecticut; Grace P., wife of Harry A. Cook; William James, a graduate of Harvard, '97, who married Mabel E. Norcross; and John A., a member of the class of '99, Harvard.

Mr. Denholm died March 2, 1891, at the age of 53 years, 10 months, his wife and children surviving him.

Francis Henshaw Dewey,* son of the late Honorable Francis H. and Sarah B. (Tufts) Dewey, was born in Worcester March 23, 1856. His father was for twelve years a justice of the Superior Court of the State, and his grandfather occupied for thirty years a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in private schools in Worcester, and then spent four years at St. Mark's School in Southborough preparing for college. He entered Williams College in 1872, and was graduated four years later as one of the six highest in his class and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in which membership is determined by scholarship. In 1879 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater.

He began the study of law in the office of Staples & Goulding, and later entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in February, 1879, and has followed his profession to the present time. He is a vice-president of the Worcester County Bar Association.

On the death of his father in 1887, Mr. Dewey was chosen to succeed him as trustee of the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank and director in the Mechanics National Bank, having been solicitor for those institutions since 1880. In April, 1888, he was elected president of the National Bank, which position he has ably filled ever since. He is also president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and has been for many years a director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, the Worcester Gas Light Company, the Worcester Traction Company, the Worcester Theatre Association, and the Proprietors of the Bay State House, being also treasurer of the two last-named companies, and is connected with various other corporations. He is vice-president of the Art Museum, and also a director of the Board of Trade, and a trustee of several large estates.

Mr. Dewey has been prominently identified for many years with the First Unitarian Parish, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school, and chairman of the Parish Committee. He is interested in works of benevolence, and is a director in the Associated Charities. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of several other societies and clubs.

Mr. Dewey was married in 1878 to Lizzie D., daughter of the late Harrison Bliss, and has two children. Politically he is a Republican, and although he has a number of times been solicited to accept public office, has declined, as he preferred to devote himself to his profession and to his private business.

William H. Dexter, son of John B. and Lucinda (McIntire) Dexter, was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, January 11, 1823. His father was an enterprising builder and contractor, and was also engaged in general

* See portrait on page 374.

WILLIAM H. DEXTER.

merchandise business. He was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1797, and died in Worcester in 1867. The family descended from Gregory Dexter, one of the companions of Roger Williams when he founded Providence Plantations in 1636-7.

William H. Dexter was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen was with his father as an assistant in his store. Soon after he was employed as a clerk at Burrillville, Rhode Island, remaining in that place about two years, and then resumed duty with his father for a short time. He then went to Boston as a clerk in a general merchandise

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. DEXTER, 3 CHARLTON STREET.

establishment. Here he acquired a good knowledge of business, and, having secured the necessary capital, he came to Worcester in 1846 and opened a grocery store on Southbridge street, the first store of its kind off Main street. This he managed with success for five years, and then he engaged in the wholesale and retail flour and grain business near the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, which proved so profitable that three years later he erected a fine four-story block on Main street, above Park street, and removed his business to it. The land he purchased of Judge Charles Allen for one dollar a foot, which was then considered an extravagant price, but Mr. Dexter's business sagacity was vindicated in 1893, when he sold the same property for thirteen dollars a foot. In course of time he carried on the largest flour and grain business in Worcester county, and his reputation for integrity and high commercial standing was widespread.

In 1877, having acquired a handsome fortune, Mr. Dexter disposed of his flour and grain business, and devoted himself to the care and development of his extensive real-estate interests. The building up of Franklin square is largely due to his example. Five large blocks, the most notable of which was the Franklin building, a brownstone structure costing over $300,000 in 1872, were erected by him at a time when, to take the initiative, required more courage and confidence in the growth of the south end of the city than it would at present. But his clear foresight and sound judgment have been proved by the great profit which his investments have returned him. Franklin square was named by him.

Mr. Dexter never sought public honors, but his fellow citizens would gladly have availed themselves of his valuable aid in public affairs to a much greater extent if the demands of his private business would have permitted him to yield to their desires. From 1873 to 1878 he was a member of the City Council, and for three years served on the School Board. He was an originator of the First National Fire Insurance Company, twenty-four years a director and two years vice-president, resigning to devote himself to his real-estate interests.

But it is as a philanthropist and a public-spirited man that Mr. Dexter is most esteemed. His benefactions and his valuable services to the Worcester Academy as trustee and treasurer will be remembered as long as that institution shall remain, and his name is perpetuated in the fine dormitory known as Dexter Hall. To the interests of the academy, Mr. Dexter has unselfishly devoted himself for nearly twenty-five years. He is a liberal benefactor and supporter of the Main Street Baptist Church. In 1892 he gave $5,000 to the United States Government to help purchase a site for the post-office building; and in all matters of public concern he feels a deep interest.

Personally he is a man of kindly and genial nature, and may be characterized as a gentleman of the old school without implying that he is in any way opposed to the real progress of the age, or does not fully enter into the spirit of this aspiring time.

Mr. Dexter married, in 1848, Eliza A. Foss of Livermore, Maine. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter reside in a beautiful mansion, surrounded by attractive grounds, at the corner of Main and Charlton streets.

Thomas H. Dodge was born at Eden, Vermont, on the 27th day of September, 1823. His early life was passed on the farm, with such educational advantages as the country district schools afforded. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, and soon after he entered the employment of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of cotton-carding, spinning, dressing and weaving as well as a complete understanding of the machinery and methods used in the business. He invented and introduced several valuable improvements and innovations which attracted much attention at the time. He not only possessed a natural aptitude in mechanics, but he was endowed with a genius which enabled him to quickly com-

prehend and overcome difficulties which with others required much study, time and labor. Such a man would not long remain an employee, but would make a position for himself.

While working in the cotton mill, Mr. Dodge continued his studies, and at times attended the public and academic schools in Nashua and elsewhere; and finally taking up the study of law, while pursuing the study of Latin under a private tutor, was admitted to practice in Manchester, New Hampshire in 1854. In the meantime several important inventions, and a treatise on the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, had brought him into prominence. In March, 1855, he was appointed assistant examiner of patents by Commissioner Mason, and removed to Washington. He was soon after made chief examiner, and later became chairman of the Board of Appeals under Commissioner Holt, which office he resigned in the fall of 1858, and in reference to the letter of the commissioner of patents in accepting Mr. Dodge's resignation, the venerable editor-in-chief of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, District of Columbia, declared that no public officer, resigning, had ever received from his superior such a touching and heartfelt tribute as that paid by Commissioner Holt to Mr. Dodge.

Mr. Dodge was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and during the twenty-five years from 1858 to 1883 was engaged in large and lucrative legal practice, mostly in cases relating to patent interests. During this time, he was also connected with several manufacturing enterprises, notably agricultural machinery and barbed-wire fencing. He removed to Worcester in 1864, and has since that date made this city his home. In 1883 he retired from active business, and has devoted himself of late years to the care and enjoyment of his estates.

Many of the great public and industrial improvements of the past fifty years have been impressed by the mark of his forethought and genius, and a few that have proved of vast benefit to the public generally may be briefly alluded to. In 1850 he realized the disadvantages of the imperfect and slow methods, then in use, for printing paper, and the result of his studies was the production of a printing-press to print from a roll of paper, and the publicity of this invention, which was a great success, was the beginning of a new era in machinery for printing paper, which resulted or culminated in the production of the lightning presses of the present day, in which the blank paper is fed direct from the roll.

In 1856, then residing in Washington, District of Columbia, he became interested in the "dead-letter" branch of the General Post Office Department, and proposed to General Skinner, assistant postmaster-general, to have the letters returned to the writers, when not taken from the post office to which they were directed, instead of being sent to the dead-letter office, and on the 8th of August, 1856, a written description of his plan (identical with that now in use) was submitted to Honorable James Campbell, postmaster-general, and although for sometime it was opposed by some officials and members of Congress, it struck the public ear favorably, and in time received the sanction of law, and the present generation

THOMAS H. DODGE.

receives and enjoys the benefits and the advantages resulting from the change.

In 1857 the double-hinged bar mowing-machine was first introduced. By this construction either end of the finger-bar and cutting apparatus could rise and fall independently, while the entire finger-bar and cutting apparatus could rise and fall bodily.

The cutting apparatus could therefore conform freely to the undulations of the ground, and thus cut the grass even and close upon uneven surfaces, but there were found to be serious objections to the machine in practical operation, since one man was required to drive the team while another man had to walk behind the cutting apparatus to lift it over obstructions—this last operation being attended with great danger, even though the driver slackened speed for the time being. Mr. Dodge devised mechanism whereby the driver from his seat on the machine could have full control of the entire finger-bar and cutting apparatus, raising either end or the entire cutting apparatus, as occasion might require, and that, too, without stopping the machine, thus enabling one man and team to do three times the work, and easier, than could be performed by two men as the machine was first made, and it is estimated that during the haying season the services of one million and a half of laborers are saved by the use of the principles of this invention, which is in general use in this and foreign countries.

Mr. Dodge is a man of active benevolence and public spirit. His gifts of Dodge park to the city and of the tract of land for the Odd Fellows' Home, which are more particularly mentioned elsewhere in this volume, are sufficient evidence of this. The Natural History Society, Union, Trinity Methodist and Piedmont Churches, and other institutions may be named among those which have received large benefactions from him. He is a man of impressive personality and dignified presence, yet of a genial disposition, finding his chief satisfaction in the contemplation of a past life usefully employed. He married, in 1843, Miss Eliza Daniels of Brookline, New Hampshire. They have no children.

Daniel Downey has for many years been a prominent and respected citizen of Worcester. He was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts. His father, James Downey, was one of the earliest Irish settlers in that town, where he became a substantial and successful farmer, earning also in a high degree the confidence and good will of his fellow townsmen.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school. He then came to Worcester and entered the employ of Mr. J. H. Clarke, where he remained for some years. After a year's absence in St. Louis, he returned and engaged as salesman with A. P. Ware & Co., now the Ware-Pratt Company. For twenty-five years his faithful services were given to this firm, and he always enjoyed the confidence of his employers.

On the 1st of September, 1893, Mr. Downey started business for himself, having made an honorable record in the service of others. He opened a clothing-store in the Knowles building, at the corner of Main and Chatham

DANIEL DOWNEY.

streets, and at once took rank among the best and most respectable merchants of the city.

During his residence in Worcester he has always taken a lively interest in everything that pertained to the city's growth and development. Being a lover of athletic sports, he has been interested in nearly all the great sporting events that have taken place in the last quarter of a century.

He is a vice-president of the Worcester Musical Association, a director in the Bay State Savings Bank, a member of the Board of Trade, a trustee of St. Vincent's Hospital, and for many years he has been the director of the choir of St. Paul's Church.

Mr. Downey married Miss Mary L. Power of Boston. Her father, Richard Power, was at the time of his death the oldest marble dealer in Massachusetts, having carried on the business for more than fifty years. Mrs. Downey is a lady of marked musical culture and ability. Three children—two boys and a girl—have been the fruit of this happy marriage. Their pleasant home on Piedmont street is always open to a wide circle of friends.

Edwin Draper, son of Zenas and Jemima (Allen) Draper, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, January 20, 1809. He was one of a family of nine children, descendants in the seventh generation from James, called "the Puritan," who came to Massachusetts from the town of Hepstonstall, Yorkshire, England, in 1647, settled in Dedham, and was also one of the proprietors of the town of Lancaster, through James[2], James[3], James[4], John[5], Zenas[6]. Edwin Draper was brought up on his father's farm, with such education as could be obtained at that period in the district schools of his native town. When he arrived at his majority he left home and came to Worcester, and by his own efforts during the next few years established himself in trade, forming in 1841 a co-partnership with John S. Clark in the wholesale flour and grain business, in a store on Front street near Washington square. At the time of his death this firm had been in business continuously longer than any other in Worcester.

Mr. Draper was a member of the Common Council of the first City Government of 1848, and also served the succeeding year. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1860. In 1864 and 1865 he represented Ward 6 in the General Court, where he served both years on the important Committees on Claims, and Charitable and Penal Institutions. In the movement to introduce water from Lynde brook he took a decided stand, and exerted a strong influence in its favor. He was one of the first directors of the People's Savings Bank, and was often solicited to accept positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Draper early identified himself with the temperance cause, and was distinguished by his active efforts in behalf of that reform. So prominent a part did he take in the agitation of this matter during the decade 1840 and 1850 and later that he became a marked man, and was the victim of a personal assault by the hirelings of those whose unholy traffic in intoxicating liquors he had been instrumental in suppressing. He also took part in the anti-slavery movement in a practical way, was a member of the Free-Soil party in 1848, and later of the Republican party. Mr. Draper identified himself with Union Church on coming to Worcester, and remained there until the necessity for additional accommodations for the increasing attendance at the Congregational churches in the centre led to the formation of the Salem Street Church. He was an original member of that organization, and devoted himself with characteristic energy and unselfishness to everything which would tend to increase its growth and influence. Reverend Merrill Richardson, his pastor at the time of his death, paid a loving and eloquent tribute to his self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the church and his rare worth as a counselor and friend.

A man of quick perceptions, of great executive ability, which enabled him to carry to completion projects which would have daunted men of less courage and determination, Mr. Draper was foremost in everything that worked for the public good, and was always ready to contribute of his means and strength to help any worthy movement. No service was too humble for him to render to the cause he espoused, and no person too lowly to receive his sympathy and counsel. He left the memory of a public-spirited citizen, a man of business, whose honor and integrity were unimpeachable, a steadfast and self-sacrificing friend, a kind husband and father, and a true man. His death occurred after an illness of several months, March 29, 1866.

Of the Worcester County Horticultural Society Mr. Draper was an enthusiastic member, and for more than ten years one of the trustees and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, which offices he held at the time of his death. The recital of his services to this association is characteristic of those he rendered in any cause to which he gave himself. Said Edward Winslow Lincoln in his brief eulogy before the members of that society:

"Does Edwin Draper need a eulogy in this presence? Which of you is ignorant with what untiring assiduity he applied himself to promote the growth of this association, and to develop the results of that growth? How he toiled, in season and out of season, to give form and substance to our exhibitions? How, never sparing himself, he was willing to assume upon his own overburdened shoulders the tasks of others too indolent or selfish to emulate an exemplar so active and disinterested? . . . As chairman of your Committee of Arrangements he was diligence and punctuality itself. All your exhibitions were timely planned and thoroughly ordered. There was a place for everything and everything was in its place. . . . By whomsoever his place may be supplied in the future, he may well esteem himself fortunate if he can rival, in ever so partial a measure, those

EDWIN DRAPER.

excellent qualities of head and heart which so commended the late Edwin Draper to our judgment and affection."

Mr. Draper was twice married, first in 1838 to Abigail Richardson, and second, in 1845, to Harriette Porter Healy. Of six children the only survivor is Eliza Draper, now the wife of Doctor J. H. Robinson of this city.

James Draper, son of William A. and Calista (Watson) Draper, was born in Worcester August 31, 1842. His father was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of boots and shoes in this county, and was afterwards for several years in the boot, shoe and leather business with the late Samuel Houghton, under the firm name of William A. Draper & Co. In 1854 he retired from business and removed to the estate at Bloomingdale which is now occupied by his son, and where he died in 1855.

James was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen began his business career as a market-gardener, the high quality of his products soon gaining for him a patronage and reputation which were the foundation of his present extensive and prosperous business. He was among the earliest in this vicinity to engage in the cultivation of small fruits on a large scale for the market, and the success that attended this enterprise attracted the attention of other gardeners, and a demand for plants sprang up which Mr. Draper was ready to meet with a large supply of the varieties which his experience found suited to this climate.

In 1867 he issued his first nursery catalogue. Other departments were added to that of the small fruits, and which have continually increased till the reputation of the Bloomingdale Nurseries has extended all over New England, and his collection of the choicest varieties of native and foreign fruit and ornamental trees and flowering shrubs and plants ranks among the first in this section of the country.

In 1874 he established the manufacture of cement drain and sewer pipe; a few years later the manufacture of artificial stone vases was added, and in the year 1889 the plant of the late A. B. Lovell's pipe works was purchased and removed to Bloomingdale, largely increasing the capacity of the works.

The original Draper homestead estate embraced a large portion of the land now covered by the villages of Bloomingdale and Lake View. As the city developed in that direction, the estate has been divided into smaller tracts, and building encouraged as helps in the permanent growth of that part of the city.

His estate now comprises about fifteen acres, which he has greatly beautified and improved through the exercise of his good taste and sound judgment in adapting artificial and external adornments to the natural features of the land, his natural fondness for tree and plant life and great familiarity with the kinds indigenous to this climate being particularly helpful in this direction. With the purpose of developing the region where he lives, he was one of the originators and constructors of the Worcester & Shrewsbury railroad, the second narrow gauge track in this country, which has recently been leased to the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

Mr. Draper's tendencies and abilities have brought him into many positions of prominence and usefulness among his fellow citizens, and although never

JAMES DRAPER.

solicitous of public office, he has felt it to be a duty to render his native city such service as he was able in the lines of work that his education and experience have especially fitted him for. He has served in the appropriate capacities of member of the School Board three years, Overseers of the Poor nine years, and since 1886 as one of the Commissioners of the Public Parks. His services in the development of the parks-system, and in the planting and care of the shade-trees of the city, have been invaluable, the many improvements and changes in the great Lake park and in East and Crompton parks having been very largely the result of his able and forceful direction and helpful assistance. He has been an active member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for over twenty-five years, and the special judge in the fruit department of the Horticultural Society for fifteen consecutive years; also a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for fourteen years, and one of the originators and the first president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. He was a master of the Worcester Grange when it was organized in 1872, and successfully became master of the State Grange and of the National Grange, and is recognized as one of the leaders in the order. He is a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, and of the Rural Cemetery Corporation.

He is also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and is also connected with Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.; with Eureka Royal Arch Chapter, and with the Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars. He has been a member of Plymouth Congregational Church since its organization, and was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Mr. Draper married, in 1866, Josie C. Dean of Providence, and has six children: Alice Gertrude, a teacher in the Bloomingdale school; Effie B., the wife of Wm. L. Smith of the City Engineering Department; Lizette M., principal of the Bloomingdale school; Sophie Anna; Sylvia Louise, and James Edwin.

Edward Earle,* son of Timothy and Ruth (Keese) Earle, and great-great-grandson of Ralph Earle, one of the original settlers of Leicester, was born in Leicester February 10, 1811. His father died when he was eight years old, and his mother afterwards married her husband's brother Henry, who, being an invalid, the care of a large farm and the management of a saw-mill devolved upon Edward at an early age. He was educated at the district school, Leicester Academy, and at the Friends' School in Provi-

* See portrait on page 48.

dence. In 1832 he came to Worcester and engaged in the flour and grain business, and later entered into partnership with Joseph Pratt under the firm name of Pratt & Earle. This was for many years the largest house in the iron and steel business in Worcester county, and Mr. Earle maintained his interest in it long after the establishment of the card-clothing business of T. K. Earle & Co., of which he became the senior member.

In 1842 Mr. Earle purchased the interest in the card-clothing industry owned by his cousin Timothy, and with his brother, Timothy Keese, engaged in this manufacture, from which he retired in 1869. After this he took no active part in the business, his time being occupied in the management of his real-estate interests and his public and private trusts.

In 1843 Mr. Earle was elected a selectman of Worcester, and in 1851 was a representative in the Legislature and voted for Charles Sumner for senator. He was an alderman in 1853, and from 1861 to 1871 a member of the School Board. In 1871 he was elected mayor of the city and served one year. He was an honest, faithful and honored public servant. He was early interested in the anti-slavery movement, and during the war went South as a member of the Friends Committee to look after the welfare of the freemen. He was for many years a member of the Board of State Charities, and its chairman during his later service. He was one of the founders of the American Social Science Association. Through life he was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. His death occurred May 19, 1877.

Mr. Earle married in 1835 Ann Barker, daughter of David and Susan Ann Buffum of Rhode Island. Their only child, Anne Buffum, married in 1865 James S. Rogers.

Stephen Carpenter Earle, son of Amos S. and Hannah (Carpenter) Earle, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, January 4, 1839. He is a lineal descendant of Ralph Earle, who came to New England about the year 1630, and whose grandson was one of the first settlers of Leicester. Stephen C. was educated in the district school of his native town, the Friends' School at Providence, and the Worcester high school. Later he took a course of architectural design in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and pursued the study of architecture in various architects' offices in New York and Worcester. In 1862-1863 he served eleven months in the Union army. He was draughtsman at the Hoosac Tunnel for one year, and in 1865-1866 spent seven months in Europe in improving himself in his profession. He opened an office as an architect in Worcester in 1866, and soon after was joined by James E. Fuller, with whom he was in partnership ten years, under the firm name of Earle & Fuller. From 1876 to 1891 Mr. Earle was alone; and then with Clellan W. Fisher established the firm of Earle & Fisher, which still continues. From 1872 to 1885 Mr. Earle had a Boston office as well as one in Worcester.

Mr. Earle has designed a large number of private as well as many notable public buildings, among them All Saints', St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, Central, Pilgrim, South Unitarian and Union churches, the new Free Public Library, the Polytechnic buildings and the Art Museum in Worcester;

STEPHEN C. EARLE.

Slater Memorial building, Norwich; Iowa College Library; Goodnow Hall for the Huguenot Seminary in South Africa; and many others. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Worcester Chapter of the institute. He is president of the Worcester Coöperative Bank, and is a member of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, the Episcopal Church Club, the Art Society and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In politics Mr. Earle is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian, and has held various offices in All Saints' and St. John's churches, and is now senior warden of the latter.

Mr. Earle married in 1869 Mary L. Brown, daughter of Albert and Mary Eaton Brown, late of Worcester, and they have five children: Charles B., graduate of Harvard University in 1894; Ralph, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and now in the service of his country near Cuba; Richard B., a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic School; Ruth S., and Edward.

Timothy Keese Earle.* The name of Earle has been synonymous with the card-clothing industry in America for more than a century. To Pliny Earle of Leicester belongs the distinction of having made the first machine card-clothing in the United States, in supplying the factory of Samuel Slater, the pioneer in the manufacture of cotton cloth by machinery in this country. The business which Mr. Earle began in a small way has been continued in the family from generation to generation.

Timothy Keese Earle was a son of Henry, a younger brother of Pliny, and Ruth Keese, and was born in Leicester January 11, 1823. He attended the public schools and the Academy in Leicester, and also the Friends' School in Providence. At sixteen years of age he commenced the business of card-making with his uncle, Silas Earle, and in a few years purchased this business, which in 1842 he removed to Worcester, and entered into partnership with his brother Edward, under the firm name of T. K. Earle & Co. In 1857 they built the largest factory in America for the manufacture of card-clothing, and with later additions made, it became much larger than any other American establishment of its kind.

Edward Earle retired in 1869, and was succeeded by T. K. Earle's twin brother, Thomas, who died in 1871. In 1872 Edwin Brown, who had married a daughter of T. K. Earle, became a partner. In 1880 a company, under the name of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, was formed, with T. K. Earle as president, and Edwin Brown agent and treasurer.

* See portrait on page 470.

This company consolidated with the American Card Clothing Company in 1890.

Timothy K. Earle died October 1, 1881, at the age of fifty-eight. He was the acknowledged head of the card-clothing business in America. Quick to recognize ability in others, and to appreciate what was needed in his business, he always associated with himself employees and mechanics of the highest ability, and many improvements in the manufacture of card-clothing originated in his factory.

Mr. Earle was a man of strong convictions and firm principles. He was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and was unyielding in his opposition to the great wrongs in society, as slavery, intemperance and immorality. He was at one time a member of the School Committee of Worcester, and was the candidate for lieutenant governor of the Prohibition party. He accumulated large wealth, which he judiciously dispensed, and died leaving the record of an upright and useful citizen and the memory of many good deeds.

David Hale Fanning, son of Henry Wilson and Sarah (Hale) Fanning, was born in Jewett City, in the town of Griswold, Connecticut, August 4, 1830. He is descended from two of the earliest and best-known families of Connecticut. Edmund Fanning, the emigrant ancestor from Limerick, Ireland, settled in that part of the colony which is now called Groton as early

RESIDENCE OF DAVID H. FANNING, 92 WOODLAND STREET.

DAVID H. FANNING.

as 1653. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch is as follows: Edmund[1], Lieutenant John[2], John W.[3], Captain Thomas[4], Thomas, Jr.[5], Henry W.[6], David H.[7] The family was distinguished for its patriotism and zeal displayed in the early Indian Wars and in the War of the Revolution. Some members were noted navigators and explorers, and a great number followed a seafaring life. They were prominent in town affairs, and held many offices of trust and responsibility.

On his maternal side he is descended from the well-known Hale family. Samuel, senior, the first of the name in the Connecticut Colony, was of Hartford as early as 1637. Sarah Hale of Glastonbury, Connecticut, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a successful school teacher at the time of her marriage to Henry Wilson Fanning.

David Hale Fanning was the youngest son of nine children, and at the early age of seven was left without father and mother. He went to live with an older brother, and was educated in the public schools of his native village. At the age of sixteen he became restless and ambitious, and decided to start out into the world for himself, and with two dollars and a half as his only capital, and with all his worldly effects tied up in a pocket handkerchief, he went forth to seek his fortune among strangers. He started on foot and walked twenty miles the first day, bringing up at night at a little country inn in Danielsonville, Connecticut, foot-sore and tired. He got his supper, lodging and breakfast for the sum of sixteen cents, and the following day wended his way towards Worcester, where he arrived a few days later. Worcester was at that time a town of eight to ten thousand inhabitants. Not finding employment here, he pushed on to Clinton, where he was engaged in mill work for a number of years, returning to Worcester for a period in the meantime to learn the machinists' trade.

In 1853 he went to Groton, now Ayer Junction, and opened a country store. In 1857 he settled permanently in Worcester, and in 1861 began the manufacture of hoop-skirts under the name of Worcester Skirt Company, and soon after included the manufacture of corsets, and changed the name to the Worcester Corset Company. The business at first was very small, occupying a room about fifteen feet square, which was recently the directors' room of the Citizens National Bank over Harrington corner. As the business increased he moved to larger quarters in Franklin square, then to Hermon street, and finally in 1897 to the extensive factory on Wyman street. The business has become one of the most important industries of Worcester.

Mr. Fanning is a man of great energy, clear business insight, and a buoyant temperament, which have enabled him to face and overcome difficulties that would have discouraged most men. He sees the bright side of everything. His habits are methodical and industrious, and he personally superintends every detail of his business. With the evidence of great success he contemplates with a justifiable degree of satisfaction his rise in life from the time that he passed through Worcester a friendless boy to the present, which acknowledges his position as one of the most prominent and prosperous business men of the city.

FERDINAND FLODIN.

Ferdinand Flodin was born in Stockholm, Sweden, February 10, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and received thorough training in the drawing schools preliminary to entrance into the Academy of Arts. But his intention to pursue the course in that institution was frustrated by lack of means and other circumstances, and in 1883 he came to America, and engaged in Boston to learn the art of photography with the well-known Ritz, now deceased, who twelve to fifteen years ago was the most distinguished photographer in Boston, and one of the most prominent in the whole country. After also studying some time at the Notman studio, that is yet in active operation on Park street in Boston, and also in Montreal, Canada, Mr. Flodin came to Worcester in 1887, and in partnership with Mr. August Thyberg opened a studio at 411 Main street, where, under the firm name of Flodin & Thyberg, the business was conducted several years with increasing success. After a time Mr. Thyberg withdrew, and in 1894 removal to the present location at 476 Main street was effected, and the apartments, especially arranged and constructed under the proprietor's direction, contain the model studio of the city, and it has few equals in larger places. The establishment comprises a large and beautifully decorated reception-room, the walls of which are filled with a great variety of pictorial photographs. Right from this room one enters into a daintily equipped ladies' dressing-room, which in turn leads to the very spacious and beautifully lighted operating-room, filled with all the indescribable utensils used in a well-equipped studio. Here are also located two smaller dainty dressing-rooms, and doors lead to the various working departments, the printing-rooms, chemical laboratories, retouching and finishing rooms, etc.

In the taking of photographs the artistic perception and inborn tact of Mr. Flodin are marked, and his posing of the subject results in something additional to a correct likeness, which is never sacrificed to mere effect. He has already gained great reputation, and many of Worcester's distinguished citizens are patrons of his establishment.

Mr. Flodin is a man of literary tastes and ability, and is the projector of an elaborate and beautifully illustrated work on Sweden, printed in Swedish and published in Boston. For this he has written the text description. He is also a contributor to various photographic journals of articles pertaining to his art, and was last year honored by his profession in being elected secretary of the New England Photographers' Club.

Hiram Fobes, son of Perez and Melissa (Nye) Fobes, was born in Oakham, Massachusetts, September 5, 1829. He was educated in the common schools of that town, and at the age of seventeen came to Worcester and engaged as an apprentice in the provision and marketing business. In 1854 he began on his own account, and in the course of twenty years, by his close attention and business ability, acquired a fortune, and retired from active participation in trade, although he continued to deal more or less in live stock and real estate after that time. Never seeking public office, his services were often desired by his fellow citizens. He was a member of the Common Council in 1879 and 1880, and an alderman in 1881 and 1882, in which capacities his sound judgment and practical

HIRAM FOBES.

disposition were of great benefit in the conduct of the city's affairs. In positions of trust and responsibility he was often placed, and was a director in several financial and other corporations. Few men were better known or more respected in our community for integrity or trustworthiness, and he was conspicuous for liberality in public and private affairs. He was of the Congregational faith, and in politics was a strong Republican. His death, which took place August 16, 1889, was lamented by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Fobes married in 1870 Celia Elizabeth Brayton of Smithfield, Rhode Island, who with two children survives him.

JAMES E. FARWELL.

James Edwin Farwell was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 4, 1858, and received his education in the district schools. He learned the trade of painter and decorator, which he followed several years. He came to Worcester in 1887 and established the firm of "Farwell Brothers," sign-writers. Ill health compelled him to retire from the firm and he became at

RESIDENCE OF JAMES E. FARWELL, 78 JUNE STREET.

SULLIVAN FOREHAND.

first a solicitor, then adjuster, and later superintendent of agencies in a casualty insurance company, and in all these positions exhibited uncommon energy and ability. He was instrumental in originating and organizing the Ridgely and Masonic Protective Associations, the two most successful sick and accident benefit associations in the United States. He is secretary and general manager of both associations, and also a director and secretary of the United States Indemnity Society. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner, and a 32° Mason; has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, is a member of the Hancock Club, Shaffner Society, Mechanics Association, Frohsinns, and an honorary member of the Wapiti Club.

Sullivan Forehand was born in Croyden, New Hampshire, October 10, 1831, and died in Worcester June 7, 1898. He was one of a numerous family, and passed his youthful years in assisting his father, Christopher, in the hard struggle to maintain an existence upon a small New Hampshire farm.

At an early age, in company with an older brother, he started out into the world and made his way to Saundersville in Massachusetts, where he obtained work in pegging shoes at the bench. But this occupation did not suit his active and ambitious temperament, and he soon found employment better suited to his tastes and capabilities. In 1854 he came to Worcester and became bookkeeper in the iron works of Henry S. Washburn, and later served in the same capacity for Pratt & Inman at a higher salary. In 1860 Mr. Forehand became connected with the firm of Allen & Wheelock, firearms manufacturers, and in 1865, with Mr. H. C. Wadsworth, was admitted into the firm. After the death of the senior partner in 1871, the firm became Forehand & Wadsworth. Mr. Wadsworth retired in 1883, and Mr. Forehand carried on the business alone until the incorporation of the Forehand Arms Company, of which he became president in 1892.

Under his management the business was largely developed, making firearms of all kinds, especially shot-guns and automatic revolvers of the highest grade. For the past twenty years the stone factory formerly known as the Tainter Mill on Gardner street has been occupied as the manufactory.

Mr. Forehand was a man of ability and integrity in business, and in his social relations affable and sincere. He left a wide circle of friends to regret his loss. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the Worcester County Mechanics Association, the Worcester County Agricultural Society, The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and of the Massachusetts and Home Market Clubs of Boston. He was a Mason, affiliating with Athelstan Lodge. In politics he was a loyal Republican, and in religion a Unitarian, and attended the Church of the Unity. He leaves two sons, who were associated with him in business, and two daughters.

Calvin Foster,* late president of the City National Bank, was born in Worcester when that place was a village of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. In his boyhood he entered the employment of Caleb Newcomb,

* See portrait on page 370.

FRANCIS A. GASKILL.

a dealer in stoves and hardware, whom he several years later succeeded in business. In 1834 Mr. Foster removed to Fitchburg, engaging in partnership in the same business, but soon returned to Worcester, and in 1840 bought with Amos Brown Mr. Newcomb's interest, and established the firm so long known as C. Foster & Co.

In 1854 Mr. Foster erected the fine block at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which is said to have been the first iron front building constructed in New England. The ground floor was occupied by the hardware business, and the City Bank, which Mr. Foster was instrumental in founding, was established in the quarters it has occupied since in the second story. Mr. Foster was elected president of this bank in 1878, and held that office until his death. He was also prominent in the organization of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the People's Savings Bank, and was identified with railroad and other interests of Worcester. He was a member of the first Common Council of the city in 1848, and later of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Foster was three times married. His active business life extended over a period of seventy years. He died November 12, 1898.

Francis Almon Gaskill was born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, January 3, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the high school in Woonsocket. Entering Brown University, he was graduated in the class of 1866. He moved to Worcester in 1868, and studied law in the office of the late Honorable George F. Verry of Worcester, after a course at the Law School of Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and later was in law partnership with Mr. Verry until the death of the latter in 1883. He was district attorney of the Middle District of Massachusetts from 1887 to 1895, when he was appointed one of the justices of the Superior Court of Massachusetts by Governor Greenhalge, which office he now holds.

Mr. Gaskill was a member of the Common Council of Worcester in 1875-1876, and a director of the Free Public Library several years, and president of the Board in 1888. He is a trustee of Brown University and of Worcester Academy, and is connected with various other social and literary bodies. He is possessed of book-loving tastes, and finds great enjoyment in their gratification. He is a vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, and a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

In 1869 Mr. Gaskill was married to Katharine M. Whitaker of Providence. She died in January, 1889, leaving two children. He married in July, 1892, Josephine L. Abbott of Providence.

William Augustus Gile was born in Northfield, now Franklin, New Hampshire, June 5, 1843. The foundation of his education was acquired in the district school known as the Hodgeon school-house, and the elocutionary training which came from public declamation upon exhibition day at the last of the term, and the reading and recitation from Town's Fourth Reader, which was then used and known in all the public schools of northern New England, gave him an equipment which has been brought

WILLIAM A. GILE.

into practical use in later years at the bar and upon the stump, in his professional and political efforts, in many public speeches and Memorial day addresses. He pursued a course of study at the academies at Tilton and Franklin, New Hampshire. This was just completed when, in 1862, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a soldier, after which he served in the army until the close of the war, being discharged in June, 1865, as captain 18th New Hampshire Volunteers, and thereafter as captain in the 117th United States (colored troops), in August, 1867. In 1867 he began the study of law in the office of Pike & Blodgett in Franklin, and subsequently continued his professional preparation at the Harvard Law School in Cambridge during 1868-'69. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1869, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Greenfield, Massachusetts, with Whiting Griswold, to whom he was recommended by his law school teacher, Emory Washburn, then professor in the Dane Law School at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In 1871 he removed to Worcester and formed a co-partnership with his classmate, Charles A. Merrill, which continued until the year 1880, since which he has prosecuted his profession at Worcester without a partner, having the assistance of several younger members of the bar, and students who have been admitted through the preparation in Mr. Gile's office. His practice has from the first been extensive, and he has been recognized by his professional brethren and by the community in which he lives as an able and forcible jury advocate, and he holds an influential position at the bar.

Colonel Gile has been the commander of the Worcester Continentals four years, during which time the company has successfully observed its annual field day on the 17th of June with such distinguished military bodies as the Amoskeag Veterans of New Hampshire, the Putnam Phalanx of Connecticut, and others.

Colonel Gile represented the city of Worcester in the Legislature of 1886 and 1887, and was a leader of the House in debate. He was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1888, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He was upon the stump during the fall campaign of that year in Maine and Massachusetts. He is a force in Grand Army circles, and his services are in demand for Memorial day and other addresses.

While captain in the Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, he was a member of the General Court-Martial of the Army of the Potomac, and he has recently written an able and interesting paper on "Military Law and Courts-Martial," which was published in the *Granite Monthly*. He was in the army for two years during the armed intervention against the French in Mexico, and in recent years he read a paper entitled "Maximilian in Mexico" before the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Boston (of which he is a member), which was highly appreciated as a presentation of the practical enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, and has been placed in their archives. Among the important papers which have emanated from the pen of Colonel Gile, none was more appreciated by the city of Worcester, or was more able and effective in the

discussion of the location of the City Hall, involving the use of the Common, than the one addressed to the chairman of the Parks Commission, Edward W. Lincoln, who made it a part of his annual report for the year 1896-1897.

Colonel Gile is of the Unitarian faith in religion, and a constant attendant at the Church of the Unity. He is a member of various military and secret societies, social clubs and other organizations of Worcester. He is the author of a bill introduced in Congress for the organization of an army of colored troops to occupy the islands taken in war with Spain.

He was married in 1873 to Mary Green Waitt of Boston, who died in 1876. A son and daughter, William Waitt and Minnie Helen, were born to them. In 1878 Mr. Gile married Clara Antoinette Dewing of North Brookfield, and has had six children, three of whom survive, three having died in infancy. Their son, Alfred Dewing, has been a student at the Amherst State College, from which institution, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Battery D, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and entered the service at Fort Warren, where he was promoted to be corporal. Their daughter, Margaret O. L., and their son, Lawrence B., are pupils in the public schools. The eldest daughter, Minnie Helen, after graduating at the Classical high school at Worcester, has finished a course at the Students' Art League in New York since her graduation from the high school. The eldest son, William, after leaving the schools in Worcester, pursued a course in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and has been in business in Boston since.

Edward Augustus Goodnow,* distinguished as a financier of preëminent ability, and widely known as a philanthropist, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, July 16, 1820. He is descended in direct line from the progenitors of his family name in America—three brothers who came to Massachusetts from England in 1632—and by their strong characters and sturdy efforts aided in laying the foundations of the Commonwealth. Edward Goodnow, the grandfather of Edward A., resided in Sudbury late in the last century. He married a young woman of good family in Northborough, and, removing to Princeton, established the Goodnow homestead, which still remains in the occupation of his descendants. His son, Edward, inherited the estate, and married Rebecca Beaman of Princeton, and became the father of six sons and two daughters, of whom Edward A. was the third. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood life upon the farm, but was fortunate in obtaining more than the ordinary advantages afforded by the district schools in instruction for several terms at Hadley Academy. At the age of twenty he was employed by his elder brother, who kept a country store, and two years later entered into partnership with him. The business was afterwards enlarged to include the manufacture of palm-leaf hats and of shoes, an example of enterprise not common at that time, and which was largely the result of the activity and energy of the younger brother. As the business assumed larger proportions, a third partner was admitted, and in 1847, Mr. Goodnow seeking broader opportunities, disposed of his interest

*See portrait on page 368.

and engaged in the cutlery business at Shelburne Falls as a member of the firm of Lamson, Goodnow & Co. Considerations of health caused him to relinquish this enterprise a year later, and he passed some time in Eaton, Madison county, New York, where he had financial interests. In 1852 Mr. Goodnow became a resident of Worcester, and for four years engaged in the retail shoe trade, and in 1856 opened the first wholesale jobbing-house in the city. This business increased under his management until it reached the amount of nearly half a million dollars yearly. In 1865 he retired from active mercantile life in the possession of a large fortune, and gave a year or

RESIDENCE OF E. A. GOODNOW, 6 OAK STREET.

two to leisure, occupying himself the while in the study of social and political problems, and in the management of his investments.

He was, however, about to enter upon a career in which his peculiar genius and qualifications were to find opportunities for their exercise and development. His well-known successful and honorable business experience, and the rare sagacity which he had so often exhibited in the management of financial concerns, marked him as one particularly fitted for the place which he assumed as president of the First National Bank, by unanimous vote of the directors in 1866. His administration as president was brilliantly successful from the first. By introducing a firm yet liberal policy, he greatly promoted the prosperity of the bank, and strengthened the institution so that its stock doubled its par value under his management. For years it was the only bank

in the city which allowed interest on special deposit, subject to check at sight. The semi-annual dividends for more than a quarter of a century seldom fell below the rate of ten or twelve per cent. per annum. His long and untiring devotion to the interests of the bank was honored in 1881 by a most cordial and appreciative testimonial from the stockholders. Mr. Goodnow served as president twenty-eight years, retiring in 1894. He was instrumental in the erection of the First National Bank block, a fine five-story marble structure.

But however eminent his abilities as a business man and a banker, it is as a philanthropist and a benefactor that Mr. Goodnow is widely known. Few have equaled him in the number and amount of gifts judiciously distributed among a variety of worthy subjects. He entered early into the anti-slavery movement, and during the War of the Rebellion he gave freely of his means to sustain the government. In one instance he headed a Worcester subscription with $500 to help Governor Andrew enlist and equip the first regiment of colored troops. He unhesitatingly subscribed for the first issue of government bonds. Mr. Goodnow furnished thirteen clerks from his service for the army. One of the evidences of his regard for the nation's dead is the memorial tablets in the Worcester high school in memory of fifteen students who fell in the war. A bust of General Grant and a portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe were also gifts from him to the same institution. Life-size portraits of President Garfield and Vice-President Wilson grace Mechanics Hall through his generosity. Several of his benefactions are memorials of his married life. His first wife was Harriet, daughter of Doctor Henry Bagg of Princeton, and subsequent to her death Mr. Goodnow married her sister, Mary Augusta. Of this marriage one son, Henry Bagg Goodnow, was born, but did not survive infancy. The second wife died after five years of wedded life. Mr. Goodnow's third wife was Catharine B., daughter of Honorable Seth Caldwell of Barre, who after twenty-five years also passed away. Mr. Goodnow, in connection with his gift of $40,000 to his native town to build the fine library building known as the Goodnow Memorial building, devoted $3,000 towards the building of a new town hall, which has been named Bagg Hall in memory of his first two wives and his son. In 1887 he gave $5,000 to found the Catharine B. Goodnow fund to the Young Women's Christian Association, and later nearly $25,000 more towards completing the building of this association and finishing and furnishing the Memorial hall in honor of Catharine B. Goodnow. The hall contains a portrait of this admirable woman and devout Christian.

He has also been the benefactor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Worcester, of which he is a member, as the gifts of its notable chime of ten bells and its fine organ—memorials of his wife and infant son—attest. He has been a large contributor to the great missionary agencies of the Congregational denomination, and many other struggling enterprises have benefited by his bounty.

As a friend of higher education, Mr. Goodnow has particularly distinguished himself. To Mount Holyoke College he has given $25,000; to Iowa College, $15,000, to erect the Goodnow Library and Observatory; and $5,000 each to

Wellesley College, the Moody School at Northfield, and Washburn College in Kansas to found a John Brown professorship. He has contributed to the funds of Oberlin College, Berea College, Lincoln College, and the Hampton Institute. He has given $25,000 in all to erect buildings for the Huguenot Seminary in Wellington, South Africa, an institution for the education of young women. He was the first American to contribute a penny towards woman's education in South Africa. His total gifts for patriotic, educational, charitable and Christian uses probably exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Recently he has given $10,000 to Drury College for a dormitory. Over fifty young ladies are receiving aid from the endowments given different educational institutions by Mr. Goodnow.

Mr. Goodnow lives in a beautiful mansion on Oak street, Worcester. He is constantly visited by scores of friends and notables from all parts, and a large correspondence engages his attention. High in the estimation of all, at peace with the world, and blessed with good health, he enjoys his life and the opportunities which daily arise for doing good, and although at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, he still retains wonderful bodily and mental vigor. He takes a keen interest in everything bearing on the national welfare, has an eye to the condition of business affairs, is a regular attendant at religious services on the Sabbath, and next after his earnest love of God, keeps in his heart that love of his fellow men for which he shall deserve from posterity, as he has received from present and past generations, a gratitude which vainly seeks expression in words.

Reverend George H. Gould, D. D. Instead of the traditional "three brothers" emigrating to this country, it is said that between the years 1635 and 1655 more than twenty persons by the name of Gould came from different parts of England to find homes in New England. Among the most noted of these was the Reverend Thomas Gould, who settled in Charlestown, and Zaccheus Gould, who located in Lynn. Some members of this widely distributed Gould family proudly brought with them across the sea a coat-of-arms with this device: a powerful right arm uplifted and grasping a sledge-hammer, while underneath were the words, "*Volens et potens*"—"willing and able."

George H. Gould, son of Rufus and Mary (Henry) Gould, was born in Oakham, Massachusetts, February 20, 1827. His father was a native of Charlton, and his mother was born in Rutland. The Henrys came originally from Scotland and settled chiefly in Virginia, its most famous representative being Patrick Henry, the great Revolutionary orator, and first governor of Virginia. It has always been a pleasing postulate of Doctor Gould's imagination, although the family links are not as closely welded as he might wish, that through his mother he is a direct descendant of Patrick Henry. Thus the blood of both England and Scotland mixes in his veins.

Doctor Gould fitted for college at Monson Academy, entered Amherst College in 1846, and was graduated in the class of 1850. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, left it during the middle year to attend Professor Parks' brilliant course of lectures on systematic theology at Andover, and returning to Union Seminary for his third year was graduated

REVEREND GEORGE H. GOULD.

in 1853. Just before leaving the seminary he received an invitation to become colleague pastor with the Reverend Albert Barnes of Philadelphia, but at this period suffering much from ill health, from over-study, and especially from lack of gymnastic training, now so happily enjoyed by students, he went West to engage with an old college friend in railroad engineering, with the hope of recovering his health; but instead contracted a malignant form of malaria in the swamps skirting the western shore of Lake Michigan, and this misfortune has been the one bane and misery of his whole subsequent physical life.

During the next two years, as strength allowed, he preached intermittently in various cities of the West—Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Beloit

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE H. GOULD, 873 MAIN STREET.

and others, and also lectured in lyceum courses in several states of the northwest during the winter—this whole experience covering about two years.

Soon after, Doctor Gould formed an acquaintance with the late John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance advocate and orator, and the friendship then formed continued until the death of the latter. Accepting Mr. Gough's invitation to go with him to England, the next two and a half years were spent abroad, one year in England, four months in Edinburgh, six in Paris, two in Rome, several in Germany, besides two summers in Switzerland. Before his return to this country Mr. Gould received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, formerly Doctor Lyman Beecher's, but could not entertain it.

Returning home in October, 1862, Doctor Gould married Nellie M. Grout, daughter of Jonathan Grout, Esquire, and a sister of "Willie" Grout,

the young martyr of Ball's Bluff, whose tragic death inspired the writing of "The Vacant Chair." For two years from this time he was stated supply at Olivet Church in Springfield, Massachusetts, meanwhile receiving urgent calls from the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, New York, and Park Church, Norwich, Connecticut. In December, 1864, he was settled as pastor of the Old Centre Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in which call and settlement it was stipulated that he was, by reason of impaired health, to preach but one sermon each Sunday. Here he remained six years, it being his first and only formal settlement over any church.

Doctor Gould returned to Worcester to make it his permanent home in 1870, and during the next two or three years supplied for various intervals the pulpits of Central Church and Union Church in Providence, Rhode Island; Walnut Avenue and Immanuel Churches in Boston, and then began with Piedmont Church in Worcester, in its infancy, and enjoyed a most sacred, tender and delightful acting pastorate with that beloved people for five years. Subsequently, on the retirement of Doctor Cutler, he preached two and a half years in Union Church in Worcester. New edifices were erected by both Piedmont and Union during his stay among them. While at Piedmont Church Doctor Gould was invited to the pulpit of Amherst College as college preacher, and in connection therewith to the chair of Biblical history. About the same time overtures were made to him by the Third Church of New Haven, Connecticut, for a service of one sermon per Sunday for one year, at a salary of six thousand dollars. Thus his whole ministerial life, by the ordering of Providence, has been largely fragmentary, continually interrupted by chronic disability, but like some other notable invalids, he has been able to perform a great deal of work.

Doctor George Leon Walker of Hartford, writing to the *Congregationalist* some years ago on the unfortunate invalidism of certain prominent clergymen and professors in our seminaries, after other concrete citations makes the following eulogistic reference to the subject of this sketch: "The very eloquent minister of Piedmont Church at Worcester, who certainly has no superior in New England." John B. Gough, who when at home was Doctor Gould's parishioner for five years at Piedmont Church, says in his autobiography: "In 1856 I first met Reverend George H. Gould, D. D., and was fascinated by his preaching. He is emotional with no sensationalism. He speaks with an earnestness that convinces you he believes all he utters, with a deep pathos revealing the tenderness of his own nature, an eloquence perfectly natural, a face radiant at times when he utters some lofty thought. He has no monotonous repetitions; there is nothing stale or conventional in his preaching. He reaches the intellect and the heart, and were it not for his health he would have been one of the widely-known popular preachers of the day."

Doctor Gould received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst College, his alma mater, in 1870.

During the last decade he has continued to preach with frequency, but owing to the necessities of health, almost entirely within near vicinity to his

own home. The photograph accompanying this sketch was taken on his seventieth birthday.

J. Evarts Greene,* son of Reverend David and Mary (Evarts) Greene, was born in Boston November 27, 1834. His parents, soon after his birth, removed to Roxbury, and he attended the public schools and the Latin School of that town. After a year passed at the University of the City of New York, he entered Yale College in 1850 and was graduated in the class of 1853. During the next four years he taught school in Connecticut and Iowa, and from 1857 to 1859 was engaged in surveying government lands in Kansas. Returning to Massachusetts, he was, after a few months' study, admitted to the Worcester bar, and began to practise his profession in North Brookfield. He was the first man in that town to enlist in the War of the Rebellion, and having aided in raising a company, was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 2, 1861, Lieutenant Greene, with a detachment of his company, while covering the retreat of their comrades, was taken prisoner, and with other officers confined at Richmond four months. In recognition of his gallant service at Ball's Bluff he received a captain's commission issued while he was in prison. He was released on parole February 22, 1862, the day that Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederate States. After ineffectual attempts to secure an exchange, and long waiting, Captain Greene resigned and resumed the practice of law in North Brookfield, where he remained until May, 1868, when he removed to Worcester to become the associate of Honorable John D. Baldwin in the editorship of the *Worcester Spy*. On Mr. Baldwin's death, Mr. Greene became editor-in-chief, a position which he filled until 1891. It was a post for which his scholarly tastes, well-trained mind and ready knowledge of men and events eminently fitted him.

On the 5th of February, 1891, Mr. Greene was appointed postmaster of Worcester, which office he still holds. Under his administration, the efficiency of the service has materially improved, owing to the systematization of the work. The carrier service has been improved and extended and the number of collections increased.

Mr. Greene is a member of the Antiquarian Society, and of the St. Wulstan Society, and he has twice been president of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library. In politics he is a Republican.

In April, 1864, Mr. Greene married Mary A. Bassett of New Haven. She died in January, 1897.

Samuel Swett Green,† son of James and Elizabeth (Swett) Green, was born in Worcester February 20, 1837. He received his preparatory education in the private and public schools of his native place, entered Harvard College in 1854, and was graduated four years later. After a few months of foreign travel, he entered in 1861 the Divinity School of Harvard University, and completed his course in 1864. He was connected with the Worcester National Bank as teller for several years.

* See portrait on page 308. † See portrait on page 202.

CHARLES E. GRANT

January 1, 1867, he became a director of the Free Public Library of Worcester. In 1871 he was chosen librarian of that institution, which was endowed by his uncle, the late Doctor John Green, the principal founder of the library. In this position Mr. Green has gained for himself and the Worcester Library a wide reputation. His purpose has been from the first to make the Public Library an instrument for popular education and a practical power in the community. To this end he has written and spoken much during the past twenty years, and his efforts and advice have influenced in no slight degree library methods and administration throughout the United States. The library methods in Worcester have been studied by the Department of the Seine, in which the city of Paris is situated; Mr. Green's advice has been sought by the Education Department of the English Government. The Free Public Library in Worcester has recently been described at great length by a German scholar as an example worthy to be followed in this country in advocating the introduction of popular libraries, such as we have in the United States, into Germany.

He was one of the founders and afterwards president of the American Library Association, presiding at its meetings in San Francisco in October, 1891; was delegate to the International Congress of Librarians in London in 1877, and a member of the council of that body. He was vice-president of the International Conference of Librarians held at London in 1897. He presided one of the days of the International Conference of Librarians held at Chicago in 1893, in connection with the World's Exposition. He has been a lecturer in the School of Library Economy of Columbia College; is an honorary member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; a member of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, of the American Historical Association, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the American Geographical Society, the Archæological Institute of America; one of the Board of Managers of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome; a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and is connected with many other literary, historical and social societies.

He has been a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission since its organization in 1890. His services as speaker are frequently in demand at library dedications and on other similar occasions. He has written many papers for historical societies, for the American Social Science Association, the United States Bureau of Education, the Massachusetts Board of Education, and for American and English periodicals, as well as two books on library economy. He is a trustee of Leicester Academy; has been president of the Worcester Art Society; was one of the original corporators of the Art Museum, and was the first president of the Society of the Graduates of the Worcester High School.

The chapter treating of the libraries of Worcester in 1898, in another part of this volume, was appropriately prepared and contributed by Mr. Green.

Charles Edward Grant, son of Edward and Rebecca (Mason) Grant, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, June 14, 1842. His father was of Scotch

HENRY C. GRATON.

ancestry, whose members, going from Cape Cod, were among the earliest settlers of Saco, Maine. His mother's family, of English origin, was represented in Haverhill in 1864, and later in the vicinity of Keene, New Hampshire. His parents moved to Boston when he was young, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. In May, 1861, he served with the New England Guards at Fort Independence in Boston harbor, and on the 22d of September he enlisted as sergeant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in continuous service until he was mustered out, August 29, 1865. May 23, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and on the first of June following as captain in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was brevetted major for gallantry on James Island July 2, 1864. Later he acted as aid and provost marshal, superintendent of transportation in South Carolina, and finally as post quartermaster at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

From 1865 to 1872 Major Grant was engaged in the flour and grain business in Boston. Subsequently he entered the office of the Boylston Insurance Company of that city, and in 1875 came to Worcester and purchased a small fire insurance agency, which he has increased by absorption of other agencies and close attention to business until it is now the largest agency in Worcester. He is a member of the Commonwealth and Hancock Clubs, and is widely known and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Grant was married in 1877 to Louella W., daughter of John W. Howe, wire-goods manufacturer of Worcester. They have a daughter Stephanie, and three sons, Barton Howe, Malcom Mason and Harold.

Henry Clay Graton, treasurer of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, July 10, 1830. His father was William Graton, who was a native of the same town and who for a number of years was in the card-clothing business.

The subject of this sketch began his education in the public school and completed it at the Leicester Academy when he was only fifteen years old. Coming to Worcester he entered the employ of Earl & Eames, with whom he learned the card-clothing business, and after finishing his apprenticeship he was for eight years with T. K. Earle & Co.

In February, 1861, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. A. Knight and purchased of Earle & Co. their belt department. From that beginning a very large business has been built up and developed.

In politics Mr. Graton is a Republican, and although by integrity and business ability especially qualified for places of public trust, he has never had any aspirations in that direction. He is a member of the Worcester Mechanics Association, and interested in its prosperity. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and a prominent member of Grace Church.

Mr. Graton was married June 7, 1863, to Miss Lucretia M. Gould of this city. Their only child, Minnie Etta, died at the age of four years. Mrs. Graton is a devoted worker in the church and Sunday school. She is also a prominent member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and actively engaged in benevolent and philanthropic work.

JONATHAN GROUT.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas Griffin* was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1836. He received his early education in the schools of the Christian Brothers of that city. In 1851 he emigrated to this country with his father, who took up his residence in Salem. He completed his classical studies at St. Charles' College in Ellicott City, Maryland, and entered St. Mary's Seminary in 1863. He was ordained to the priesthood June 30, 1867, and in July following was appointed assistant priest to Reverend P. T. O'Reilly, who was then pastor of St. John's Church in Worcester. While in this position he had much to do with the missions at Holden, Shrewsbury and Stoneville, and built churches at all these places.

On the consecration of Father O'Reilly as bishop of the new Diocese of Springfield in 1870, Father Griffin was put in charge of St. John's, and received the appointment of chancellor of the Diocese. In 1871 he purchased the estate on Vernon street and called to the city a community of the Sisters of Notre Dame from Cincinnati. He built in 1873 the schoolhouse for girls of the parochial schools, and made use of the Institute on Temple street as an auxiliary school.

Monsignor Griffin served the city as a member of the School Committee, and has also served as a trustee of the Free Public Library.

Jonathan Grout was one of the most prominent of that class of business men whose enterprise and force of character have been potent not only in the upbuilding of their own fortunes, but in promoting the growth and prosperity of Worcester during the half century. He was born in the adjoining town of Millbury September 24, 1815, but came of Worcester stock, his father of the same name, a noted schoolmaster and book-binder in his day, having been born here February 14, 1772. His great-grandfather settled in 1744 upon the Grout estate on Vernon street, near Quinsigamond Village, which has remained in the possession of one branch of the family. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of that name in direct succession from the progenitor in this country, Captain John Grout of Watertown, in 1640.

Jonathan Grout, Junior, as he was known before the death of his father, came to Worcester in 1840 and opened a small stationery store, which he conducted in connection with the manufacture of blank-books on a limited scale; but his business increasing and demanding larger quarters, he in 1842 erected, in connection with the late George Bowen, the building at 389 Main street as now numbered and at present occupied by Putnam, Davis & Co., book-sellers. To his stationery business Mr. Grout added book-selling, and his store became the favorite resort of purchasers of those commodities, who were equally attracted by the large and well-selected stock and the refined tastes and discrimination of the proprietor. During the next ten years the business of the establishment greatly increased, and Mr. Grout also engaged in other enterprises which proved equally profitable, and which demanded so much of his attention that he disposed of his interest in the book-store in 1852 to John Keith. About this.

*See portrait on page 292.

DOCTOR THOMAS H. GAGE.

time he was interested in the manufacture of portemonnaies, of copying-presses, of perforated paper, and indirectly, through pecuniary investment, in the enterprises of Doctor Russell L. Hawes, who invented the machinery for making, and who produced in Worcester the first machine-made envelopes in the world, which were put upon the market by Mr. Grout. All these undertakings were in a greater or less degree successful, and his career was in the main a very prosperous one. In a single instance of business misfortune, such was his high-toned conception of honor and personal integrity that he paid, after he had been legally released by his creditors, all their claims in principal and interest. He was a man of great business tact, energy and sagacity, quick to decide and to act, the scope and rapidity of his mental calculation giving him great advantage in large transactions, the magnitude of which would appall the average mind.

In 1860 he again engaged in the book and stationery business at his old location, taking in partnership Mr. L. H. Bigelow, and later disposed of his interest to Mr. Bigelow; but on the death of the latter in 1871 resumed it for a short time in company with Mr. Samuel H. Putnam, finally retiring in 1876, when the establishment was taken by Messrs. Putnam and Davis. In 1871 he built the large block next north of the book-store, on land purchased of Benjamin Bowen, and to the care of this property and his other large interests he devoted the remainder of his life. He died, after a period of failing health, April 4, 1882.

Notwithstanding his busy life, and the important and various interests which demanded his close attention, Mr. Grout found time to devote to the cultivation of his finer instincts. One of his chief delights was in literature, and he possessed a carefully selected and much valued collection of books, in which at times he found a refuge from business cares. He was a great lover of nature, and an admirer of birds, trees and flowers in their state of freedom. In horticulture and in floriculture he was an enthusiast, and the choice qualities of his fruit, and the endless variety of his cultivated plants and flowers were a marvel to his less fortunate friends. He was an original member of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, and was many years active in the association. His fine residence, which he long occupied on Main street, near Piedmont, is to-day one of the most stately mansions in the city, and he also maintained a large farm estate farther south.

Of his children the only survivor is Nellie M., the wife of Reverend George H. Gould, D. D. John William Grout, the son, who gallantly fell at Ball's Bluff, was Worcester's first martyr in the War for the Union, and his lamented death has been the subject of eulogy and song.

Obadiah Brown Hadwen, son of Charles and Amy Sherman (Brownwell) Hadwen, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 2, 1824. On his father's side he comes from sturdy English stock, descending from John Hadwen, who early came from Rochdale in England and settled in Newport. His great-aunt was the wife of Obadiah Brown, prominent as a pioneer in the cotton-spinning industry in this country. Charles Hadwen, a Providence merchant and manufacturer, abandoned those callings to become a farmer,

OBADIAH B. HADWEN.

and in 1835 he moved to Worcester, having purchased the Wing Kelley farm near Tatnuck. Here the subject of this sketch passed his youth, and developed those tastes which have in him through his later life manifested themselves so strongly.

Obadiah Hadwen spent four years at the Friends' School in Providence before he came to Worcester, and afterwards four winters at the Clinton Grove Institute at Ware, New Hampshire. He also received one term's instruction at the Worcester County Manual Labor School. In 1844, before reaching his majority, he came into the possession of a portion of the farm he now occupies, and in course of time erected buildings and greatly improved

ENTRANCE TO GROUNDS OF O. B. HADWEN'S RESIDENCE.

and increased the value of the property. All the trees, which comprise many beautiful specimens, and which have attracted much notice among horticulturists, were planted by him. For forty years he followed market-gardening and the nursery, also being interested in the milk business. During the fifty-four years of his occupation, he has seen great changes, and the rural surroundings of his farm have become obliterated by the outgrowth of a great city, but his immediate home and grounds remain intact.

Mr. Hadwen is a great lover of the farm and country, and his devotion to practical and scientific agriculture has been equaled in intensity by few. His thorough insight, long experience and sound judgment have been universally acknowledged, and he has a national reputation as a horticulturist. Mr. Hadwen became a member of the Worcester County Horticultural Society in 1847, and has served as trustee, vice-president, and president, to

ANDREW H. HAMMOND.

which latter office he was again, after twenty years, elected in 1895, and still holds, having been reëlected no less than three times. He is vice-president of and active in the famous Massachusetts Agricultural Club, which was organized April 4, 1840. He was for many years vice-president and is still a trustee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, a member of the American Pomological Society, and is prominent in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Hadwen's unusual abilites have been recognized by the State, and he was for many years a trustee of the Agricultural College at Amherst, where, under his direction as chairman of the board, many important additions were made. He has been one of the commissioners in charge of the public parks of Worcester since 1867, and the value of his services in this capacity is evidenced by his continuous appointments to this position. Mr. Hadwen has until lately served as chairman of the Parks Commission, and is still a member of that board.

In politics Mr. Hadwen has been successively a Whig, a Free-Soiler, and Republican. He was a member of the Common Council of Worcester in 1868 and 1869, but his natural tastes have not led him to mingle actively in politics. He has for many years been a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Hadwen married Harriet Page of Westminster, Vermont. Two sons and a daughter have blessed this union. The latter married John H. Coes of the Coes Wrench Company of this city. One of the sons, Charles Hadwen, is a prominent produce merchant in Chicago, and the other, William E. Hadwen, is now deceased.

Andrew Hill Hammond was born in the now deserted mountain district of the town of Alton, New Hampshire, August 3, 1830. During his infancy his parents removed to Gilmanton, and his early years were spent upon a farm, with such educational advantages as the country schools afforded. After reaching the age of nine, he resided several years with his grandparents in the "Gore" district of his native town, and was under the tuition of his maternal uncle, Jonathan Prescott Hill, a surveyor, mathematician and schoolmaster of note in that region. Mr. Hill was grandson of Doctor Jonathan Hill, who married Mercy Prescott from the family of that name in the town of Digby, England. Mr. Hammond's experience during this period was of great benefit to him in after years, as he formed a taste for study, and made great progress in the rudiments of a sound education. Returning to his family home at Gilmanton, he attended the academy and worked on the farm, and at the age of eighteen went to Manchester to learn the iron-moulders' trade, going from that place to Lake Village (now Lakeport), in the city of Laconia, where he worked in a foundry until, in 1851, he came to Worcester and found employment at the Malleable Iron Works of Waite, Chadsey & Co. Later he worked in the foundries of Goddard, Rice & Co. and William A. Wheeler, but the business became distasteful, and he sought something more congenial.

Mr. Hammond always had great interest in music and devoted much time to its study. S. R. Leland, Albert S. Allen and E. S. Nason were among his teachers. After acquiring the necessary proficiency he went

HENRY F. HARRIS.

West to teach singing-schools, traveling down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi, returning to Worcester by the way of Chicago, then a small place. Continuing the study of music he soon obtained a situation in the organ-reed factory of Augustus Rice and Edwin Harrington in the Junction shop, receiving at first seventy-five cents per day. Here his inventive propensity and capacity developed. He originated new methods and appliances, which increased the quantity and improved the quality of the product, and was soon placed in charge of the work. Meanwhile the business had been purchased by other parties, who contracted to allow Mr. Hammond the benefit of any and all improvements introduced by him. So great an advantage was conveyed in this privilege that the proprietors found it for their interest to make him an equal partner with them. Later he purchased his partner's interests and became sole owner of the business.

In 1868 Mr. Hammond built the first factory on May street, and has added thereto until it is now the largest of its kind in the world, equipped with special machinery conceived and constructed by him. In 1892 the Hammond Reed Company was incorporated, with Mr. Hammond as president, and his son, Richard Hill Hammond, acting treasurer and general manager.

Not only are many of the most important discoveries and improvements in the method of manufacturing organ-reeds due to the inventive genius and practical ability of Mr. Hammond, but he has also exhibited tact and good sense in dealing with the commercial world.

While Mr. Hammond has devoted his energies principally to the management and details of his business, he has always been a great reader and thinker, and possesses a large and well-chosen library in his beautiful home on Claremont street.

Mr. Hammond married in 1860 R. Maria Barber, daughter of Benjamin Barber, a woman of rare accomplishments, whose worth gave the stimulus and purpose that had before been wanting. Of six children by this marriage four are now living: Nellie Prescott, Alice Barber, Richard Hill and Mabel Florence.

Inheriting from a New England father and clergyman the strongest anti-slavery convictions, Mr. Hammond followed the consistent Abolitionists through the Free-Soil into the Republican party, from which he has never strayed nor sought public recognition. To live in the time of the world's greatest progress and contribute a little to the unfolding of man's destiny fills the measure of ambition, and is all anyone can do.

Henry F. Harris, son of Charles Morris and Emily (Dean) Harris, was born in the village of Harrisville, West Boylston, Massachusetts, August 19, 1849. On his paternal side he comes from Thomas Harris, who, with his brother, William Harris, left the Massachusetts Bay Colony for Rhode Island with Roger Williams. On the maternal side he is descended from Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He received his education in the common schools and at various academies, and was graduated at Tufts College in 1871, ranking first in his class. He studied law at the

Harvard Law School with Honorable Hartley Williams of Worcester, and at the Boston University Law School, graduating in the first class of that institution in 1873. While in the latter school he studied law in the office of John A. Loring of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December of the same year. On the first day of January, 1874, he began the practice of law in Worcester, residing in West Boylston until his marriage in 1883, when he removed his residence to Worcester, where he has continued to reside to the present time.

In addition to his law business Mr. Harris, since 1880, has been connected with manufacturing interests, succeeding his father, at his decease in 1889, who was a prominent cotton manufacturer, as treasurer of the West Boylston

RESIDENCE OF HENRY F. HARRIS, 1 LINCOLN STREET.

Manufacturing Company, whose extensive property at West Boylston was purchased by the Metropolitan Water Commission. He is also president of the L. M. Harris Manufacturing Company. In Worcester he is connected as director and solicitor with the management of the Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and is a director of the First National Insurance Company. He is also one of the trustees of the Worcester City Hospital and a member of the School Committee. In the School Board he is a member of the Committee on Books and Supplies and on Finance and Printing, and chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations. He is a member of the Hancock Club, a prominent Free Mason, and is associated with other organizations. In politics he is a Republican, and has ever been a zealous worker for the success of the party, and has several times been tendered the nomination for various public offices, all of which he has declined because of

the arduous duties as treasurer of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, and of his extensive practice. Mr. Harris was married May 17, 1883, to Emma Frances Dearborn, the well-known and popular singer of Worcester. They have two children: Rachel, born December 11, 1887, and Dorothy, born March 22, 1890. They have an elegant home surrounded by ample and well-kept grounds at No. 67 Lincoln street.

Calvin L. Hartshorn was born in Worcester Christmas day, 1832. He is descended from one of the old New England families, the original ancestor in this country having come from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Later the family was prominent in Dedham, Norfolk county, in this state. Jonas Hartshorn, the father of Calvin, lived for a time in Boylston, and afterwards was a turnkey at the Worcester jail. When he relinquished that position he purchased a farm on Burncoat street, where the subject of this sketch was born, and lived during his early years. He received the usual education in the common schools of the time, supplemented by terms at the Worcester Academy and the Essex Seminary (now Essex Academy), Essex, Connecticut. He was brought up to work on the farm, and when he began for himself he bought the milk business connected with it, which is still carried on, and is the oldest milk route in Worcester, having been established in 1838. He lived for about four years on Lovell street, and then returned to the Hartshorn farm, and has continued to reside there to the present time. This farm, of which his son, Arthur E. Hartshorn, is now the manager, comprises about eighty-five acres, and is considered one of the best in the county. It is now known as the Walnut Hill farm, and is particularly adapted to fruit-raising and market-gardening. Mr. Hartshorn has engaged in these specialties with unusual success, the products of his farm having won many premiums at fairs and agricultural exhibits. In the management and cultivation of this large tract, Mr. Hartshorn has shown exceptional ability, and farming with him has been a source of profit as well as satisfaction.

Mr. Hartshorn, while never seeking office, has been called to fill important and useful positions by his fellow citizens, who have esteemed his services highly. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Worcester, and was a member of that body four years. Here he was largely instrumental in securing fire apparatus on the west side of the city, which at that time was entirely without protection in that respect, and his efforts, with those of others, resulted in the building of the Winslow street engine-house. He also favored the introduction of chemical fire-extinguishers, and was influential in overcoming opposition to their use. In the laying out and building of the boulevard, while not the prime mover, he was very influential, and to his earnest advocacy and untiring zeal the success of the plan was largely due, and the people of Worcester now enjoy the outcome of his foresight and public spirit. So little was this undertaking appreciated at the time that a prominent and wealthy citizen told Mr. Hartshorn that the contemplated road was so far from Main street that it would not be used and that grass would grow in it.

CALVIN L. HARTSHORN.

Mr. Hartshorn served two years—1879 and 1880—in the Legislature. He was for twelve years a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and a member of the Parks Commission in 1897, resigning the last named office in consequence of the pressure of other business. He has been several times importuned to run for alderman, but has declined. In 1881, in spite of his positive declination to be a candidate, he received 1,571 votes for mayor, against 2,971 for E. B. Stoddard, the Citizens' nominee, who was elected.

Mr. Hartshorn has practically retired from business, though he is as active as ever. He has of late years traveled considerably, visiting the West and South. He is a man of genial and social disposition, whose qualities have gained him a wide acquaintance and a large circle of friends. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and for many years has been a member of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, and is a trustee of that institution as well as of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hartshorn was for twelve years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and for six years was on the Executive Committee of that board. On September 9, 1891, Governor Russell appointed him a member of the State Dairy Bureau, which position he held about five years, being reappointed by Governor Greenhalge in 1894. Mr. Hartshorn was for four years a member of the Board of Directors of the State Experimental Station at Amherst. He has been a justice of the peace continuously since 1876, having been first appointed by Governor Rice.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn were charter members of Worcester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was master for five years. He is a member of the Dewey Street Baptist Church.

On September 30, 1858, Mr. Hartshorn married Helen Marcilia Marcy, a native of Charlton. Two children, a son and daughter, were born of this union. Arthur Ernest resides at the farm, of which he has the care, and Annie M. is the wife of W. K. Stanley, who has long been connected with the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company.

Russell Lorenzo Hawes, M. D., son of Amos and Mary (Forbush) Hawes, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, March 22, 1823. Through his paternal grandmother, Sarah Leland, he was descended in the seventh generation from Henry, the progenitor in this country of the Leland family, who came to America in 1632. His father and others of the family spelled the surname Haws, but the subject of this sketch preferred to add the *e*. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and studied medicine with his family physician in Leominster, attended medical lectures at Boston and New York, and received his degree from Harvard Medical School in 1845. He very soon began the practice of his profession in Worcester, but the bent of his mind was in another direction, and his genius manifested itself in the field of invention, and produced marvelous results. In some way his attention was drawn to the paper-making machinery in the manufactory of Goddard, Rice & Co., and he made several valuable improvements, and in the interest of that firm visited Europe. After his return his most successful effort, the envelope-machine, was brought to a degree of perfection and put in

RUSSELL L. HAWES.

operation, and was a wonder of the time, the first machine-made envelopes being produced by it, and these were sent out from Worcester to supply the markets of the world, and brought a large return to the inventor. This was the foundation of the great envelope industry of to-day. Doctor Hawes also originated several other improvements, machines and methods, among them the Gaines printing-press, a wrygler used in woolen manufacture, and a machine for making paper bags and one for printing wall-paper. His inventions had an important connection with the industries of Worcester, and he acquired a handsome fortune as the reward of his efforts. During the last years of his life he was engaged in the woolen manufacture with George T. Rice and Benjamin Bottomly at Cherry Valley. He was one of the original directors of the Worcester Gas Light Company, and was connected with that corporation as long as he lived; a director of the Worcester Bank, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He married, October 5, 1858, at Lowell, Susie A., daughter of Elisha and Susan Fuller, who with one daughter and one son survives him. His health failing he with his wife in 1866 visited Europe, and his death occurred at Nice, France, on the 20th of February, 1867.

"It may be truthfully said of Doctor Hawes that he possessed a remarkable combination of qualities. Perhaps there is no union more rare than that of marked inventive genius and distinguished practical and financial talent in the same head. Both of these he possessed, as is fully recorded on the one hand by the men of power in the mechanical departments of life, and on the other by the men of business and finance. He was a man of integrity and of great exactness in every detail. For years he was entrusted with the management of one or more of the leading corporations of this city, and for years to come he will be remembered as a man faithful in every relation of life in which he was called to stand."*

Richard Healy† was born in Ireland April 5, 1843, and received his education there. After serving an apprenticeship in the dry-goods business, and at the age of twenty-one, he came to America. Landing in New York he proceeded to Boston and engaged as salesman with Hogg, Brown & Taylor, the well-known dry-goods dealers, and remained in that situation two years. He then returned to New York, where he was with J. & C. Johnson

*From the obituary notice published in the report of the Worcester County Mechanics Association.

† See portrait on page 379.

as salesman for a number of years, leaving them to fill the position of superintendent of certain departments in the store of A. T. Stewart.

In 1874 Mr. Healy entered into business for himself in the line of ladies' cloaks, suits and furs on Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and later in partnership with E. J. Conway enlarged the business to include ladies' underwear and general furnishing goods. This enterprise was relinquished after a time.

In 1882 Mr. Healy came to Worcester and established the cloak, suit and fur business at 512 Main street, which he has successfully conducted to the present time, occupying to-day the same location. In 1892 he opened a similar store at Albany, New York, both establishments maintaining a high reputation in the trade.

Mr. Healy's business interests demand his energies and attention so that he has little time to devote to other and outside matters. He is, however, president of the Bay State Savings Bank, and is a member of the Worcester Board of Trade. He married, July 20, 1886, Mary Frances Phipps of Hopkinton, who is descended from Sir William Phipps.

Samuel R. Heywood* was born in Princeton, Massachusetts. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm on the side of Wachusett Mountain, with such advantages of education as the district schools of his native town afforded. Later he attended two terms at Westminster Academy, and on leaving that institution was employed in a country store for nearly four years in Princeton, Massachusetts, kept by Edward A. Goodnow. Afterwards he became one of the firm of Heywood & Warren in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, subsequently buying out his partner. He conducted an extensive country store business.

Mr. Heywood came to Worcester in 1855, and entered into a partnership with E. A. Goodnow, in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade. This connection was dissolved the following year, the retail business being taken by Mr. Heywood, who continued it until 1864, when he began to manufacture boots and shoes, which business he has successfully conducted to the present time. In 1884 the Heywood Boot & Shoe Company was incorporated, with its founder as president.

Mr. Heywood was a member of the Common Council of Worcester in 1859, 1872, 1873, being president the latter year, and an alderman in 1860 and 1861. He was a representative in the General Court in 1875, 1876 and 1877, and was a member of the Railroad Committee each year. He has served as trustee of several of the state industrial and reformatory schools. He is connected with several financial institutions, and has been president of the People's Savings Bank since July, 1884. He is esteemed among his business associates for his sound practical judgment and careful management in financial concerns as well as for his hearty and genial disposition. He has been a member of Plymouth Congregational Church since its organization, and is connected with other charitable and public societies.

* See portrait on page 372.

Mr. Heywood married in 1856 Harriet Butler Milliken of Chelsea, and they have had five children, of whom two sons survive, Frank E. (H. U. 1882), treasurer of the Heywood Boot & Shoe Company, and Albert S., a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1892. He is an electrical engineer, and has been in the employ of the Thomson-Houston and General Electric Companies since his graduation, being located at Atlanta, Georgia.

Samuel Elbridge Hildreth,* son of Royal and Adaline (Gerry) Hildreth, was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, December 8, 1829. He was descended in the seventh generation from Richard Hildreth, who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1643, through Isaac,[2] Isaac,[3] Samuel,[4] Isaac,[5] Royal.[6] His mother was of that family whose most famous representative, Elbridge Gerry, was in public life from 1773 to his death in 1814, and was successively a signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Massachusetts, and vice-president of the United States.

When the subject of this sketch was two years of age, his parents returned to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where they had formerly resided, and where he remained until the death of his father, three years later. Then an aunt took him to her home in Connecticut, where he remained till he was nearly sixteen years of age. At that period he came to this city, which was his home ever after. In the meantime his mother had married Jonathan Sawyer, and had become a resident of Worcester, bringing here her other sons, Bradley G., George G., and Isaac. In this place his first work was in a printing-office, but six months of that labor convinced the lad that composing-stick and rule were not to his mind, and he left the art preservative to become a worker in metals. He learned the machinists' trade with Alexander and Sewall Thayer in the old Court Mills. Afterward he worked for Samuel Flagg till 1854, the date of the burning of the Merrifield buildings, where the shop was located. Then came nearly twenty years' service with the late L. W. Pond, to whom he proved himself a valuable helper. In this business, which grew to be one of the largest in the country, Mr. Hildreth was an important factor, his mechanical ability enabling him to improve upon many appliances then in use, securing patents for improved drills and planes. He became Mr. Pond's foreman and finally his superintendent. In May, 1873, he began business for himself in buying a third interest in the business of P. Blaisdell & Company, and under this firm name his work continued to the last. His partners at the end were John P. Jones and Enoch Earle, their business the making of machinists' tools, in which line they had few if any superiors.

Mr. Hildreth's entrance upon public life was in 1866, when he represented Ward 3 in the Common Council. The next two years he was an alderman. In 1872 he was sent as representative to the General Court, and in 1882 he was elected mayor of the city as an out-and-out Republican. In his administration he manifested the same practical sense which had characterized the conduct of his own business, and retired from the office with credit and honor.

* See portrait on page 62.

His next public position was as a member of the School Board, to which he was elected from Ward 7 in 1887, and in which he continued until his death. His devotion to all the details of this office was noteworthy. Perhaps no member of the School Board ever gave so much attention to the subject of manual training as did the ex-mayor, and Worcester owes much to him for the establishment of this system.

Mr. Hildreth was a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and in 1885-1886 its president. He belonged to the Worcester Society of Antiquity, to the Brigade Club, and to the order of United American Workmen. He was a Knight of Pythias, and passed all the degrees of Masonry. He was a member of Piedmont Church. His death occurred after a brief illness, June 25, 1893.

Mr. Hildreth married in 1852 Miss Matilda Coleman Howe. Of three children, only Charles Elbridge survived childhood. This son continues on the business relations owned by his father.

The tribute paid to the memory of Mr. Hildreth by his former pastor contained the following:

"He had an instinct for work. He had untiring patience. His broad shoulders in his days of health invited responsibility. He was an ardent patriot, a true philanthropist. He loved his city; he loved his country; he loved his fellow men, and as opportunity offered, private or public, his highest ambition was to serve them in all that was noblest and best. He made for himself a clean record."

George F. Hoar.* The Worcester man most prominent in the public eye in this anniversary year is the Honorable George Frisbie Hoar, the senior United States senator from Massachusetts. Since 1877 Worcester has been especially honored in the choice of one of its citizens to represent the State in the higher branch of Congress, and the influence which Mr. Hoar has carried in that body from the beginning of his service has gained for him a foremost place in the councils of the nation.

Only one other resident of Worcester ever attained the high office of United States senator. John Davis was elected to that position in 1835, serving one term, and was again returned in 1845, finally retiring in 1853. Levi Lincoln, while serving as governor of the Commonwealth, would in 1827 undoubtedly have been chosen senator if he had not positively declined in favor of Daniel Webster, which opened to the latter the opportunity to make his famous reply to Hayne.

George F. Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. His ancestors have been prominent in Massachusetts from early times. John Hoar, an early ancestor who came to this country with his mother, was a fellow worker with John Eliot in his missionary efforts among the Indians, and is remembered for his successful rescue and ransom of Mrs. Rowlandson, one of the captives from the town of Lancaster during the period of King Philip's War. Leonard Hoar, a brother of John, was president of Harvard College from 1672 to 1675. Samuel Hoar, father of the senator, was a lawyer of eminence, generally known and respected in

* See portrait on page 312.

his time for solid worth and useful service. He was one term a representative in Congress, and was chosen by Massachusetts to test in the courts of South Carolina the constitutionality of the laws of that State under which free colored citizens entering it from other parts of the Union were imprisoned. He was prevented by violent demonstration from discharging his mission, and this episode greatly inflamed popular feeling in both sections of the country. Senator Hoar's mother was the youngest daughter of Roger Sherman of Connecticut, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the Constitution, judge, and later representative to Congress, and United States senator.

Senator Hoar was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1846, and studied law with Benjamin F. Thomas and at the Harvard Law School. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Worcester in 1849, and devoted himself closely to its duties for twenty years, attaining a position at the bar second to none, and acquiring a facility and discipline of mind which particularly fitted him for public life. He early participated in politics, and made speeches in the City Hall and in the neighboring town of Shrewsbury during the Free-Soil campaign of 1850. In 1851 he was elected a representative from Worcester in the General Court, and was a member of the State Senate in 1857. In 1869 he entered the United States House of Representatives as a member of the Forty-first Congress, and at once came into prominence in consequence of his efforts in behalf of national education. He was soon known as a ready and effective debater, and in succeeding Congresses took part in the discussion of many important questions, notably those concerning elections and political disorders. He originated the bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics, and the Eads jetty bill was saved by his timely support. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877.

In 1876 Mr. Hoar declined to be again a candidate for representative, and the succeeding winter was elected to succeed the Honorable George S. Boutwell in the United States Senate. Here he has been a member and chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, a member of the Committee on Claims, on the Library, chairman on the Judiciary, and others. He has been three times reëlected, and Charles Sumner alone, among Massachusetts senators, has exceeded him in length of service.

Mr. Hoar has always been active as a citizen at home, taking a close interest in the affairs of his adopted city. His energies have not wholly been given to politics, and he has found time to devote to literature, and to the kindred subjects of art and science. He is an active member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was several years president of the former body; is a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and one of the corporators of Clark University. He delivered the oration on the two hundredth anniversary of the naming of Worcester in 1884, and the one at the centennial of the founding of Marietta, Ohio, in 1888. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard and other colleges.

Mr. Hoar was married in 1853 to Mary Louisa Spurr, who died leaving two children, a daughter and a son, Rockwood Hoar, a well-known member of the Worcester bar. Mr. Hoar married, second, Ruth Ann, a daughter of the late Henry W. Miller of Worcester.

HORACE HOBBS.

Horace Hobbs was born in Sterling, Massachusetts. His father, the late Major General George Hobbs, was for many years a prominent citizen and real-estate owner in this city, and active in the militia, in which he attained high honors. Coming to Worcester in 1839 the son engaged for several years in civil engineering and surveying. In 1854, when Eli Thayer made his stirring appeal for free Kansas, Mr. Hobbs was one of the first to respond, and took part in the first practical and effective resistance ever made against slavery by joining the Free State emigrants to the disputed territory. He was in a cavalry company in the town of Lawrence at the time of the border ruffian invasion from Missouri, and he remained in Kansas until hostilities ceased. In the War for the Union he served his country as captain of Company H, Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1863. Since 1876 Captain Hobbs has been examiner of titles at the Worcester County Registry of Deeds. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, first, Mary Parker. Of their two children, William H. is professor of geology at the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and Cora L. is a clerk in the Registry of Deeds. He married, second, Maria Knowles; their youngest son, Howard K., served in the Second Massachusetts Regiment in the battle of Santiago in 1898.

Captain Hobbs has always been a Republican, never voted for a Democrat, and has never failed to vote since he became of age. He has always been identified with Worcester, although he lived for a few years in the adjoining town of Auburn.

William Swinton Bennett Hopkins* was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 2, 1836. He came of distinguished ancestry on both sides. His father, Erastus Hopkins, was a prominent political leader of western Massachusetts fifty years ago, an early Free-Soiler and Republican, and a member of the National Convention of 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. His great-grandfather, Samuel Hopkins, D. D., was minister of Hadley fifty-four years, and was son of Samuel Hopkins, D. D., of West Springfield, who married a sister of Jonathan Edwards. In another branch of the family was President Mark Hopkins of Williams College, and their

*See portrait on page 130.

common ancestor in America was John Hopkins, who came from London to Cambridge with the Reverend Mr. Hooker in 1633.

The mother of Colonel Hopkins was Sarah Hannah Bennett, a descendant of Thomas Bennett, who came from England to Charleston and married Mary Swinton, whose father came from Scotland and was of a very ancient Scotch family. Their son, Thomas, married Hayes Singletary, daughter of John Singletary of St. Paul's parish, South Carolina, and as a second wife Anna Hayes Warnock. His maternal grandfather, William Swinton Bennett, married Anna Theus, daughter of Major Simon Theus, a Revolutionary patriot, and Rebecca Legare. Both were Huguenots. The intermarriages of these families form connections with the Swinton, Lucas, Gadsden and other well-known South Carolina families.

The education of the subject of this sketch was received in public and private schools, and at Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1855. He began the study of law in the office of the Honorable William Allen at Northampton, and continued it at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and in August of that year opened an office in Ware, Massachusetts, where he continued to practise until the outbreak of the Rebellion. He entered the service in October, 1861, as captain in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers; was afterward promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and was in command of the regiment from the 1st of November following to the 8th of April, 1864. He went out in the first New Orleans expedition, in the ship which carried General Butler. His regiment was the first to land at New Orleans, and it remained in the city till August, 1862, and then passed six months in garrison at Fort Jackson. He participated in the Teche campaign in 1863, and was in the siege of Port Hudson, with its three bloody assaults. He remained at Baton Rouge till December, when his regiment was converted into cavalry, and in 1864 took part in the Red River expedition. Soon after he resigned and was honorably discharged. He was in legal practice in New Orleans from May, 1864, to September, 1869, during that time acting as special counsel for the United States Treasury. He returned to Massachusetts and opened an office in Greenfield in October, 1866, and remained there till 1873, when he removed to Worcester, and became the partner of the late Honorable Peter C. Bacon, and later was associated with Henry Bacon and Frank B. Smith.

Colonel Hopkins was district attorney for the Northwestern District of Massachusetts from 1871 to 1874, and served in the same office in the Middle District from 1884 to 1887. He became city solicitor of Worcester in 1893, and resigned that office in 1897 in consequence of the pressure of other business. He was the first commander of the Worcester Continentals, and served twelve years, and is a member of the Grand Army.

In politics Colonel Hopkins has always been a Republican. He took the stump for Fremont before he was of age, and he has been active in succeeding campaigns. In 1880 he was a member of the National Convention that nominated James A. Garfield, who was his college-mate. He presided over the Republican State Convention in Boston in 1897. He has never held

political office other than that connected with his profession. Colonel Hopkins is prominently connected with various social and other bodies, a member of the Sigma Phi at Williams College, of the New York and the Boston University Clubs, and in this city is president of the Worcester Club. In his profession he has attained the front rank, and is recognized among his professional brethren as a leader at the bar. In 1895 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Colonel Hopkins was married in 1859 to Elizabeth Sarah Peek of Easthampton. They have four children: Sarah Bennett, Erastus, Elizabeth Peek and William S. B., Junior.

Charles Henry Hutchins, president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, and of the United States Envelope Company, is a native of East Douglas, Massachusetts, and was born January 13, 1847. His father, Charles Hutchins, was born in Maine, the son of a sea captain of that State. He married in 1837 Harriet N., daughter of Oliver Hunt of Douglas, Massachusetts, founder of the Douglas Axe Company, and removed to that town to become superintendent of the axe works, which were among the first in that branch of industry in the United States.

Mr. Hutchins received his education in the common schools and the high school of his native town, but was required by his father, who trained him from early boyhood to habits of industry, to spend his spare hours and vacations in the axe works, and in this way he gained a practical knowledge of machinery, and acquired some understanding of business methods, remaining at the shop with his father two years after leaving school. During this period he cultivated those qualities and developed those traits of character which have since distinguished him in a marked degree as a man of integrity and ability. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the country store at East Douglas, and continued in that situation two years, leaving it in 1867 to enter the dry-goods store of Horace Sheldon & Co. in Worcester, with which establishment he was connected until 1874.

In 1873 Mr. Hutchins was married to Eliza E. Knowles, daughter of the late Francis B. Knowles, one of the founders of the Knowles Loom Works.

In 1874 he became interested in the manufacture of tape and webbing under the firm name of C. H. Hutchins & Co. This concern later became the Hutchins Narrow Fabric Company, and the business prospered greatly. After the death of Mr. L. J. Knowles in 1884, Mr. Hutchins became connected with the firm of L. J. Knowles & Brother, loom-builders, and finding within a short time that this demanded his whole attention and energy, he sold out his interest in the narrow-fabric business. The Knowles Loom Works was incorporated shortly after, with Mr. F. B. Knowles as president and Mr. Hutchins as treasurer, and on the death of Mr. Knowles in 1890, Mr. Hutchins was elected to the joint offices of president and treasurer, and held these positions until the consolidation with the Crompton Loom Works.

Under his able supervision the Knowles Loom Works achieved a remarkable growth and business success. Early in their history they established connections with an English firm at Dobcross, England, and in 1893 they

CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS.

bought the George W. Stafford Loom Works of Providence, Rhode Island, thus enlarging their scope and capacity.

In March, 1897, the Knowles Loom Works and the Crompton Loom Works of Worcester consolidated under the name of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, organizing with Mr. Hutchins as its president, thus placing him at the head of one of the largest business enterprises of the country. During the present year he has also been chosen president of the United States Envelope Company, which includes ten of the largest envelope factories in this country, and without doubt is the largest company ever formed for the manufacture of envelopes.

Widely known by his connection with the loom business, Mr. Hutchins has many other large interests and responsibilities, being a director in five

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, 835 MAIN STREET.

cotton mills. He has large financial interests, is director in the Central National Bank, and a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester.

While always discharging his political duties as an American citizen, the demands of his private business have uniformly caused him to decline office, which his friends have several times urged him to accept.

With all the cares that his numerous duties entail upon him, he has always found time to devote much activity to the religious world, and has been a most generous supporter both in time and money to things charitable. He was one of the founders of the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinsville, Massachusetts, and served as the honored president of the corporation for a number of years. He is also one of the Board of Directors of both the Home for Aged Men and the Home for Aged Women of Worcester.

JOHN W. HOWE

He is a member of the Piedmont Congregational Church, and has always been one of its most active and generous supporters. In 1897 he was elected president of the Worcester Congregational Club, which is composed of members of all the Congregational bodies of Worcester and surrounding territory.

In his home life he has shown the same devotion and integrity as in the business world. Blessed with a son and a daughter, the atmosphere of his home is one of frank and generous confidence and comradeship.

Achieving in middle life a position attained by few at the end of their career, his inherent ability, untiring industry and sound principles have in combination furnished the key to his success.

John Walker Howe. Mr. Howe was born in Holden January 20, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and later engaged in the lumber business, and so continued until 1857, when he removed to Worcester. During his residence in Holden he was one of the selectmen. In 1859 he engaged in the wire-goods business in company with Mr. Norman P. Childs, under the firm name of Childs & Howe, purchasing the factory of Samuel Ayers, located on John street, Worcester. In 1864 Mr. Howe bought the City Hotel property, corner of Main and Thomas streets, and remodeled it for his wire business, and here it grew rapidly. In 1874 Mr. Howe and several gentlemen interested in the manufacture of wire goods formed a corporation under the name of the National Manufacturing Company, and continued the industry on a much larger scale at the Main and Thomas street factory. In February, 1887, the business was removed to the new building erected for their use, corner of Union and School streets, and in May, 1897, having outgrown the premises, the large brick factory building, No. 19 Union street, was purchased of Mr. Stephen Salisbury and occupied, after being made into a model shop, for the manufacture of wire goods. Mr. Howe never occupied public office except a term in the Common Council. Mr. Howe married Miss Betsey Barton of Spencer, and has one daughter, the wife of Charles E. Grant of Worcester.

Urgel Jacques, a contractor and builder of Worcester, was born in Contrecœur, Verchères county, Province Quebec, April 28, 1849. He attended the country schools, which were French, until he was twelve years old; worked on the farm with his father for three years, and at the age of fifteen began to learn the carpenters' trade in a neighboring township. He worked in Montreal and places in the provinces until 1869, when he came to Worcester.

When in Montreal he commenced the study of English, and his coming to Worcester was to study and become better acquainted with that language. He spent a year, working here and there, and using the opportunities for improvement that were offered free to young men in those days.

Mr. Jacques entered the employ of Norcross Brothers in 1870, and was for two years one of their most efficient hands. He next worked for H. W. Eddy, and, having studied architectural drawing in the free evening schools for three winters, he became Mr. Eddy's foreman. He was with

MARTIN V. B. JEFFERSON.

him ten years. In 1882 Mr. Jacques commenced business for himself, with a small shop on Cypress street. Later he removed his shop to North Foster street, and ten years ago he secured his present quarters at 13 Blackstone street. Here he has a shop and planing-mill.

URGEL JACQUES.

Among the many fine specimens of his contract work are the Sugden block, Spencer; Nickerson block, Leominster; St. Joseph's Church, Fitchburg; St. Anne's Church, Manchaug; Winslow block on Asylum street in this city, together with the power plant for the skating factory; the Winslow Surgery at City Hospital; Brightside block on King street; the dwellings of Doctor Charles H. Perry, 900 Main street; Thomas B. Hamilton, Germain street; Frank E. Higgins, 51 William street; refinished the interior of Colonel S. E. Winslow's residence at Leicester. He also remodeled, rebuilt and made additions to the factory of Iver Johnson Company at Fitchburg. This was a $60,000 job. Last year he was the contractor who remodeled and changed the People's Savings Bank building in this city; and he is now at work on a large block at the corner of Pleasant and Chestnut streets, which he is erecting for Mr. Fred H. Daniels.

Mr. Jacques was married in 1872 to Eveline Marie Chandonnet of St. Jean Deschaillons, Province of Quebec, and nineteen children have been born to them, five of whom are now living, two boys and three girls. The family now lives on Wall street, where Mr. Jacques owns four houses and two stores.

He is a member of St. Joseph's Church, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Worcester Lodge of Elks, Worcester County Agricultural Society, Worcester Mechanics Association and the Board of Trade. He is also a director in the Equity Cooperative Bank, and on the Appraisal Committee.

Martin Van Buren Jefferson was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 19, 1834. His grandfather served in the war of the Revolution and in the second war for independence in 1812. His father dying when he was only eight years of age, he was sent to live with an uncle in Holden, where he was obliged to work hard upon the farm for his board and clothes, and was given such meagre schooling as the country district afforded. At the age of sixteen he returned to Uxbridge and learned the trade of shoemaking. By means of his earnings evenings and at off-times, he secured enough money to pay his tuition at the Uxbridge Academy, which he attended four years. In 1853 he engaged as brakeman and baggage-master on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, which occupation was brought to a sudden termination by an unfortunate accident, in which he had an arm and leg broken. On his recovery, in 1854, he went to California, where he remained

until 1860. Here his naturally enterprising nature led him to success, for he was never idle nor discouraged in the face of difficulties. He at first kept a restaurant at San José; then he engaged in selling fruit-trees at Sonora, and during the last four years he managed a large ranch with from 80 to 100 cows, from which he sold the milk, and in this occupation made a large sum. He returned to Holden in 1860, and entered into partnership with William Howe, whose daughter he married, succeeding the firm of Hall & Howe in the operation of a small woolen mill at Drydensville, now Jefferson. This connection under the name of Howe & Jefferson continued twenty-six years, when Mr. Jefferson acquired the sole interest, and still carries on the business. Under his judicious management the one-set factory was soon enlarged sixfold, and later another mill was erected, both comprising thirteen sets, and giving employment to 250 hands. Jefferson became a place of importance, with two railroad stations and a post office. In 1892 one mill and considerable other property of the Jefferson Manufacturing Company was burned with a loss of $150,000; but a new mill with all the modern improvements was erected in its place. In 1893 the company purchased the Holden mills.

Mr. Jefferson has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. In Holden he was ten years a selectman, serving part of this time as chairman of the board. After his removal to Worcester in 1875, he became prominent in politics, and was a representative in the General Court in 1880 and 1881, and a member of the State Senate in 1884 and 1885. In the Legislature he displayed the same ability which has distinguished him in his business relations. He served on the important Committees on Railroads, the Treasury, and Labor. In 1888 he was chosen an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated William McKinley for president. He was appointed by Mayor Marsh a member of the License Commission of the city of Worcester, which office he still holds.

Mr. Jefferson was several years a director of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, is president of the Cotton & Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, and a director of the Quinsigamond National Bank.

Mr. Jefferson's marked ability in business and his integrity and promptness in discharging financial obligations, have won for him the confidence and esteem of his associates and of the community in which he lives. Although past middle life, his activity is unabated, and the future bears the promise of many years of usefulness.

Clark Jillson,* son of David, Junior, and Waity (Williams) Jillson, was born in Whitingham, Vermont, April 11, 1825. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from William Jillson or Gillson, who came from the county of Kent in England to Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1633, through James,[2] Nathaniel,[3] Nathaniel,[4] Jonathan,[5] David,[6] David.[7] Clark's mother died a few days after his birth, and his father in 1828 married again and raised a numerous family. David Jillson, Junior, was a respected and use-

*See portrait on page 52.

ful citizen of Whitingham, a selectman four years, one year a representative, and held various other offices. He was one of the founders of the academy in Whitingham, and took a deep interest in public affairs. In his family his discipline was severe, influenced by the code recognized in previous generations.

Clark Jillson was brought up to hard work on the farm, and in assisting his father in his blacksmith shop. His earliest training was in the district school, which was two miles distant from his home. In 1841 the academy was erected and he received the advantage of two terms' instruction in that institution, which only increased his desire for more learning, and his expressed purpose to obtain a liberal education caused a serious difference between the boy and his father, which resulted in an abrupt departure from the paternal roof. Clark made his way to Charlemont, Massachusetts, where an uncle gave him employment, and interposed when an attempt was made by the father to enforce his authority through process of law. The lad developed considerable skill in mechanical work, which gained him a situation in the Green River Cutlery Works of John Russell & Co., at Greenfield, where he continued a year, when he was prostrated by a severe illness, and on his recovery found himself heavily indebted to those who had cared for him during his sickness, and with the necessity of immediate and adequate exertion to relieve him from his difficulties staring him in the face.

He left Whitingham with a companion on November 10, 1845, and arrived in Worcester on the afternoon of the next day, having made part of the journey on foot. Clark found work at the shop of Howe & Goddard on Union street at seventy-five cents per day, and during the next eight years was employed in the establishment of Tolman & Russell, carriage manufacturers; Moses Clements, manufacturer of shear blades, and L. & A. G. Coes, wrench manufacturers, his experience and superior ability making his services valuable in all these places. In the meantime his hours which were not demanded for labor were improved in study, and in acquiring a familiarity with the English language and literature, and in preparing himself for the larger sphere which he was destined to fill. He began to write for the press, and in course of time contributed to several newspapers and magazines. In 1853 he read a poem before the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and the same year was elected president of the Young Men's Rhetorical Society, a body of much influence at that time.

In May, 1854, Mr. Jillson removed to Southbridge, to become one of the editors of the *Southbridge Press*, and while there was nominated as a candidate for representative in the Legislature, but not having resided in that town long enough to meet the requirements of the Constitution, was debarred from election. During the next six years he was engaged in mechanical pursuits, and obtained a large number of patents, among them one for the first machine for reducing wire for sewing-machine needles. Sometime later he was interested in a method of heating buildings by conveying hot air from a distance.

On 20th day of February, 1860, he was appointed clerk of the Police (afterwards the Municipal and Central District) Court in Worcester, and

held that office until 1871, when he was appointed chief justice of the First District Court of Southern Worcester, which position he resigned a short time before his death.

As clerk he created a complete series of "complaint forms," which were a marvel of conciseness and accuracy, and became the model in the minor courts; and he carried to the bench the same clear common-sense which had characterized him in the subordinate place. His decisions on appeal were sustained in higher courts in larger proportion than is the fortune of the average minor courts.

Judge Jillson was elected and served as mayor of Worcester in 1873, 1875 and 1876, and was the first mayor who exercised the veto power, as well as the first under whose administration the city debt had been reduced in thirteen years. He was the first president of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, and was vice-president and president of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. In the last named society his influence and services were preëminent, and he more than any other shaped the policy and sustained that institution during its early and successful period. He was the author of a large number of publications, including public addresses and a history of his native town, many of them being issued from his private press; and he took great delight in antiquarian literature, and gathered a rare collection of early imprints dating from 1470. He was a man of great independence of character, broad intelligence and executive force, and by those who most intimately knew him, his loss was deeply felt. His death occurred June 5, 1894.

Judge Jillson was married in 1855 to Ruth Elizabeth Lilley, who died in 1893. Of three children, Lewis Lilley died in 1870 at the age of ten years; Franklin Campbell, a practising physician of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mary, the wife of Henry L. Parker, Junior, of Worcester, survive.

Frank H. Kelley, M. D.,* was born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, on the 9th of September, 1827. He attended the district school in his native town, and entered the academy there in 1840, where he remained three years. Subsequently he was a clerk in a dry-goods store, and in 1846 left New Hampton for Boston. Within a few months he engaged as a student of medicine with Doctor Bethuel Keith at Dover, New Hampshire. Doctor Keith kept at that time a small private hospital in connection with his general practice, and the situation thus afforded a fine opportunity for observation. The fall and winter of 1847-'48 was passed at Cincinnati, Ohio, attending medical lectures, and he received his degree there. After the engagement with Doctor Keith terminated in 1849, one was formed with Doctor Aaron Ordway of Lawrence, which lasted until 1851, when Doctor Kelley removed to Worcester and entered into partnership with Doctor Calvin Newton. The latter shortly after engaged in other business and left his practice in Doctor Kelley's hands, and after Doctor Newton's death the entire charge fell to him, and he continued active in the duties of his profession until 1883, when ill health compelled him to retire. He

* See portrait on page 58.

remained in large and lucrative practice for the period of thirty-two years, and during that time enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity. His professional income for several years probably exceeded that of any other physician in the city. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1875, and delivered the annual address before the Worcester District Medical Society in 1880. He was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital in 1870, and served in that capacity thirteen years, besides being a member of the medical staff several years.

While closely devoted to the duties of his profession, Doctor Kelley gave much time to public service. He was connected with the City Government for a period of twenty years, as member of the School Board two years, of the Common Council six years, of the Board of Aldermen eight years, and finally as mayor of the city in 1880 and 1881. It was during his mayoralty that the City Hospital building was begun, and the Board of Health was also established during his term. The details of his administration will be found in another part of this volume.

Doctor Kelley married in 1853 Lucy Ellis Draper, who died in 1873. They had two children. He married, second, in 1879, Mrs. Jennie P. Martin, who survives him. He died October 26, 1890.

Reverend G. W. Kent, minister of the South Unitarian Church of Worcester, was born in London, England, and educated there, taking his course in divinity, however, in America, at St. Lawrence University in New York. Ordained in 1878, when only twenty-two years old, he has preached in the twenty years since at Jamestown, New York; Peoria, Illinois; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Reading, Pennsylvania, and Worcester. During the five years of his ministry at Halifax, his was the only church of liberal Christian faith in the province, and he gave himself with characteristic energy to the missionary service called for, his sermons and addresses being widely published. At Reading he was successful in securing the building of a new church, a window in which commemorates his services.

REVEREND GEORGE W. KENT.

Coming to Worcester about seven years ago as the first pastor of the South Unitarian Society, he found the little congregation worshiping in an improvised hall, an unoccupied store having been supplied with reading-desk and chairs. Minister and people have worked together with such unanimity and zeal that two years ago the beautiful brownstone church on Main street was erected, and the society has become one of the substantial working forces of the city.

Mr. Kent's services are in frequent demand as a lecturer; he is also active in the work of his denomination, and is at present secretary of the old Worcester

HENRY W. KING

Association, in which the Unitarian clergy of the county have found an intimate and helpful fellowship with one another for more than a century.

Mr. Kent was married in 1883 to Miss Frances Comstock of Buffalo, and four children contribute to the charming domestic life of this one among the many happy homes of Worcester.

Henry W. King was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, on October 14, 1856. He is the son of George and Jane (Adams) King. His ancestors on his father's side are of English descent, and were among the early settlers in the State of Connecticut. His grandfather, William King, during the latter part of the last century removed from Windham county, Connecticut, to Langdon, New Hampshire, where George King, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1820. In 1836 George King removed to North Brookfield.

Mr. King's mother, Jane Adams, was in the direct line of descent in the eighth generation from Henry Adams, the founder of the Adams family in this country, who settled in Braintree, now Quincy, in 1630.

Mr. King was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, and entered Cornell University in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, where he was a classmate of Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States District Court, and of Judge Robert P. Grant. After leaving the law school he completed his preparation for the practice of his profession in the law office of Robert M. Morse and Richard Stone in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court in Suffolk county.

Upon his admission to the bar he began practice in North Brookfield. In January, 1881, he formed a partnership with the late Edmund B. Sprague and began to practise law in Worcester under the name of Sprague & King, still maintaining his office in North Brookfield. This copartnership continued until the fall of 1882, when it was dissolved, and each partner continued to practise separately.

In February, 1884, after the death of the late Francis T. Blackmer, he entered into partnership with the late Honorable William W. Rice, under the style of Rice & King; in 1886 Mr. Rice's son, Charles M. Rice, was admitted into the firm, and the business continued under the name of Rice, King & Rice until the death of the senior partner in 1896. Since that time Mr. Charles M. Rice and Mr. King have continued the association, preserving the old name. The firm has always enjoyed a large general law business, and has also been more or less engaged as counsel in patent causes. Both members of the firm have long been admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Mr. King has never sought public office of any kind. He has always devoted himself to the practice of his chosen profession without political aspirations. He is a member of the Worcester Club and of other associations.

On March 9, 1880, he was married to Florence W. LeFevre of Boston. They have one son, George Adams King, who was born December 28, 1883. Another son, William Whitney Rice King, born November 1, 1892, died in infancy. Mr. King still retains his residence in North Brookfield.

CHESTER W. KINGSLEY.

HOMER R. KING.

Homer R. King, son of Marvin and Eunice B. (Alden) King, was born in Ludlow, Massachusetts, June 4, 1846. Marvin King, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, born January 20, 1807, is still living in good health in Ludlow, on the farm which he has cultivated for sixty-five years. The mother of Homer R., Eunice Brown Alden, who died in 1873, was a direct descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common and high schools of his native town, and for a time was engaged in teaching penmanship. At the age of sixteen he enlisted, in 1863, in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, as a member of Company I, and served to the end of the Civil War, being actively engaged much of the time. He was wounded in the jaw at Cold Harbor on the 4th of June, 1864, and at Pittsburg on the 18th of July received another wound, in the hand. He participated in fifteen battles and was in the hospital three months. In June, 1865, he was mustered out, and in March, 1866, he removed to Fair Play, South Park, Colorado, where he was engaged in placer gold mining for three years, working for others a portion of this time. During this period he held the various positions of justice of the peace, trial justice, and deputy clerk of Jefferson county, Colorado.

Mr. King returned East in 1869, and on December 2 of that year married Hattie L., daughter of Edward L. and Harriet A. (Fisk) Ward of Millbury. This change in his condition influenced him to remain in Massachusetts instead of returning to the West, as he had intended, and he purchased the farm of 140 acres at Tatnuck in Worcester, on which he now resides, and engaged extensively in buying and selling cattle, sometimes handling as many as a thousand head in a year. He keeps a dairy of from forty to one hundred cows.

Mr. King served three years in the Common Council of Worcester as a member from Ward 8, and was also a member of the Board of Aldermen for an equal period. He is a member of the Masonic order; of Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Grange, and of the Order of American Mechanics.

Chester W. Kingsley. Worcester is fortunate in the generosity and public spirit of its own citizens, and in the philanthropy which has led men who live abroad, as well, to enrich our city through their admiration of its noble institutions. On this growing list of our city's benefactors stands the name of the Honorable Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, by whose generosity the great laboratories that bear his name have been added to the equipment of the Worcester Academy.

Mr. Kingsley is sprung from the best of New England stock, and unites in himself some of the strains that have given New England its distinctive character and glory. He was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, June 9, 1824, under those conditions of honest penury that have been the congenial soil from which so many of our great men have risen. He was the youngest child in his father's family of nine children, and in early manhood would pray, as his ambition was forming, that God would give him "a hand to get and a heart to give." The youth's spirit was prophetic of the future. Here in the young man was the potential energy that was to direct the man whose benefactions extend around the world.

The opportunities of the public schools of a small town sixty years ago gave him his one chance for an education; and he sustained himself in school by doing janitor's service at eight dollars for the winter. At ten years of age he sought his fortune in the then distant State of Michigan, and within five years returned East, beginning his journey by a hundred-mile walk to Ann Arbor, carrying his shoes part of the way, that he might save them.

Such incidents give the moral outlines of the boy, and indicate the large measure on which he was building his character.

On leaving school he entered the State Bank of Brighton as a messenger and in two years he was appointed teller. When twenty-seven years old he became cashier of the Cambridge Market Bank. In 1879 he was elected president of the National Bank of Brighton and filled this office eight years, until the bank closed its career, when each stockholder received $126 a share. In 1865 Mr. Kingsley became interested in mining, and is still actively concerned in the famous Excelsior mine of Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kingsley's public services have been notable. Besides serving several terms in both branches of the State Legislature, he has given invaluable service to the city of Cambridge on the School Committee, on the Board of Aldermen and Water Board. He was for twenty-nine years on the last named board, and was for many years its president. The late Governor William E. Russell once said he was undoubtedly the most useful citizen Cambridge had ever had.

Probably the most significant fact in Mr. Kingsley's life is his deep interest in education. Not educated himself, after the phrase of the schools, this man, who obtained as a boy only an elementary school training, and who was able to receive this only by doing humble duties, has had a great ambition to secure for others what was so largely denied to himself. His gifts to education alone aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, given widely and discriminatingly. And not until all things become known shall we learn how wonderfully the prayer of his early life, that God would give him "a hand to get and a heart to give," has been answered, and his motto since reaching mature manhood has been, "Let me do something good while I live that will live for good after I am dead."

Mr. Kingsley's entire career has been characterized by unquestioned integrity, marked ability in organization and execution of business enter-

prises, and by a widespread Christian benevolence that has made him one of the great laymen of Massachusetts.

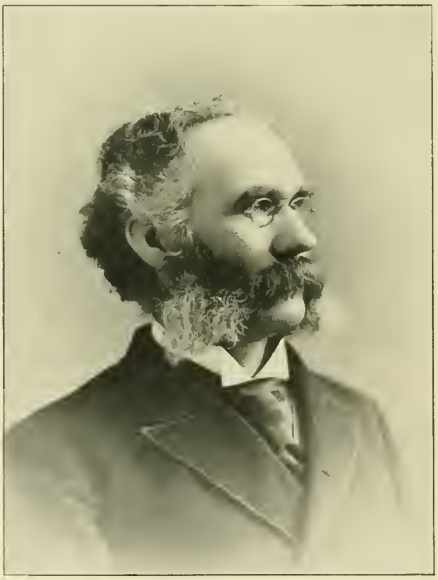
He was married in 1846 to Mary J. Todd of Brighton. The youngest of their seven children was C. Willard Kingsley, who was graduated from the Worcester Academy in 1891, and died in Colorado Springs in 1895. Mr. Kingsley's warm interest in the Worcester Academy may be attributed partly to the fact of his son's graduation from it.

Matthew B. Lamb. Worcester owes her great success and wonderful development in manufacturing and business industries very largely, if not entirely, to the home efforts of her own inhabitants. In this respect she differs materially from other cities, the business interests of which are controlled mostly by outside capitalists. It is by this home development she derives the qualities of industry, morality and progress that make her a model city, in which all her people take a just pride. Her manufacturers, bankers and business men have nearly all of them carved their way from the bench in the work-shop, the cashier's desk, or the store counter — self-made men, imbibing in their early lives qualities that fit them for intelligent and humane employers, willing to share the fruits of their opportunities with their fellow citizens, thereby establishing a contentment in their employees that is rarely found in those of most cities.

Mr. Lamb, the subject of our sketch, is one of those self-made men. Coming to Worcester in 1870, and not finding employment which his education called for, he entered the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine & Iron Works, and served his time as an apprentice at the trade of machinist. In 1877, Mayor Charles B. Pratt appointed him to the police force, and in 1884 Mayor Charles G. Reed named him sergeant and assigned him to Station 2. A few months after this last appointment, he was offered a position as bookkeeper and manager by S. R. Leland & Son, the leading music dealers at this time, with whom he remained until 1893, when he established a business for himself in pianos, organs and musical merchandise, and became proprietor of the Worcester Musical Instrument Co., manufacturing and importing band and orchestra instruments and musical supplies of all kinds. He is considered one of the shrewdest buyers, a good salesman, and a financial manager of rare ability. He has built up one of the largest and most flourishing music businesses in New England, and this since 1893, during the most severe panic our city has experienced. He has established for himself a reputation for business ability and integrity which demands the respect of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Lamb takes a deep interest in all public matters affecting the development of the city, and he has been tendered nominations for alderman, high sheriff, and has served two years as license commissioner under Mayor A. B. R. Sprague. He is an old-line Democrat, and is highly respected by men of both parties.

Mr. Lamb recently purchased the old Claflin estate on Oread street, where he enjoys the fruits of his labors in a comfortable home. His son, Fred J. Lamb, is associated with him in business in the Knowles building.



MATTHEW B. LAMB.

Frank Edward Lancaster, the son of John and Mary L. Lancaster, was born at Acworth, N. H., on January 4th, 1833. He was educated at the public schools, and afterwards entered and completed a course at the Gilmanton Academy, one of the leading institutions of that time. After his academic course, he early sought the work most congenial to his tastes, and secured a position with a large cotton manufacturing company at Manchester, N. H.

In 1863 he accepted a tempting offer, and came to Worcester to engage in the manufacture of machinery as superintendent for Goddard, Seaverns & Co. In 1864 the Goddards retired and the business was continued, and John L. Seaverns and William Dickinson were associated with Mr. Lancaster in carrying it on. New designs and patterns were made, and many large and improved machines were built, which were ahead of anything then in existence for the manufacture of paper. One of the incidents of the business at this time was the designing and building of the machinery for making the silk fibre paper used by the Treasury Department for the demand notes, treasury notes and greenbacks used during the war. Also at this time a large and complete Fourdrinier paper-machine, with dryers, calenders and paper-engines, was built for the Currency Bureau and set up in the Treasury Department at Washington, and so urgent was the necessity of getting this machinery in operation that it was shipped by Adams Express, the weight being between thirty-five and forty tons.

In 1870 the business was sold to John L. Seaverns, and removed to Newburg, N. Y. The premises on Foster street were retained and fitted up, and Mr. Lancaster established there the Worcester Felting Co. William Dickinson and Henry H. Chamberlin were associated with him in this enterprise. In 1874 Mr. Chamberlin retired, and the remaining members of the company continued. Feltings of every description were manufactured, and the business was eminently successful, the product being half a million dollars a year. In 1884 Mr. Lancaster retired from this business, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at North Oxford. In 1892 Mr. Lancaster relinquished business, and after a much-needed rest became treasurer of the Globe Corset Company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Lancaster was a member of the Common Council from 1878 to 1882, and served on prominent committees, including the committee having in charge the building of the City Hospital, the removal of the Mechanic street burial-ground, and the opening of Foster street.

Mr. Lancaster has been a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank since 1873, and vice-president since 1893; is a director and auditor of the Merchants & Farmers Fire Insurance Co.; has been a trustee of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, a director of the Millbury National Bank, was an original member of the Worcester Continentals, and served on the staffs of Colonels Hopkins, Russell and Smith, and has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Mr. Lancaster was an original member of the Brigade Club, which was an acknowledged power in the politics of Worcester city and county for many years.

FRANK E. LANCASTER.

John Edward Lancaster, the son of Frank E. and Susan C. Lancaster, was born in New York city December 1st, 1863. Early in the following year the family removed to Worcester. He was educated at the public grammar schools and at the Classical high school, and, after his course at the latter, entered immediately upon a business career. His tendencies early were toward manufacturing, and he held a position with J. H. & G. M. Walker in 1880 and 1881, when the firm was one of the largest boot manufacturers in the United States, and later a position with L. C. Chase & Co. of Boston, the largest plush manufacturers in the world. In 1888 he left the latter position to associate himself with his father, who then owned and operated

RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. LANCASTER, 91 SALISBURY STREET.

the cotton mills at North Oxford, Massachusetts. In January, 1892, he left the cotton business, and was elected secretary of the Worcester Corset Company, and on December 1st, 1893, relinquished this position and commenced business for himself, under the style of the "Globe Corset Company," at 15 Union street. It was here that the training of the past ten years, the inherited manufacturing traits, and the native ability, were given full opportunity for the display of their powers, and under his guiding hand was built up from nothing the large business of the present day.

In 1897, at the incorporation of the Globe Corset Company, he was elected president and general manager, a position which he now holds.

Mr. Lancaster early showed a great liking for the militia, and enlisted in Company C, Worcester Light Infantry, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, on June 13th, 1885; was elected second lieutenant June 18th, 1885, and resigned May 7th, 1887; second enlistment, May 10th, 1887; appointed

JOHN E. LANCASTER.

regimental sergeant-major May 12th, 1887, on staff of Colonel B. F. Bridges, Jr.; appointed first brigade provost sergeant on staff of General Bridges February 21st, 1889; appointed adjutant of Second Regiment Infantry on staff of Colonel E. P. Clark April 5th, 1889; resigned May 12th, 1896. Third enlistment in B Battery, First Battalion of Artillery, June 8th, 1896, and honorably discharged at completion of term.

Mr. Lancaster was married April 6th, 1892, to Agnes Fanning, daughter of David H. and Rosamond H. Fanning, and has three children.

ANDREW P. LUNDBORG.

Andrew P. Lundborg was born in Afton, Washington county, Minnesota, September 20, 1862. His parents were Swedish farmers, who emigrated to this country from their native land. He attended Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, and Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. He came to Worcester in 1889, and opened a Swedish book-store in part of the store at 212 Main street, and occupied the entire store a year and a half later. In 1894 he moved his business to larger quarters at his present location, 221 Main street, and added a new line of goods, including watches, jewelry, etc. His establishment is the largest depository of Swedish books in the United States east of Chicago, and he maintains a wholesale as well as a retail trade of considerable proportions.

Mr. Lundborg has from the first taken an influential position among the Swedish people of Worcester. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church on Mulberry street; has been treasurer for seven years, and superintendent of the Sunday school for eight years. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Worcester in 1896 and 1897, and declined a reëlection, as his business demanded his entire attention.

Albert Gerry Mann, son of Aaron and Eliza (Weld) Mann, was born in Orford, New Hampshire, July 19, 1827. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Mann, who came from England to Scituate, Massachusetts, previous to 1644, through Richard[2], Nathaniel[3], John[4], John[5], Aaron[6], Aaron[7]. Albert G. Mann was brought up on the farm, and was also engaged during a portion of the year in lime-burning, which was carried on to some extent by his father. In this he learned the rudiments of the business in which he attained success in later life. His education was limited to what could be obtained in the district schools, but his training, particularly in arithmetic, was thorough so far as it went. At the age of eighteen he left home and went to Leicester, Massachusetts, and worked in that town, in Worcester, and in his native place during the

ALBERT G. MANN.

next few years. In 1847 he was employed about three months by David Woodward, the leading stone-cutter in Worcester, and at that time cut nearly all the window caps and sills for the Warren block on Pearl street.

In 1851 Mr. Mann came to this city to reside permanently. In 1853 he engaged in business with David Damon in a stone-yard on School street, and continued in that connection about four years. In 1857 he purchased real estate on Southbridge street, and established the extensive stone business which he conducted for so many years. The yard he enlarged several times by buying adjoining estates. During the next twenty-five years he carried on the largest stone business in Worcester, employing at times eighty men, some of whom remained with him many years. In 1868 he acquired the granite quarry at Marlborough, New Hampshire, and from this a large part of his material was drawn. He furnished the city with a great quantity of block paving, and all the stone in the rough for the ashlar work in the Union Station and that of Plymouth Church was supplied by him. In 1881 he furnished and put up the granite work in Jonas G. Clark's block opposite the City Hall, the largest and most substantial business block in Worcester at that time, and long will it remain an example of fine workmanship. Much of Mr. Mann's business was cemetery work, tombs, curbing for lots, monuments, etc., and its execution was characterized by thoroughness and durability. Many examples of his workmanship in years past are to be found to-day in all parts of the city, and are noticeable in contrast to those of more recent construction, which they have outlasted. Mr. Mann was the first stone-worker to harden the heads of tools used in cutting; he also improved the construction of derricks, and made other valuable changes in methods.

In 1876, in consequence of the threatened withdrawal of railroad facilities, Mr. Mann removed his stone-yard to Crescent street, and in 1885 disposed of his entire interest, including the New Hampshire quarry, to George D. Webb, who continues the business. In recent years Mr. Mann's services have several times been rendered in the oversight of large undertakings, in which his long experience, sound judgment and perfect trustworthiness have been of inestimable value. He served on the Building Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and on that of Central Church. He is a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association and The Worcester Society of Antiquity. Of kindly disposition his manner carries with it that old-fashioned politeness which has now become so rare. Mr. Mann resides in a fine house on Harvard street, at the head of George street. This house he has greatly improved, and it is probably the only building in the city which has the floor of the cellar formed of stone slabs set in cement.

Mr. Mann attributes his success in business largely to placing the material in all his work where it would be in harmony with the natural laws of construction for solidity and durability, not forgetting proportions, good taste and fine workmanship.

Edwin Tyler Marble, son of Royal Tyler and Ann B. (Clement) Marble, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 18, 1827. He received such

LEWIN V. MARBLE

education as the district schools afforded, and also attended several terms at the Worcester County Manual Training School, the name under which the Worcester Academy was known in its early days. In 1841 he came to Worcester with his father's family, and at the age of eighteen entered the shop of Albert Curtis and served a three years' apprenticeship as a machinist. After this he worked in various shops in Worcester as journeyman, foreman, and superintendent, notably as foreman for some time with Thayer, Houghton & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, and later as superintendent for E. C. Cleveland & Co., in the manufacture of woolen machinery. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Albert Curtis, which connection was maintained until 1895, when Mr. Curtis retired, and the Curtis & Marble Machine Co. was incorporated with Mr. Marble as president and treasurer.

Mr. Marble has closely devoted himself to his business, and in addition has served his fellow citizens in various public capacities. He was a member of the School Board in 1860, and from 1872 to 1880; a member of the Common Council in 1866–'68, and of the Board of Aldermen from 1869–'72. In 1870 he was a representative to the General Court, and served in the State Senate in 1887–'88. He has also acted as a director of the Free Public Library.

He has been an influential member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and was its president in 1877 and 1878. He is a director of the Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company, a vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, and is connected with other organizations. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and has been a member of Piedmont Church from its early history. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1850 Mr. Marble married Harriet H. Chase of Shelburne Falls, who had been a teacher in the Worcester public schools. She died in 1892, leaving four sons and one daughter. In 1890 Mr. Marble built a fine residence at the corner of Main and Clement streets, where he now resides.

Henry Alexander Marsh,* president of the Central National Bank, was born in Southborough, Massachusetts, September 7, 1836. In 1849 he removed with his parents to Worcester, where he continued his education in the public schools, and was also for some time under the private instruction of the Reverend Edward Everett Hale. In 1853 he became a clerk in the Central Bank, and through successive promotions attained the cashiership, which office he held nearly thirty years, being chosen president of the bank in 1892.

Mr. Marsh has, by reason of his peculiar fitness, been prominently identified with Worcester and other financial interests. He has been a trustee-at-large of the City Hospital since 1889. He was for thirteen years a commissioner of the city sinking funds, and a commissioner of the Jaques fund and other funds of the City Hospital for five years. He was one of a committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer of Harvard College in 1875–'77, and is a vice-president of the People's Savings Bank. He was for several years chairman of the Worcester Clearing House Association. He has served as treasurer of several public relief funds, and as executor of

* See portrait on page 70.

many large estates. Mr. Marsh was six years a director of the Free Public Library, and is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the St. Wulstan Society, and other literary and social bodies. He was a member of the Common Council in 1867–'68, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1878, '79, '80, '81, being president the last named year. He was mayor of Worcester in 1893, '94, '95. In his second election to the office of mayor he received 12,420 votes, there being no other candidate. He has always been a Republican in politics. He was married in 1864 to Emily W. Mason, and has two daughters.

George McAleer, M. D.,* was born November 20, 1845, at Bedford, Lower Canada, now province of Quebec, on the farm on which his father and mother located in 1834 when they arrived from the County Tyrone, Ireland. Naturally apt at learning, he finished the course of the district schools at an early age, and was sent to the Stanbridge Academy, an institution of much more than local repute, where he studied the classics and higher mathematics, and graduated in 1863.

He then took the government examination for a school teacher, and received a diploma of the first class, and taught school during the following school year. Never an admirer of royalty nor of the British government, he came to Worcester in 1865 and obtained employment as bookkeeper, and began the study of medicine.

Being of an inventive turn of mind, he invented a number of folding-chairs, which were much superior to any then on the market, and for which several letters-patent were granted to him.

In 1866 he entered upon his medical course in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1869. Meanwhile folding-chairs made under his patents became so popular that they led all others in the markets of this and many foreign countries. This led to infringements and extensive and expensive litigation which continued in the courts six years, and so occupied his time that he was unable to engage in the practice of medicine.

Such spare time as he could command he devoted to keeping the books and aiding in the harness and saddlery business carried on by his brother, Reynolds McAleer. In his patent litigation he was entirely successful, and the business of his brother having been expanded to profitable proportions, he formed a partnership with him under the style of R. McAleer & Co., which has been successfully continued ever since.

He was active in the organization of the Bay State Savings Bank in 1895, and was elected its first treasurer, which office he now holds.

Doctor McAleer is a man of versatile tastes and talents, a great lover of nature, and a sportsman of wide renown. He is equally familiar with the canvas-back of Virginia and the moose of northern Maine. There is no better living authority to-day on the practical use of the rifle, rod and shot-gun. In his extended explorations of famous hunting and wild regions his camera always accompanies him, and it has furnished many valued souvenirs of his journeyings to his less-favored friends. He is as ready with his pen as

* See portrait on page 379.

with his gun and fly-rod, has the faculty of keen observation, vigorous and fascinating expression, and is an esteemed contributor to leading sportsmen's and other publications.

He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a prominent member of St. Paul's Church. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school type, and naturally, therefore, he is not in sympathy with the modern doctrines and methods so industriously sought to be engrafted upon his party. Not desiring to hold public office, he settled in an overwhelming Republican ward more than twenty years ago.

He married, June 2, 1874, Helen Frances Kendall, a native of Groton, Massachusetts, but a resident of Worcester since childhood.

Reverend Archibald McCullagh, D. D.,* pastor of Plymouth Church in Worcester, is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '68. He took the full three years' course in Princeton Theological Seminary. At the close of his second year in the seminary, in the spring of 1870, he was licensed by the Presbytery of New York city to preach the gospel, and immediately after he supplied the pulpit of Reverend William Blackwood, D. D., one of the most prominent and scholarly pastors in Philadelphia, during the three months' absence of that gentleman in Europe; and within a short time he received an invitation to become his colleague, which was declined. Before his graduation he received simultaneously unanimous calls from two churches in Philadelphia and from the Second Presbyterian Church of Germantown. The one from the last named he accepted, and he was installed its pastor in May, 1871. Seven years, unmarred by a single jar, were spent with this people. In 1877 he was given a unanimous call from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York, which, several times renewed after repeated declinations, was finally accepted, and Doctor McCullagh entered upon his work there April 25, 1878, and labored with great success until 1890. During his pastorate of twelve years, over $200,000 was raised and contributed by his people to various causes, including the payment of a debt of $50,000; and within the same period 550 names were added to the roll of church membership.

On the 30th day of July, 1890, Plymouth Church in Worcester extended a unanimous call to Doctor McCullagh to become its pastor. His compliance involved leaving a people to whom he was strongly attached, leaving a city with whose interests he had become identified, and withdrawing from a great historic church in which he was born; but believing that the voice of duty called him, he accepted and came to this city. Here he has taken and maintained a foremost position among the Christian workers of the place, and his influence among his brethren of the ministry, as with his people and the Christian community, is powerful and far-reaching.

In a large city a minister must be more than preacher. It is expected that he will be adequate for any emergency. He must be a financier, organizer, society man; understand how to build a church, raise the debt, be a church

*See portrait on page 288.

HENRY H. MERRIAM

lawyer; in fine, an ecclesiastical factotum. In all these lines Doctor McCullagh has proved equal to the demand.

As a pastor Doctor McCullagh visits all his people once a year, and in special cases as often as necessary. He is spoken of as tender, sympathetic, genial, and having rare tact in dealing with delicate cases of spiritual distress, as unselfish, and ready to go anytime and anywhere to help the afflicted.

As an organizer he not only can map out work, but is successful in getting others to undertake it, and carry it to completion.

As a scholar Doctor McCullagh ranks high. He economizes labor and time by preaching sermons which grow out of an extended course of reading. Out of this study he gathers materials for books, and has become favorably known as an author.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred on him by the University of the City of New York, is a well-deserved honor to a hard worker, earnest and whole-souled Christian man.

Henry Harrison Merriam was born in Randolph, Ohio, March 1, 1841. His father was a native of Grafton, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the Merriams who were among the founders of that town. When Henry was only four years old his parents moved back to New England, and after living two years in Shrewsbury settled in the old home town of Grafton.

Here the subject of this sketch received his early education, and, after going through the high school, took an academic course at the Wilbraham Academy, fitting for college. He entered Amherst College in the class of 1866, but left before completing the course, and worked upon his father's farm at Grafton. He taught district school several winters at Grafton, and at Shrewsbury, Mass. He enlisted in Forty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, July, 1864, and was mustered out November, 1864. In April, 1866, he entered the employ of L. J. Knowles & Brother, who were then manufacturing looms at Warren, Massachusetts. In the fall of the same year the Messrs. Knowles removed their works to Worcester, and Mr. Merriam came with them and entered the office as bookkeeper.

In 1885, when the Knowles Loom Works were incorporated, he was elected secretary of the company, and two years ago, when the Crompton and Knowles companies were consolidated, he was chosen to the same office in the new corporation, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Merriam is the senior deacon in the Old South Church, having been elected to that office in 1869. When the city bought the society rights on the Common in 1886, he was chairman of the Board of Assessors of the parish. For several years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and is now teacher of a large young men's Bible class. He is one of the foremost workers in this aggressive and very successful society. Deacon Merriam has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of this city since 1867, and was for a long time a director and one of the presidents of the society. At the time the fine new building on Elm street was erected, he was the treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and had the

handling of all the funds. He is still one of the Board of Trustees and its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Merriam is an ardent, conscientious Republican, but has never accepted public office, although many times urged to do so. He was married in 1863 to Miss Marielle E. Harlow of Shrewsbury. Their residence is at No. 22 King street. They have two sons, Wilton H., a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of this city, and Arthur H., who was graduated from Amherst College, class of 1897, and is now engaged in business at Springfield, Mass.

Reverend Eldridge Mix, D. D., superintendent of the Worcester City Missionary Society, was born in Atwater, Ohio, January 15, 1833. Atwater is a town on the western reserve which was settled by people from Wallingford, Connecticut, and the place was named after Deacon Atwater, who was the leading man in the settlement. Doctor Mix's ancestors on his father's side went from Wallingford, and his mother was a descendant of the Talcott family that settled in Hartford county.

REVEREND ELDRIDGE MIX.

His early education was received in the public schools and at the academy of his native town. He prepared for college with Reverend E. C. Sharp, his pastor, and in 1850 entered the Western Reserve University, then located at Hudson. After spending two years at this institution, he went to Williams College, where he was graduated in 1854.

During the following year he was principal of the academy at Windham, Ohio, and for two years after taught in a school at Wilton, Connecticut. He then took a course of study in preparation for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary of New York and at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1860.

Doctor Mix was first called to be assistant pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, New York city. His pastorates have been six years at the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vermont; fourteen years at First Presbyterian Church, Orange, New Jersey, and eight years at Central Congregational Church, Fall River. After leaving Fall River he served the Congregational Church at Wellesley, Massachusetts, as acting pastor for a year and a half.

In 1878 Princeton College conferred upon Doctor Mix the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While living in Orange, New Jersey, Doctor Mix was on the Board of Examination of teachers for the public schools; was a member of the State Commission on the deaf, blind, and other unfortunates, and for several years served on the Board of Church Erection under appointment of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Mix located in Worcester in the autumn of 1892, where he has since resided. For nearly a year he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church, Spencer, and later preached for the Congregational Church in Westborough. He also supplied for several months the Pilgrim Church in St. Louis, Missouri; the North Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and the Second Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio. He has always been an active worker, and nearly every Sunday finds him preaching in the pulpit at the present time. He is now supplying the Belmont Street Church of this city.

For nearly four years past he has been in charge of the City Missionary Society's work, and has filled the position with marked ability and acceptance.

Philip Louis Moen,* for many years so prominently connected with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, was born in Wilna, New York, November 13, 1824. He entered into business in New York city in a hardware store, in which wire made by Ichabod Washburn was sold, and he became acquainted with Mr. Washburn and his family, married his daughter, and came to Worcester to live. He engaged in business with his father-in-law, and the conduct of the rapidly increasing wire manufactory in its financial management largely fell into his hands, Mr. Washburn being devoted more especially to the mechanical part of the business. The building up of this immense industry on a solid foundation, its steady progress to the present proportions, and its almost unparalleled success, are in no small measure to be credited to the clear foresight and business ability of Mr. Moen. He was for many years previous to his death, which took place April 23, 1891, president of the corporation.

Closely devoted to his charge, he found little time to give to public duties. He was a presidential elector in 1885; and was a trustee and treasurer of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute several years. He was a prominent member of Union Church, and a man of great force in the community. He was twice married, his second wife being Maria S. Grant, who, with three children, survived him.

Charles Hill Morgan, president of the Morgan Construction Company, manufacturers of rolling-mill and wire-drawing machinery, and the Morgan Spring Company, makers of fine steel springs, is an eminent mechanical engineer. He has been prominent in the development of the wire industry and processes for rolling steel into the various commercial shapes, and is still active along these lines.

Almost without an exception the larger steel and wire mills of this country have in their works machinery invented or designed by him.

He is a direct descendant of Miles Morgan, a native of Wales, who came to this country in 1836. His mother was a daughter of Doctor Noah Rich, and a woman of superior ability and force of character.

Mr. Morgan was born in Rochester, New York, January 8, 1831, but his parents soon after moved to Massachusetts and settled in Clinton. His

*See portrait on page 458.

CHARLES H. MORGAN.

early education was received in the common schools of that day and at the Lancaster Academy.

At the age of fifteen he began to learn his trade in the machine-shop of his uncle, and soon developed a love for mechanical drawing. In 1852, when twenty-one years of age, he was put in charge of the Clinton Mills dye-house. Here he devoted himself to the study of chemistry, and was able to fill his new position with entire satisfaction and at the same time gain valuable experience in the management of men. For a time Mr. Morgan was draughtsman for the Lawrence Machine Company and for Erastus B. Bigelow. While with the Lawrence Machine Company he was sent to Worcester to look after the now famous Merrifield engine on Union street, which was built by that company and was at that time being erected.

In 1860 he joined his brother in a manufacturing enterprise in Philadelphia, but remained there only a short time. Returning to Worcester in 1864, he became the general superintendent of the Washburn & Moen Wire Works, a position he held for over twenty-three years, and was one of the directors of that company for over eleven years. While with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Mr. Morgan designed the first direct hydraulic elevator introduced into New England.

Not only has he borne a leading part in the wire industry of America, but as a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute his inventive genius and business ability have been applied in making the machine-shop connected with that institution a place for thorough instruction and practice of mechanical engineers.

Among the engineering societies with which he is identified are the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and British Iron and Steel Institute.

In 1852 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Harriet T. Plympton of Shrewsbury, and two children were born to them, one dying in infancy. C. Henry Morgan is the other child by this marriage. He resides in Worcester, and is employed by the Morgan Construction Company.

While living in Philadelphia Mrs. Morgan died, and in 1863 he was married to Miss Rebecca Beagary of that city. They have four children: Harriet, wife of Doctor W. D. Mitchell of East Orange, New Jersey; Charlotte, wife of Frederick M. McFadden, a lawyer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Paul B., secretary of the Morgan Construction Company; and Ralph L., mechanical engineer with the same company.

Mr. Morgan is an earnest Christian gentleman, one of the founders of Plymouth Church and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Morgan is also interested in Christian work, being president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester.

Alexander Cole Munroe, son of Charles and Mary (Cole) Munroe, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, August 22, 1831, but removed with his parents soon afterward to Worcester, where he attended the public schools until 1846, removing that year to Lowell.

In 1850 he accepted a clerkship in the Lowell post office, where he continued for three years, having charge of the mailing department. In 1853 he

ALEXANDER C. MUNROE.

accepted a position in the freight department of the Boston & Lowell Railroad at Lowell, spending six years in the freight and ticket departments of that road, and holding the position of superintendent of transportation for a time at Lowell.

In July, 1859, Mr. Munroe accepted the position of station agent of the Providence & Worcester Railroad at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he remained until his appointment in April, 1861, as general agent of the Providence & Worcester Railroad and Providence & New York Steamship

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER C. MUNROE, 30 HOLLYWOOD STREET.

Company, with headquarters at Worcester, where he removed in 1861, and has since resided. Mr. Munroe continued in charge of the business of the corporations named, including all freight by the "Neptune Line," from Worcester and points North and East to New York, the South and West, amounting in through billing to more than $200,000 annually for a period of more than twelve years.

Having purchased in February, 1873, the insurance agency of the late General George A. Washburn, Mr. Munroe took up with alacrity that line of work, retaining, however, the management of the transportation business at the request of the railroad and steamship companies named until October 1, 1873, when, finding the double duties onerous, he tendered his resignation as general agent on account of the labor required to carry on satisfactorily to himself both kinds of business.

Mr. Munroe is now the duly authorized agent and attorney for central Massachusetts for eighteen of the largest fire insurance companies of England and the United States. During his twenty-five years as an insurance agent, he has earned for his companies more than $300,000 above all losses and expenses, and his office stands to-day among the leading insurance agencies of the state.

Mr. Munroe, from his youth a lover of music, was one of the band of earnest musical pioneers who in 1863 organized the Worcester County Musical Association, and it was during his official connection with the Worcester Music Festivals that they advanced from small beginnings to a prominence which challenged comparison with the great English festivals, calling out enthusiastic praise and admiration from the country at large, and warm commendation from European sources. Mr. Munroe was a member of the High Street Quartette Choir, Lowell, in 1858; a member of the quartette choir of the Baptist Church, Woonsocket, R. I., in 1859 and 1860. He was four years a member of the quartette choir of the Union Church, Worcester, and twenty-three years a member of the quartette choir of the Old South Church, Worcester, of which choir he was for twenty-two years bass and director.

He was for a time chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Mozart Society, treasurer of the Worcester Beethoven Society, treasurer and afterwards president of the Worcester Mozart and Beethoven Choral Union, and for thirty-three years connected with the Worcester County Musical Association—twenty-three years as secretary, eight years as vice-president, and two years as president, resigning the latter position January 20th, 1896.

He has never had any political aspirations; is a member of the Board of Trade; the Worcester Mechanics Association; the Board of Underwriters, of which body he has been for two years president; the Old South Church; the Congregational Club, of which he was for a time treasurer; and is an honorary member of the Worcester Continentals. He has been a member of the Commonwealth Club and The Society of Antiquity. Since his retirement from active choir membership, he has been for four years chairman of the Music Committee of the Old South Church, but has now retired from the active management of musical organizations, although still loving music and singing occasionally in various societies.

Mrs. Munroe was for twenty-one years a member of the same choirs with her husband, and beginning her church choir work at fourteen years of age as leading contralto of a large choir, she continued to sustain positions in church quartette choirs for thirty-two years, twelve years as soprano and twenty years as contralto, her voice, of more than three octaves in range, enabling her to sing either part. For twelve years she was the principal contralto soloist of the Worcester and other music festivals.

Mrs. Munroe is now and has for five years been president and a singing member of the Worcester Ladies' Home Music Club, which, organized through her efforts, has proved a source of much pleasure to the members and their friends; she is now and for five years has been president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association.

JOHN P. MUNROE.

John P. Munroe, son of John and Mary (Epps) Munroe, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, June 28, 1850. His father, a native of Rutland, Massachusetts, belonged to that branch of the Munroe family which had settled in Lexington previous to the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Concord, graduating from the high school in 1865. From 1865 to 1872 he was a telegraph operator, and in April, 1869, at the age of eighteen, came to Worcester to take news dispatches of the Associated Press for the *Daily Spy*. March 1, 1872, he entered the employ of the *Spy* as city editor, and remained in that capacity and as night editor until July 1, 1898. For many years he has been the Worcester correspondent of the Boston *Herald*. Mr. Munroe retired from the *Spy* staff to become the general agent for Worcester county of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with an office at 713 State Mutual building.

Mr. Munroe is prominently connected with Masonic and other fraternal bodies; is a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Hiram Council, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars; also of the Scottish Rite bodies, including the Massachusetts Consistory, of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Worcester Lodge of Odd Fellows, Worcester Lodge of Elks, Wapiti Club, and Gesang Verein Frohsinn. In September, 1898, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Ward 2 to represent them in the Legislature of 1899, and was elected without opposition November 8.

Mr. Munroe was married September 19, 1874, and has five children. One of his sons, John E., is a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, by appointment of Congressman Walker, as a result of competitive examination, and a daughter, Lucy A., is a member of the junior class at Smith College.

James Atkinson Norcross. There is nothing to be told of an ancient name or of an ancestrally acquired fortune in this story of a plain man's life. Jesse Springer Norcross, the father of the two men who made the great building firm of Norcross Brothers, was simply one of those hardy pioneers who were doing the rough hewing of American civilization in the primeval forest early in this century. This eldest Norcross, after whom the little town amid the woods was named, had his own quite wonderful constructive ability. There was nothing called for in that peaceful conquest of the wilderness, from the construction of a saw-mill in its every detail to the making of a violin or pair of shoes, at which he did not show himself an

JAMES A. NORCROSS.

"FAIRLAWN," RESIDENCE OF JAMES A. NORCROSS, MAY STREET

MUSIC-ROOM, JAMES A. NORCROSS' RESIDENCE.

expert. James, his eldest son, born in Winslow, Maine, in 1831, was yet a boy when his father died, one of those many adventurous men who perished in the rush to California in '49 and '50.

Upon the backwoods lad fell the support of the widowed mother and the little host of children, and in his own simple, straightforward fashion he accepted the duty and fulfilled it. From that day until she died in her son's house in Worcester, in 1883, he never let her want for anything he had to share with her.

Marrying in early manhood Miss Mary Ellen Pinkham, he never hesitates to assert that the best thing life has brought to him is the wife that has borne him company through all the vicissitudes of nearly fifty years. For some years after his marriage he remained in Salem, where as a carpenter and builder he had been the mainstay of his mother. Here several of their children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, and here, in 1864, he and his brother Orlando, eight years his junior, formed the partnership of Norcross Brothers, and began business in the little town of Swampscott. As early as 1866 they were undertaking contracts in Worcester county, and were securing a name and laying the foundation of their extensive business. During these earlier years, in which James, as the elder and more experienced of the two brothers, naturally took the lead, it is noteworthy that the reputation of the firm for absolutely honest work, the very best that skill and fidelity could insure, was thoroughly established. In the city of Worcester to begin with, and afterward extending over the whole country, the monuments to their faithful workmanship and courageous enterprise have multiplied till in themselves they would suffice to the making of a stately city.

In 1897 James retired from the firm to enjoy the leisure which so many of America's men of affairs have planned, and so few have been wise enough to take in time. Building for himself and family and always welcome friends the noble mansion crowning his beautiful estate of "Fairlawn," among the hills on the western edge of Worcester, Mr. Norcross is finding scope for all his old-time energy in a multitude of public and private enterprises. Those who know the things of his life that he is most disposed to hide, tell us of an active and constant benevolence for which many and many a life is happier and better, and the cause of religion and temperance and education is very much the better off. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross are of lifelong Unitarian faith and practice. They are consistent and active members of the South Unitarian Church of Worcester; to the erection of its handsome and substantial edifice they were generous contributors, Norcross Brothers being the builders.

Orlando Whitney Norcross, son of Jesse S. and Margaret (Whitney) Norcross, was born in Clinton, Maine, October 25, 1839. His father, a native of Wayne, Maine, was a mechanic of exceptional ability, who for many years constructed saw-mills in the lumber districts of the Pine Tree State. He removed late in life to Salem, Massachusetts, and going to California at the time of the gold excitement died at Benicia, that State, in 1850. The mother was a native of Westborough, Massachusetts.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Salem public schools, and was at first employed in the leather business, and afterwards learned the carpenters' trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, afterwards the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served three years. In 1864 he, in company with his brother, James A., engaged in the building business, under the firm name of Norcross Brothers, since so widely known and justly celebrated in connection with the erection of so many notable and costly buildings throughout the United States. The first contract of more than ordinary consequence was for the construction of the Congregational Church in Leicester, and soon after they erected another in North Adams. Locating in Worcester, their business increased until it assumed large proportions, beginning with the building here of Crompton block, the First Universalist Church and the Classical and English High School during the years 1868-'70, and ending, so far as the record of the city's first half century is concerned, with the building during the last three years of the State Mutual Life Assurance building, the Art Museum and the new City Hall. Other notable specimens of their workmanship in Worcester are the beautiful All Saints' Church and the Burnside building. In the meantime they erected in different parts of the country no less than between seventy and eighty buildings, all remarkable for their size and costliness, as partly comprised in the following list:

South Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1872 the Hampden County Court House. In 1873 Trinity Church in Boston, the late Mr. Richardson's architectural masterpiece, was built. Subsequently they executed other notable work of Richardson's design. In the six years 1873-'79 they constructed the Norwich Congregational Church at Norwich, Connecticut; the Cheney Block, Hartford, Connecticut; the Latin and English High Schools, Boston; the Gymnasium and Sever Hall, Harvard College; the Ames Library and Town Hall, North Easton, Massachusetts; the Woburn Library, Woburn, Massachusetts; Trinity Church parsonage, Boston; and the Newport villa of Mrs. Annie W. Sherman. During the eighties they extended their operations over the country, building the City Hall at Albany, New York; the Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati; Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans; Turner and Lionberger Buildings, St. Louis, Missouri; Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Illinois; New York Life Insurance Buildings at Omaha and Kansas City; Presbyterian Church, Albany, New York; Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey; and the Crouse Memorial College, Syracuse, New York. Within the same period they built the Yale Memorial Building; Harvard College Law School Building; Vermont University Building; the Durfee High School, Fall River; Crane Memorial Hall, Quincy; Malden Library, Malden; Fiske Building; Syndicate Building, and other business structures; also the First Spiritual Temple, and the Algonquin and Art Clubs, Boston; the South Framingham and Springfield stations on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the Union Railroad Station at Hartford; Baptist Church at

ORLANDO W. NORCROSS.

Newton, and Grace Church, New Bedford; also in New York city the Union League Club, Union Theological Seminary, and St. James' Episcopal and Holy Trinity Churches; and numerous pretentious and costly private residences in various cities throughout the country. They also constructed the Soldiers' Monument at West Point, New York, the largest polished monolith in the world, and the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyoming, on the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains crossed by the Union Pacific railroad. Their later work includes the Ames Building, Chamber of Commerce, Tremont Building, Youth's Companion Building, Devonshire Building, State House Extension, Exchange Building, Boston; Industrial Building, Telephone Building and Banigan Building, Providence; also the Rhode Island State House; Dormitory Building and Commencement Hall, Princeton College; Perkins Hall, Conant Hall and Fogg Art Museum, Harvard College; Society for Savings Building, Hartford, Connecticut; College for Teachers, New York; residence of the late Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, Scarborough, New York; Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, New York; Library, Physics and Natural Sciences Buildings, Columbia College, New York; Equitable Building, Baltimore; Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington; New England Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Chemical and Physical Laboratory, Amherst College.

The facilities at command, which are both numerous and varied, include besides extensive wood and iron working shops in Worcester, stone-yards in Boston and Cleveland, Ohio, and granite, sandstone, slate and marble quarries in different states. On January 1, 1897, Orlando W. Norcross purchased his brother's interest in the business, and the present operations, which include the new Union Station, Boston, are being completed by him.

In May, 1870, Mr. Norcross married Miss Ellen P. Sibley of Salem, Massachusetts. Of his five children three are living, namely: Alice Whitney, Mabel Ellen and Edith Janet.

In 1875 he served upon the committee of experts appointed to examine the condition of the Federal building in Chicago, and the report of that body was afterwards justified. He takes an active interest in local public affairs, and is an earnest advocate of temperance. Prior to the Rebellion he belonged to the Salem Cadets.

William Joseph Ham Nourse was born in Canada April 24, 1864. His grandfather, William Nourse, came a boy from Scotland in the early part of the present century in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, married a Miss Corrigill, whose mother was a descendant of one of the great Indian chiefs, and became in course of time chief factor of the company. His son Charles, father of the subject of this sketch, born at Sault Ste. Marie, was also employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. He married Elizabeth J. Ham, who was descended from an English family of distinction.

William J. H. Nourse received his early education in the common schools of Canada, and at a private school in Memphis, Tennessee, the family passing the winters in the South, his father owning a cotton plantation at Como, Mississippi. He was graduated at Whitby Collegiate Institute, which maintained a military training department, and in which he was one of the

JOHN C. OTIS.

WILLIAM J. H. NOURSE.

most efficient students. During this period he was a member of the Thirty-fourth Battalion, and later of the Winnipeg Field Battery. He early manifested a strong interest in outdoor sports and athletics, and became an expert swimmer and boatman. In 1884, impelled by his natural love of adventure, he responded to the call of Lord Wolseley, whose experience with Canadian voyageurs during Reil's Rebellion had given him a knowledge of their prowess, and who desired to enlist a force of competent boatmen to overcome the difficulties of the Nile in his contemplated effort to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum, and joined that famous expedition, being absent from his home for nearly three years. For his gallantry in rescuing several companions from imminent peril in the waters of the Nile, he was decorated by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the khedive of Egypt. After many hardships and much rough service, he arrived home in 1886.

After an engagement of a few months' duration with H. D. Cary, safe manufacturer at Buffalo, New York, Mr. Nourse entered the employ of M. C. Hood & Company, dealers in proprietary articles, Boston, remaining with that concern six years. He then became connected with Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency as a reporter for the Boston office, his territory including for three years the Worcester district. Bradstreet's Agency established an office in Worcester April 1, 1897, and he was placed in charge as superintendent, in which capacity he remains at the present time.

Mr. Nourse has written considerably for newspapers and magazines in narration of his remarkable adventures, and has lectured more or less before societies and clubs. He possesses many valued souvenirs of his travels and experiences, and his close observation, clear memory and graphic power of relation render him an interesting talker and speaker.

John Carter Otis, son of Benjamin Bailey and Mary (Carter) Otis, was born in Worcester March 12, 1825. He received his education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Samuel B. Scott, who kept a shoe-store in Worcester, and also went to live in his family, remaining in this situation four or five years. Later he assisted his father, who was a shoe and leather dealer and manufacturer, in his business. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where his mother's brother resided, and was employed two or three years as a clerk, and afterwards engaged in the commission business. He returned to Worcester in 1848, and was in partnership with his father until 1850, when he formed a business connection with C. H. Fitch, under the firm name of Fitch & Otis, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, occupying first a shop on Front street, and later a

portion of Bangs block on Main street. The financial troubles of 1857 caused a suspension of their business in common with that of many others.

In 1861 Mr. Otis was employed for a time in the office of the city treasurer, and the following year entered the Quinsigamond Bank as teller, and during the absence of the cashier on account of ill health, served as assistant cashier. He remained in this situation nearly ten years, and retired, greatly to the regret of the directors, to devote himself exclusively to the duties of treasurer of the Union Water Meter Company, an office to which he had been elected in 1868, when the company was formed by his brother-in-law, Honorable Phinehas Ball, and Abram and Benaiah Fitts, for the manufacture of the Ball & Fitts water meter. This position Mr. Otis still holds, and also that of president of the company, to which office he was elected on the death of Mr. Ball in 1894.

Mr. Otis is a vice-president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank; is a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, of which he has been vice-president, and served twelve years as a trustee; and is an active member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. In religion he is a Unitarian; has been from childhood a member of the First Unitarian Church in Worcester, and was elected deacon in 1863; is a life member and was for several years a director of the American Unitarian Association; and served twenty-five years from 1866 as treasurer of the Worcester County Conference of Unitarian Churches, of which body he is now vice-president. He is a man of upright character, generous and kindly disposition, and other solid qualities, which are justly appreciated by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Otis married April 18, 1849, Mary E., daughter of John P. and Maria (Vose) Kettell. Mrs. Otis died February 2, 1894. Of their three children, two—a son and a daughter—survive.

John P. K. Otis,* son of John C. and Mary E. (Kettell) Otis, was born in Worcester March 9, 1853. He attended the public schools of this city, leaving the high school in the second year. He was in the city engineer's office from 1869 to 1871, then entered the Worcester Free Institute, and was graduated as a civil engineer in 1873. He was assistant engineer of the Springfield, Massachusetts, water works from 1873 to 1876, and engineer of the Portland, Maine, Water Company from 1876 to 1878. For three years following he was instructor of civil engineering in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In 1880 he associated himself with the Union Water Meter Company, and in 1890 became manager of that concern, in which position he still remains.

Mr. Otis is a member of the following organizations: The Worcester County Mechanics Association, the Worcester Board of Trade, the Worcester Society of Civil Engineers, The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and the Commonwealth Club.

Mr. Otis married in 1874 Miss Isabelle C. Stratton. They have five children.

*See portrait on page 506.

Nathaniel Paine, A. M.,* is a native of Worcester, born August 6, 1832. His ancestors were prominent in town affairs in Revolutionary times, and his grandfather was for many years the judge of probate of the county. Mr. Paine received his education in the public schools of Worcester, and at the age of seventeen entered the Mechanics Bank as clerk. In 1854 he became assistant cashier of the newly organized City Bank, and three years later was promoted to be cashier. This office he held to December 12, 1898, at which time he was elected president. He is connected with other financial institutions, is vice-president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, and chairman of the Worcester Clearing House Association. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Natural History Society, and its president for several years. In June, 1898, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College. It is perhaps as an antiquary and historical student that Mr. Paine is best known. He is a prominent member of the American Antiquarian Society, and has for many years been its treasurer. He has contributed numerous papers and essays of value and interest to the publications of that society. He has written much of local history, and many articles from his pen have appeared in different publications. He is also actively associated with many other historical societies throughout the country. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Art Society, and has been its president, and is a director of the Art Museum Corporation. He is a great lover of books, and possesses a fine library, which contains many valuable and unique specimens, not a few of which are the result of his own handiwork in the line of extra illustrated copies. Mr. Paine was a director of the Free Public Library for eighteen years, and served one term in the Common Council, but his tastes do not naturally lead him into public life.

Edmund L. Parker, son of John and Mary (Lawrence) Parker, was born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, February 8, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and at Wilbraham Academy. He for a time filled a position in the Second National Bank of Boston, and in 1870 became a member of the firm of Caverly, Parker & Young at Lynn. In 1876 he came to Worcester and was associated with his brother, John L. Parker, in the manufacture of sheet-metal goods at 70 School street. This business he continues, his brother having died several years ago.

Mr. Parker has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe on business and pleasure, and is a man of affairs and large experience. He served four years in the Common Council from 1887 to 1890 inclusive, and was an alderman in 1891 and 1892, retiring with an enviable record for sound judgment and straightforward action. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been a consistent temperance man. As a candidate he proved a very popular man, receiving the highest number of votes on the ticket, and he declined a renomination to public office, greatly to the regret of his supporters.

Mr. Parker married Miss Eva S. Jones of Lynn. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a prominent member of St. John's Church.

*See portrait on page 220.

EDMUND L. PARKER.

Henry Langdon Parker,* a son of Asa and Margaret Ann (McCoristone) Parker, was born at Acton, Massachusetts, October 7, 1833. He was educated at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1856. He studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1860 in the town of Hopkinton. He was appointed a trial justice for Middlesex county in 1862, and held that office until his removal to Worcester in 1865, in which city he has for the past thirty-three years resided, and where he is well known as one of the most reliable and prominent members of the Worcester county bar.

While devoted to his profession and closely applying himself to its demands, Mr. Parker has given some time to public service. From 1882 to 1888 he was a member of the School Board of Worcester, where his influence was felt in all matters which contributed to the elevation of the standard in public education. In 1886–'87 he was a representative in the Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee on Probate and Insolvency during his second term. He was a member of the Senate in 1889 and 1890, and was chairman of the Committees on Public Service, on the Judiciary, and on Rules and Election Laws. He was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the City Charter in 1893.

Mr. Parker is deeply interested in horticulture, forestry, and kindred subjects, and was president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society from 1889 to 1896. He is one of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts. In nature study and in literature he finds relaxation from the arduous duties of his law practice.

In religion Mr. Parker is an Episcopalian, and has been closely connected with that denomination for many years, serving as warden in both St. Matthew's and St. Mark's Churches. He has always been a Republican in politics.

He was married in 1861, and has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Henry L. Parker, Jr., a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1885, and of the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., is in law practice in the same office with his father. Another son, William H., is an instructor in Yale College.

Charles Augustus Peabody M., D.,† was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, June 4, 1845. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at Phillips Andover Academy, and, entering Amherst College, was graduated in the class of 1868. For two years he was engaged in teaching as principal of the Georgetown Academy, in Delaware. Afterwards he began his medical course, and in 1873 he received his degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He immediately came to Worcester, and within a few months was chosen one of the physicians of the Washburn Memorial Dispensary, which was opened in March, 1874, at the old Abijah Bigelow house on Front street, in the quarters vacated by the trustees of the City Hospital. In the fall of 1874 Doctor Peabody was elected superintendent

* See portrait on page 236. † See portrait on page 266.

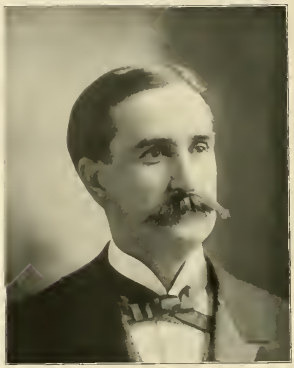
of the Worcester City Hospital, which was then located at the corner of Wellington and Chandler streets, on the Jaques estate, and he remained in that station until the fall of 1876. Resigning this place he passed the next three years in India, going by way of Europe and returning by sailing-vessel over the Pacific ocean to Portland, Oregon, thence across the continent to Massachusetts, thus completing the circuit of the world. During his stay in India he was in active practice in Bombay, and this experience and the knowledge acquired there have proved very valuable in later years. Early in 1880 he returned to Worcester and opened an office. He was appointed on the visiting staff of the City Hospital and served one term, but soon after accepted an appointment as one of the physicians at the State Lunatic Hospital, where he remained until December, 1881. When the new City Hospital on Jaques avenue was completed, he was reappointed to his former position as superintendent of that hospital, the duties of which office he has from that time to the present ably discharged. During this period he has always worked in harmony with the trustees, and under his management the hospital has developed into one of the best in the country. The various changes in methods of administration, the many and valuable improvements in the buildings and their appointments, the inception and successful operation of the Nurses' Training School, and many other necessary innovations, are largely due to his intelligent comprehension, suggestion and supervision, and the cordial coöperation of the trustees. Within twenty years the number of patients treated has increased five-fold, and the accommodations at the institution have necessarily been enlarged in proportion.

Doctor Peabody is a member of the Massachusetts and the Worcester District Medical Societies, and of the American Academy of Medicine. He is well known in social and fraternal bodies, has taken the several degrees of Free Masonry, and is a Knight Templar. He served one term as director of the Free Public Library. He is a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and was one of the original members of the Congregational Club. His church connection is with the First or Old South, and he has been for several years clerk of the parish. He is president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Central Massachusetts.

Doctor Peabody married in 1881 Miss Caroline E. Allen of Hubbardston. They have one son.

Reverend Frank Dee Penney, pastor of Lincoln Square Baptist Church in Worcester, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, April 26, 1857. His father, Alva Penney, a native of Plainfield, Otsego county, was in early life a mechanic, and later engaged in teaching school. He married Helen Stanbro, removed to Jefferson county, and later became a farmer in Oneida county, N. Y. He was a man of some prominence in that region, an intimate friend and admirer of Senator Roscoe Conkling, and in 1866–'67 he represented his district in the Assembly in New York.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district schools of his native place and at West Winfield Academy. He then passed three years at Colgate Academy in Hamilton, and, entering Colgate



REVEREND FRANK D. PENNEY.

University, was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1885, after a full four years' course. His preparation for the ministry was pursued for the next three years at Hamilton Theological Seminary, from which institution he received his degree as Master of Arts in 1888. During this period he was professor of elocution in Colgate Academy, and assistant professor of elocution in Colgate University, serving in each position two years. June 23, 1888, he became pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Auburn, New York, where he was ordained July 27 of the same year, and remained five years; and from September 1, 1892, to February 14, 1897, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church in North Adams, Massachusetts. In both pastorates he labored with eminent success, leaving with his people the memory of faithful and efficient service in all departments of a Christian minister's work, having led in great revivals.

Two days after the close of his term at North Adams, on the 16th of February, 1897, he received a unanimous call from the Lincoln Square Baptist Church of this city, which he accepted on the 19th of that month, with the understanding that he was to pass the next three or four months in travel. Taking passage on the 27th of February, he made an extended tour through the eastern hemisphere, visiting Egypt, the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece and Italy, returning in June. On the first Sunday in July, 1897, he began his active pastorate in Worcester, and has continued in the active discharge of the duties of his office to the present time. Under his direction the church has greatly prospered, both spiritually and materially, his coming marking an era of advancement in the history of that body. He is a strict, ardent advocate of temperance; a friend to the poor, and exemplifies a symmetrical ministry; is public-spirited, sharing a wide acquaintance with business men. As a Christian minister he emphasizes the triumphs of the gospel and the evangelistic nurture of his people.

Mr. Penney married July 27th, 1887, Florence, daughter of David and Janet (Marsh) Wheeler of Mannsville, Jefferson county, New York. Mrs. Penney was educated in Oswego Normal School and the Ladies' School at Hamilton, and was an efficient teacher for several years. They are the parents of two children: Sterling Wheeler, born June 19, 1892, in Auburn, New York, and Frank Dee, Jr., born in North Adams, Massachusetts, March 4th, 1896.

Frank D. Perry, one of the leading business men of Worcester, resides in Quinsigamond Village, and in the same house where he was born, July 25, 1856. His parents were Dexter H. and Elizabeth A. Perry, and the Perry family has been residents of this neighborhood for several generations.

FRANK D. PERRY

Mr. Perry was the sixth in a family of seven children. He was educated in the public schools of this city, leaving the high school before he had completed the course, on account of the death of his father March 16, 1872. For the following five years he worked on the farm for his mother, who died April 19, 1877. In 1876 he started an omnibus line to the city, and in 1877 began to do general teaming. This new line of business proved a successful undertaking, and for ten years he continued it, having in use, at times, over twenty horses.

In 1882 he opened a coal and wood yard, commencing in a small way, and gradually increasing to its present dimensions. He has also done a large business as a contractor in stone-work and street-making. At one time

RESIDENCE OF FRANK D. PERRY, 961 MILLBURY STREET.

associated with Mr. H. S. Pike, he built streets in the Salisbury extension, cutting down a heavy hill where the art building now stands, also another where the electric light plant is situated. Subsequently, in company with Henry W. Carter of Millbury, he graded the road-bed for the Millbury Electric Road, and put in the foundation for the power-station, engine-beds and the stone-work for the car-house, also much other work of a similar nature.

Mr. Perry began the street-sprinkling business in 1887, using at that time only two carts. Later he bought the carts and good will of the late John A. Bancroft, who was carrying on the same kind of business, and for several years ran fifteen to twenty sprinklers. In 1895 the American Car Sprinkler Company was organized for the purpose of operating the invention of John R. Gathright of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Perry is a large stockholder,

JOSEPH S. PERRY.

director, clerk of the corporation, and general superintendent. He is also president of other companies of the same kind in Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Perry is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow. For several years he served his lodge as treasurer, and was compelled to decline further service on account of pressing business duties. In politics he is a Republican. He was married on his twenty-second birthday to Miss Elizabeth A. Carpenter of Putnam, Connecticut. Three children have been born to them, and two are still living.

The family reside at the old homestead and in the house where Mr. Perry was born, which he has rebuilt, making an attractive, modern home, with all conveniences for comfort and beauty.

Joseph Stone Perry was born on Vernon street hill, Worcester, November 3, 1828. He now lives on a part of the old home farm, which originally covered about 100 acres, and has been in the possession of the Perry family for nearly 150 years. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of ten children, and a brother is president of Doane College, Nebraska.

Mr. Perry's education was obtained in the public schools and at the Leicester and Wilbraham Academies. The business of his life has been farming, and he is one of the largest and most successful farmers in Worcester county. He has also been interested in real-estate transactions, building and selling houses erected on new streets cut through his farm. He now has a landed estate of nearly 200 acres and has twenty-one cottages and thirteen three-tenement houses, which he rents and now offers for sale. He has a large dairy and keeps about forty cows, running two milk routes. Large crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised for market, and also to feed his live-stock. He has in the town of Auburn a fine, young apple orchard, which covers thirty acres and numbers 1,400 trees.

In 1880 Mr. Perry was elected highway commissioner, and for three years served the city as street superintendent. He was chosen representative to the General Court, and sat in the State council during the session of 1885, serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture. For many years he has been an active member of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, and is at the present time one of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Perry was married on New Year's day, 1855, to Miss Lucy A. Day of Ludlow, and six children have been born to them, four of whom are still living. One of the daughters was married to a son of Rev. Jonathan Green, a missionary to Honolulu. She died leaving two sons, who now live with their grandparents. Their youngest daughter, Miss Josephine Perry, was graduated from Smith College in the class of '96, and resides with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry have traveled extensively in this country and Europe. Their last trip abroad was made last summer, their daughter accompanying them. They went by way of Gibraltar to Naples, Italy; then traveled through Switzerland and Austria to Russia, visiting Moscow and St. Petersburg. From there they went to Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France; spending some time in Paris, and sailing for home at Havre.

GENERAL JOSIAH FICKETT.

The trip was much enjoyed, and Miss Perry brought home many interesting photographs of places and things which she took with her own camera.

General Josiah Pickett. There are few names among those of the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts entitled to more prominent mention than that of Brevet Brigadier-General Josiah Pickett of Worcester. This honor and distinction are the result of his native force of character, personal bravery, and actual service in the War of the Rebellion.

General Pickett was born at Beverly November 21, 1822, and after attending the common schools in his native town, successfully followed a mechanical occupation until called into the service of his country. Early in life he became earnestly interested in military affairs, which led to his enlistment as a member of Company F, Sixth Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in July, 1840, being elected a lieutenant three years later. The gold excitement in 1849 carried him to California, and upon his return he came to Worcester in 1855, identifying himself soon after with the Worcester City Guards, and at the call for troops in April, 1861, responded as first lieutenant of this company, in which he served with Major Devens' Rifle Battalion at Fort McHenry, Maryland, for a term of three months. Returning from this service he organized and was commissioned captain of Company A in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. This regiment formed a part of the famous Burnside expedition that encountered serious peril by sea, the objective being Roanoke Island, where Captain Pickett was officially complimented for gallantry in the engagement of February 8, 1862. He participated in the capture of New Berne March 14, and was promoted to the rank of major March 20, 1862.

Major Pickett served as such until October 29, 1862, when he was made colonel to succeed Colonel Upton, who had resigned. This splendid regiment, one of the best and bravest, saw most of its distinguished service under the direction of Colonel Pickett, and much of the unrivaled discipline and gallant conduct of the Twenty-fifth so brilliantly displayed in the War for the Union can be attributed to the ability of its commander.

During the Goldsborough campaign and the subsequent active military operations in North Carolina, Colonel Pickett won further distinction for efficient service. In the spring of 1863 he was in command of the garrison at Plymouth on the Roanoke when seriously threatened by the Confederates, and the following autumn successfully commanded the sub-district of the Pamlico, for which he received honorable mention when ordered to Virginia in December, 1863.

Rejoining his regiment, then assigned to the Army of the James, Colonel Pickett won special praise for courage and military capacity in the operations south of Richmond during the spring of 1864. At Arrowfield Church his bravery and coolness were particularly conspicuous. In the severe fog-fight at Drewry's Bluff, after the capture of General Heckman, Colonel Pickett quickly rallied the shattered regiments of the brigade and saved the Union right from serious disaster.

Later, while serving with the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Pickett achieved his highest reputation as a soldier as he gallantly led his heroic

ALFRED S. PINKERTON.

regiment through that terrible fire at the battle of Cold Harbor, in which he was severely wounded and the Twenty-fifth nearly annihilated, sustaining a loss of seventy-three per cent. in killed and wounded and missing.

This gallant charge of the regiment is described by the Confederate General Bowles, who witnessed it from the rebel entrenchments:

"On looking over the works I discovered what I supposed one regiment, with an officer in front with sword raised high in air, calling on his men to charge. The heroic regiment that made this gallant charge was the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which was the only regiment that obeyed orders to advance. The balance of the brigade had refused to go forward, and not since the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava has a more heroic act been performed."

For distinguished bravery on this occasion and meritorious conduct during the war, Colonel Pickett was commissioned brevet brigadier-general, to date from June 3, 1864. It was not until the following November that General Pickett returned to his regiment. He was still suffering severely from his wound, and being disabled from further active military duty completed his regimental reports, took leave of his old comrades and retired from the service in January, 1865, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of the officers and men, who under his command had performed their duties so faithfully, and fought so gallantly to sustain the honor of the flag and the supremacy of the government.

General Pickett accepted a position in the Custom House in October, 1865, and in September, 1866, he was appointed postmaster of Worcester, discharging the duties of this office to the satisfaction of the public and the department for more than twenty years. In 1889 Governor Ames appointed him a member of the State Armory Commission.

The military associations of General Pickett formed during the Civil War have been actively sustained in times of peace. He is a charter member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, president of the Twenty-fifth Veteran Regiment Association, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been treasurer of Post 10 relief fund from the beginning. The other military and civic organizations with which he is widely known and identified are quite too numerous to mention in this limited space.

The patriotic service of General Pickett during the perilous days of the Republic deserves gratitude and honor. His services in civil office have been invariably efficient. Fidelity to duty is the controlling motive of his life.

Alfred S. Pinkerton, son of William C. and Maria Pinkerton, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1856. He was educated in the schools of Lancaster and Scranton. At the age of thirteen, his father having died, he removed with his mother, who was a native of Massachusetts, to Worcester, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in a large manufacturing establishment. Having determined to enter upon a professional career, he pursued his studies evenings after working through the day, and after thorough preparation began the study of law in the office of the late

Honorable Peter C. Bacon. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and in his chosen calling and in politics he has been very successful. In 1887 he was elected a representative in the General Court, and was twice reëlected, serving as chairman of important committees, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and taking a foremost place in debate on the floor of the House. In 1890 he was elevated to the Senate as a member from the Fourth Worcester District, and served four terms. His prominence in that body is evidenced by his appointment, in his second year, as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the highest honor in the gift of the chair, and by the fact that the two last years of his service he was elected president of the Senate by a unanimous vote. He was also a member of the Committees on Constitutional Amendments, on Probate and Chancery, and others. During his long service in both branches, he was frequently heard in debate, always commanding attention; and in the chair of the Senate he made a reputation as a parliamentarian. For a number of years he has been prominent in the Republican party organization, serving on Republican State Central Committee and as chairman, secretary and treasurer of the County Committee. He is in constant demand as a public speaker, especially during political campaigns.

Mr. Pinkerton is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Athelstan Lodge, member of Eureka Chapter, Worcester Council, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars. He is also high in the councils of Odd Fellowship; has served at the head of Worcester Lodge and Wachusett Encampment, and holds membership in the Canton and Rebekah Lodge of that order. Entering the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1882, he was elected grand master in 1888, and was the youngest man who ever held that position; was elected representative to Sovereign Lodge in 1889-1893, where he has taken a commanding position. Since retiring from the office of grand master, he has been chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Grand Lodge, and was a member of the committee which reported in favor of the establishment of an Odd Fellows' Home, which has since been erected in Worcester. He is now the head of the order in the world.

He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and of the Hancock Club of Worcester, and is one of the vice-presidents of the Middlesex Club. He has served as a director of the Free Public Library in Worcester.

Mr. Pinkerton is unmarried.

Charles B. Pratt * was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, February 14, 1824. His parents were unable to afford him even the ordinary educational advantages, and he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources. He obtained employment in a cotton-mill in Fitchburg before he was twelve years old, and a year later had made his way to Rochester, New York, where he engaged to learn the moulders' trade. In 1838, when only fourteen years of age, he began his remarkable experience as a sub-marine diver by

* See portrait on page 56.

volunteering to take the place of a professional diver who had engaged to give an exhibition at Rochester and failed to appear. Young Pratt remained under water an hour, and was paid fifty dollars for the feat. He afterwards engaged extensively in operations at Key West, Gibraltar and other places, and was well known in connection with the attempts to raise the Hussar, the British treasure ship, which was sunk at Pot Rock, in the East river, near New York, November 25, 1780, with specie to the amount of £960,000.

Mr. Pratt took up his residence in Worcester in 1847. He was engaged more or less in sub-marine diving until 1871, but found time during that period to engage in other enterprises and to devote to public duties. He was city marshal from 1863 to 1865, and in this position his native energy and executive ability were conspicuous. His connection with the Worcester County Agricultural Society as its president for several years brought him into contact with large numbers, and greatly increased his popularity.

In December, 1876, he was elected mayor of Worcester over the regular Republican candidate, and was twice reëlected. The difficulties with which he had to contend during his administration were met and overcome by the exercise of those qualities for which he is distinguished. In 1883 he was a member of the State Senate.

Mr. Pratt's large financial and business interests had made him widely known as a man of enterprise and sound judgment. He organized the Citizens' Street Railway Company in 1885, and had been president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company since 1892. He was president of the First National Fire Insurance Company, and identified with several other corporations. He was a 32° Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of other fraternal organizations.

Mr. Pratt married Miss Lucy Ann Brewer, who died several years ago. Their son, Captain Charles T. Pratt, is well known as a press correspondent. The only other child, Isaac Davis Pratt, died at four years of age. Mr. Pratt died May 9th, 1898.

Henry Salem Pratt, eldest son of Salem and Sally (Hobbs) Pratt, was born at Brookfield, Massachusetts, November 18, 1836. His grandfather, Captain Joseph Pratt, was an officer in the War of 1812. Henry's parents removed when he was quite young to Charlton, and here he remained until he was seventeen, receiving his education in the schools of that town, and working with his father bottoming boots. In 1853 he came to Worcester and worked at first in a shoe-store for his board. After two years' experience as a clerk in a dry-goods store, he, in 1855, engaged as a salesman in the clothing-store of A. P. Ware, and ten years later became a partner in the business. In 1866 a branch firm was formed under the name of Ware & Pratt, which in 1869 was consolidated with the old establishment as Ware, Pratt & Co. The store was moved from the Paine block, near Walnut street, to the First National Bank building. The present year has witnessed another removal to the State Mutual Life Assurance building, where they now have the largest and finest clothing-store in the State. In 1857 the company began the manufacture of clothing for the retail trade, and the business has developed into one of the largest of its kind in Massachusetts.

HENRY S. PRATT.

Mr. Ware retired from the firm in 1870, and Edward T. Wardwell and William W. Johnson became associated with Mr. Pratt as partners. January 1, 1888, a stock company was formed, with Mr. Johnson as president and Mr. Pratt as treasurer.

Several years ago Mr. Pratt purchased the Hillcroft farm, where he has erected a fine residence. This is one of the most charming spots in Worcester, the view from there being extensive and varied. He also erected the Chadwick building on Main street.

In 1887 Mr. Pratt became a director in the Citizens National Bank, and vice-president in 1891. On the death of Honorable Samuel Winslow, the

RESIDENCE OF HENRY S. PRATT, BURNCOAT STREET.

president, in the fall of 1894, Mr. Pratt was chosen to fill the vacancy. He has been at the head of that institution ever since. He is also connected with the Mechanics Savings Bank, and occupies the position of trustee.

On the 24th of December, 1857, Mr. Pratt was married to Miss Malor Fletcher, whose mother's family name is perpetuated by the Chadwick building. They have no children.

In religious belief he is a Unitarian, and attends the First Church. He has always been a Republican in politics, but never wouldaccept office, preferring to devote his time and ability to his business interests.

Mr. Pratt belongs to the Hancock and Commonwealth Clubs, and is held in high esteem by his friends. He is an unassuming, respected and prosperous citizen, and the active manager of the Ware-Pratt Co.

SUMNER PRATT.

Sumner Pratt, son of Elias, Junior, and Sally (Conant) Pratt, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, September 30, 1809. His grandfather, Captain Elias Pratt, on whose farm he was born and where he lived during his early childhood, was a Revolutionary soldier of some note and a descendant in the fourth generation from Thomas Pratt, who came from London, England, and was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1647. In 1817 the parents of Sumner removed to Sutton, where he attended school and worked on the farm until he became of age. In 1831 he left home and engaged in the manufacture of loom-shuttles at North Grafton and Wilkinsonville until 1835, and during the eight years following sold loom-shuttles and cotton yarns on commission. In 1843 he removed to Worcester, transferring the machinery from Woonsocket to a mill at New Worcester, and for two years manufactured cotton thread, finally disposing of the business in 1845 to Albert Curtis. From that time until his withdrawal from business in 1883, Mr. Pratt engaged in selling cotton and woolen machinery and mill supplies. The store at 22 Front street was established in 1851; the business gradually extended to reach manufacturers in distant parts of the country, and in its management he built up a large and profitable trade.

Mr. Pratt was a man much esteemed in the community for his integrity and sound judgment, and his services were often solicited in places of honor and trust. He served as a member of both branches of the City Government, and for one year was president of the Board of Trade. He was a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, a vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, and a director of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company. In politics he was at first a Whig, and then a Republican. He was an Episcopalian, and a warden and vestryman of All Saints' Church. He died January 6, 1887.

Sumner Pratt was twice married. His first wife was Serena, daughter of Caleb Chase of Sutton, and the two children of this marriage, Frederick S. and Emma A., are now living. He married, second, in 1850, Abby Curtis, daughter of Ebenezer Read of Worcester, by whom he had one son, Edward R., who died in 1880.

Harrison Southwick Prentice,* son of Henry and Tabitha Leland (Southwick) Prentice, was born in Worcester August 10, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen engaged in the provision business. He soon became interested in buying and selling real estate, and has been connected with extensive operations in this line. He has erected several of the largest and finest business blocks in the city, on Front, Pleasant, Main and other streets, the latest being the Bellmar on Main street.

Although at different times solicited to hold public office, Mr. Prentice has uniformly declined, the single exception being his appointment as a member of the commission to supervise the erection of the new City Hall, which service he with his colleagues creditably discharged.

Mr. Prentice married in 1859 Emma N., daughter of Charles Bowen. Of six children a son, Charles H., and two daughters, Elizabeth Helen, the

* See portrait on page 344.

wife of Doctor R. H. Swan, and Miss Emma Louise, are living. His youngest son, Harrison B., died at the age of twenty-six, Clara Emma at the age of two years, and Edward Harrison at the age of five years.

Otis Earle Putnam,* son of Salmon and Tryphena (Bigelow) Putnam, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 20, 1831. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Putnam, son of John Putnam, who came to America in 1634. His parents removed to Boston when he was quite young, and in 1843 changed their residence to Worcester, where the subject of this sketch has since lived. He received his education in the common and high schools, and in 1847 became a clerk in the dry-goods store of John B. Wyman, who in 1850 sold the business to H. H. Chamberlin. He remained in the employment of H. H. Chamberlin & Co., and also with Chamberlin, Barnard & Co. until 1857, when he was admitted to the firm and maintained that connection until 1892, when the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company was formed under the laws of the Commonwealth. Of this corporation he has been successively treasurer and vice-president, and is now president and treasurer of the said corporation.

During his connection with the business it has developed from moderate proportions into one of the largest dry-goods establishments in New England, and this result is in no small degree due to the business ability, energy and sound judgment of Mr. Putnam. The company enjoys a reputation for fair dealing and general reliability equaled by few in the country.

Mr. Putnam is connected with several financial and social organizations in Worcester. He is a director of the City National Bank, a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, of the Worcester Music Hall Association, and vice-president of the Worcester & Marlborough Electric Railroad. He is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Worcester Commonwealth Club, and an honorary member of the Worcester Light Infantry, of Battery B and of the Worcester Continentals. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Putnam married, first, Miss Harriet E. Waite of Worcester, who died in 1863. He married, second, in 1866, Miss Louisa Davis of Lowell. They have one son, Arthur D. Putnam, born February 16, 1868, who is at present assistant treasurer of the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. Mr. Putnam occupies the fine residence at the corner of Harvard and Dix streets.

Edward Tilly Raymond, son of Tilly and Mercy R. Raymond, was born in Worcester August 8, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and at the Highland Military Academy. On the 18th of September, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Union army as sergeant of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. In August, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, and was promoted to be captain and major. In June, 1863, he was detailed on staff duty as assistant inspector-general in the Ninth Army Corps, and served with Generals Curtin, Griffin, Bartlett, Potter and Burnside. He was

*See portrait on page 414.

present and participated in thirty-five sieges and battles, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and had five horses shot under him, and was mustered out of service June 8, 1865. After the war he was appointed superintendent of bonded warehouses for the port of Boston and Charlestown, and remained in that capacity until 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in January, 1882, entered upon his dutie as clerk of the Central District Court, which office he has held, with the exception of one term, to the present time. During the interim, from 1892 to 1897, he was one year secretary of the Board of Trade, and four years chief of police. He was chief marshal of the Columbian and Semi-Centennial parades in 1893 and 1898.

EDWARD T. RAYMOND.

Charles Gardner Reed* was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1835. He removed to Worcester with his parents in 1849. Obliged to work in the wheel-factory during the day, his only opportunity for an education was the evening school, and by close application he was able to pass the examinations and to enter the high school without going through the intermediate grades. After leaving the high school, he became interested in the manufacture and sale of carriage-wheels and carriage material, and has successfully carried on this business in Worcester, with branches in Boston, and Mount Airy, North Carolina, for more than forty years.

Mr. Reed has been greatly honored by the trust and confidence of the citizens of Worcester, receiving, when voted for, an election with the largest number of votes upon the ticket. He is a member of many organizations, in all of which he has been elected to the highest offices in their gift. He has been a trustee, vice-president and president of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He has served upon every important committee of the City Government, and as chairman of nearly every one. He was eight years a member of the City Government as councilman and alderman, and two years mayor, making ten years' service at the City Hall. He was president of the Common Council three years, and president of the Board of Aldermen while a member of that board, and represented the latter upon the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital.

Alderman Reed, as chairman of the Water Committee, was the leading spirit in the securing of Tatnuck brook as the source of an additional water supply, as well as the introduction of the water in reservoirs and pipe-lines to the city proper. While chairman of the Committee on the Fire Depart-

* See portrait on page 64.

ment, the department was reorganized, new rules were adopted, and the present Station 2 of the Police Department transferred to the police from the Fire Department, and better accommodations provided for the Fire Department, at the same time giving that section of the city better police protection.

At the expiration of Mr. Reed's term as alderman, he was elected mayor for the year 1884, and again elected for 1885. As mayor under the old charter, he was, *ex-officio*, president of the School Board, chairman of the Overseers of the Poor; also director of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, representing the city in the sale of the stock to the Fitchburg Railroad.

Ex-Mayor Reed is much interested in all that concerns Worcester. He was active in the reorganization of the Board of Trade, has been one of its directors for the past five years, and president the past year. He is a Republican in State and national affairs, and independent in city politics, holding that in local affairs the citizens should vote for the best man irrespective of political affiliations.

William Whitney Rice,* son of Reverend Benjamin and Lucy (Whitney) Rice, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 7, 1826, and died in Worcester March 1, 1896. On his father's side he was descended in the seventh generation from Edmund Rice, the progenitor of the family in America, who came from England and settled in Sudbury in 1639. His mother was a daughter of Phinehas Whitney of Winchendon, the sixth in direct line of descent from John Whitney, the emigrant, who was a resident of Watertown in 1635.

Mr. Rice's boyhood was passed at New Gloucester and Buxton in Maine, places of his father's settlement as minister, with the exception of the time during which he attended the academy in Gorham. After three years' instruction in the last-named institution he entered Bowdoin College and was graduated in the class of 1846. He taught school for a short time in Maine, and in 1847 became a teacher at Leicester Academy in Massachusetts, where he remained four years. In 1851 he began the study of law in the office of Emory Washburn and George F. Hoar in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He at once entered upon a large practice. He was chosen a member of the School Committee and served as secretary several years. In 1835 he received the appointment of special justice of the Police Court, and three years later became judge of insolvency for the county, which office he held until it was merged with that of judge of probate.

In December, 1859, he was elected mayor of Worcester, being the first Republican and the youngest man who, up to that time, had held that office. The specific acts of his administration are detailed in another part of this volume. From 1868 to 1873 Mr. Rice discharged the duties of district attorney for the Middle District with marked faithfulness and ability. In 1875 he served one term as a representative in the General Court, his services being especially desired at that time to oppose the threatened division of Worcester county.

* See portrait on page 34.

In 1876, on the retirement of the Honorable George F. Hoar from his eight years' service as the representative of the Worcester District in Congress, Mr. Rice was selected to succeed him, and he was continued in that office by successive reëlections until March 4, 1887. In the national House of Representatives he manifested the same qualities for which he was distinguished elsewhere, and he carried a quiet but strong influence in that body. The following appreciative review of his services was printed in the *Boston Journal:*

"Representative W. W. Rice was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on Indian Affairs, as well as a member of the select committee for additional accommodations for the Congressional Library. The most important bill of a public character which he introduced was one to terminate the provisions of the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain relative to the fisheries. His list of reports shows that he was a very conscientious member of that committee. His report on the Congressional Library building will be a permanent authority on that subject, even if the scheme which he has so much at heart for the construction of a new library building should fail. His report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the brig 'General Armstrong,' on Fisheries, on St. John's and St. Francis river bridges, and on the Venezuela Mixed Commission, leaves nothing more to be said on these subjects. They are exhaustive treatises on every one of the matters to which they relate, and some of them will have a permanent value as historical works. There is no better chapter of that portion of American history to which it relates than Mr. Rice's report on the brig 'General Armstrong,' and he had the satisfaction of seeing the bill upon which he had spent so much labor finally become a law after it had been before Congress for a quarter of a century. His report on the fisheries is an exhaustive treatise, and is one from which Congressional reports will be compelled to draw their facts. From the Committee on Indian Affairs he submitted a report on the traditions of the Sioux and Dakota Indians. His principal speeches were on the following subjects: 'The Death of General Burnside'; 'The Appropriation for Cherokee Indians'; 'Chinese Immigration'; 'The Congressional Library'; 'The Brig "General Armstrong"'; the international fishery question; the bill to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles; on the bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company; on the proper reference of questions relative to treatise; and on the transfer of War Department records to the State Department building. Mr. Rice was constantly in attendance upon the investigation of the Foreign Affairs Committee into the Chili-Peru business, and his work is seen in the exhaustive report of that committee, although it is not directly credited to him."

Mr. Rice was a warm personal friend and admirer of Mr. Blaine, and felt a keen disappointment at his defeat for the office of president. Had the result been otherwise, there is no doubt that Mr. Rice would have taken a prominent place in the administration.

After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Rice took no public office, but devoted himself to the duties of his profession until declining health com-

CHARLES A. RICHARDSON.

pelled him to cease active participation in business. In 1892 he visited Europe, an experience which gave him much satisfaction and enjoyment, particularly as he was enabled to visit the old home in England of the Whitney ancestors, from whom he descended, and to make clear and to verify the early records of "The Whitney Family," a work into which he entered with delight. His carefully prepared "Whitney Narrative" was printed by his family after his decease.

Mr. Rice was an overseer of Bowdoin College, a trustee of Leicester Academy, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Clark University, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He was a director and the solicitor of the City National Bank for many years previous to his death. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886.

In 1855 Mr. Rice married Cornelia A. Moen, who died in 1862. Two sons were born of this marriage, of whom the elder, William Whitney Rice, Junior, died in early childhood. The other, Charles Moen Rice, a graduate of Harvard University in 1882, was in a law partnership with his father several years, and continues a member of the firm of Rice, King & Rice. In 1875 Mr. Rice married Alice Miller, a daughter of the late Henry W. Miller, and sister of the present wife of Senator Hoar. His widow survives him.

Charles A. Richardson, son of Charles O. and Mary E. Richardson, was born in Boston April 29, 1858. He removed with his parents to Worcester in 1870, and completed his education at the Worcester high school. In 1892 he organized the Worcester Construction Company under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The business of this company increased from $60,000 at the start to something over a million of dollars in 1897, during which year it employed about twelve hundred men. It has built and equipped, including tracks, electrical structures, power-stations, car-houses and rolling-stock, the following roads: Gloucester, Essex & Beverly, Milford, Holliston & Framingham, Warren, Brookfield & Spencer, Athol & Orange, Worcester & Marlborough, Norfolk Central, Norfolk Suburban, Boston, Milton & Brockton, Worcester & Millbury, Marlborough & Hudson, West Roxbury & Roslindale, Southbridge & Sturbridge, in Massachusetts; Calais & St. Stephen, Bangor, Oldtown & Orono, Bath Electric Railway, in Maine; Barre & Montpelier Traction & Power Company, in Vermont; Hoosic Street Railway Company, in New York; Torrington & Winchester, in Connecticut; Olean, Rock City & Bradford, and Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Richardson is part owner in all the above roads, and has, without doubt, built and equipped more electric railway systems than any other contractor in New England if not in the United States. He is president of the Worcester Construction Company, president of the Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Street Railway Company, treasurer of the Olean, Rock City & Bradford, and of the Torrington & Winchester Street Railway Companies; general manager of the Bradford Street Railway Company of Pennsylvania, and director of the Malden Trust Company, Malden, Massachusetts; also a

CHARLES O. RICHARDSON.

member of the firm of Ferguson & Richardson, electric car-builders of Ashburnham, Massachusetts.

Mr. Richardson is a 32° Mason and a Knight Templar; a member of Blake Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and past chancellor of the order; a member of the Worcester Board of Trade and of the Worcester Club; and of the Exchange Club of Boston.

Charles O. Richardson was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, September 26, 1833. At the age of sixteen he went to Boston, where he engaged in the paving business, and remained in that city over twenty years. In 1870 he removed to Worcester, and during the twenty-eight years of his residence here was given all the contracts of the city for paving the public streets, and also during that time carried on an extensive paving business in other New England cities. In 1892 he became treasurer of the Worcester Construction Company, which office he held at the time of his death. His business ability and reputation were of a high order. He was a man of large means and broad charity, and he yearly dispensed considerable sums in unostentatious benevolence.

Mr. Richardson was prominent in social and fraternal organizations. He was a 32° Mason, a member of Montacute Lodge, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars; of Quinsigamond Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of Blake Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of other local bodies. He was a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, of the Commonwealth Club, honorary member of the Wellington Rifles and of the Fire Patrol. He was interested in religious and charitable work, was a member and trustee of the Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal City Missionary and Church Extension Society. He formerly resided at the old Hayward estate on Main street, and latterly at 6 Woodland street, where his death occurred July 7, 1898.

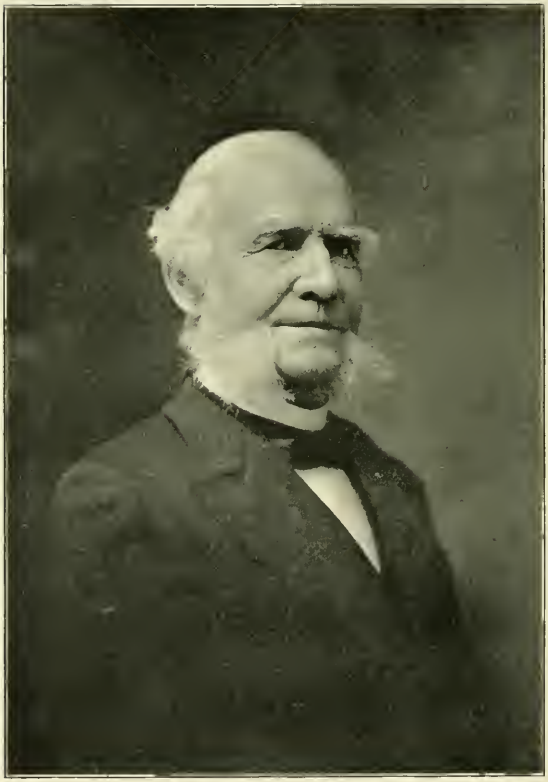
His surviving family consists of his widow, two sons—Charles A. and Morton O.—and a daughter, Mrs. George A. Loud.

Alfred Seelye Roe,* son of Reverend Austin M. and Polly C. (Seelye) Roe, was born in Rose, Wayne county, New York, June 8, 1844. His father is a Methodist minister, whose ancestry settled on Long Island in 1660, and his mother is of an early Connecticut family.

Mr. Roe prepared for college at Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York, and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870. He served during the Rebellion in Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel William H. Seward, Jr.; was taken prisoner at Monocacy Junction, Maryland, June 9, 1864, and was held at Dansville, Virginia, till February 22, 1865.

In 1870 Mr. Roe came to Massachusetts, and was principal of the high school in Ashland for five years following. In 1875 he became a teacher in the Worcester high school, and succeeded to the principalship in 1880, in which position he remained ten years, maintaining an enviable popularity with his pupils to the end. In 1890, after his resignation, he visited

* See portrait on page 258.



THOMAS M. ROGERS.

Europe. During the years 1891 and 1892 he was the editor and publisher of *Light*, a weekly journal of news and literature. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in November, 1891, to serve the succeeding year, and was three times reëlected. He was a member of the State Senate in 1896, 1897 and 1898, and it is worthy of note that in the annual nominating conventions during this period of seven years he met little or no opposition. This almost unexampled record is in itself a sufficient attestation that his legislative course has met with the approval of his constituents. During six years of his term of service he was House or Senate chairman of the Committee on Education, and he has been a member of the Committees on Cities, Libraries, Public Service, and the State House. He introduced the plan to add $100,000 yearly to the public school fund till it should reach $5,000,000, and secured the passage of the bill for manual training. He is one of the acknowledged saviours of the Bulfinch front of the State House, and gave the address, January 2, 1895, when the old representatives' hall was vacated for the new. Also he delivered the centennial address of the Bulfinch State House January 11, 1898. Both addresses are published by the State. He introduced and carried through the law for the preservation of song-birds. In all matters connected with education, temperance and morals he has taken a prominent part.

Mr. Roe is the author of numerous pamphlets on education, local history and military matters. In 1892 he published a history of the Worcester high school, and in 1893 a history of his native town of Rose, New York. He is the editor of the Massachusetts Year Book, and supervised the printing of the Bradford Manuscript for the Legislature. He has lectured many times before Young Men's Christian Associations and other bodies on education, temperance, and kindred subjects. He is a member and past commander of Post 10, Grand Army of the Republic, is president of the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association, and is a prominent member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Mr. Roe was married June 22, 1874, to Nora A. Metcalf of Ashland. They have two children living, Annabel C. and Harriet E.

Thomas Moore Rogers was born in Holden May 10, 1818. He was the only son of his parents, Nathan and Mary C. Rogers, but both had children by former marriage, and he was brought up in a numerous family of half brothers and sisters, which was increased after his mother's death in 1828 by his father's third marriage. He was early inured to hard labor upon the farm, and became rugged and self-reliant, doing almost a man's work at the age of twelve. He attended the district and high schools of his native town, and also had the advantage of one term at Westfield Academy. At seventeen he bought the remainder of his time of his father for $100, which he paid when he reached his majority, and he had saved quite a sum in addition. He came to Worcester in August, 1840, to work for Blake & Trumbull, grocers, who kept a store in Butman block. In 1841 he engaged with a partner, under the firm name of Smith & Rogers, in the manufacture of goatskin shoes, at the north corner of Main and Mechanic streets, but the

building was burned in less than two months, and the undertaking was not renewed. He then passed several months in Oswego, N. Y., where he went to start a shoe-store, and returned to Worcester in January, 1842, and again engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

In April, 1843, Mr. Rogers was married to Mary S., daughter of Israel and Charlotte Rice of Shrewsbury. Two children were born of this marriage, Ellen Frances and Walter Thomas. The former survives.

In 1844 Mr. Rogers entered into partnership with John P. Southgate in the leather and shoe-findings business. They first occupied a store on the site of Piper block, and in 1850 removed to the corner of Main and Pleasant

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS M. ROGERS, 28 HIGH STREET.

streets, where Rogers block now stands. With changes in partners, Mr. Rogers remained in this location until he retired from the business in 1873. In the meantime he had become largely interested in real estate, of which he acquired several valuable parcels and tracts in different parts of the city and elsewhere. He purchased a part of the Deacon Brooks farm at South Worcester, through which he laid out Southgate and Canterbury streets. He also bought valuable lots on Trumbull and Front streets, and in 1863 built the first large brick block on Front street west of Church street and east of Harrington corner block. In 1869 he built Rogers block, the estate having come into his hands by purchase three years before; and in 1880, with Edwin Morse, erected the Odd Fellows' building on Pleasant street. In 1883 the large block in Salem square was built, and he has engaged in other ventures. His fine residence at the corner of High and Chatham streets he erected in 1868.

Mr. Rogers served in the Common Council in 1877–'78, and was an alderman in 1886–'87. He is connected with the management of several banks and other financial institutions, and president of the Electric Light Company. He has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Union parish.

Charles F. Rugg was born on the Bancroft farm, now known as Bancroft park, Worcester, March 10, 1842. His father, with his family, had removed from Salem, Massachusetts, in 1840. Charles received his education in the public schools, was a pupil of the Thomas street school during the principalship of the late C. B. Metcalf, and afterwards attended the Worcester Academy. He engaged in business with his father, and succeeded him upon his decease.

CHARLES F. RUGG.

While Mr. Rugg has never sought office, he has several times been called into service by his fellow citizens, and by several institutions. He was for two terms a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and part of the time chairman of the Farm Committee. He served one term in the Board of Aldermen in 1884 and 1885, was a member of the Committee on Sidewalks and Streets, and chairman of that committee the last year of the term. The order for the drinking fountains on Main and Front streets and at Washington square was introduced by him. During his official term he was true to his convictions, and voted against all applications for license to sell intoxicating liquors. For several years Mr. Rugg was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the young men of the city.

John M. Russell was born in Oakdale, West Boylston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1857. His family can be traced back to Revolutionary times. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and entering the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was graduated in the class of 1876. At present he is president of the Alumni Association of that institution. He came to Worcester in 1882, after having been for several years in the office of the L. M. Harris Manufacturing Company and the West Boylston Manufacturing Company at Oakdale. From 1882 to 1885 he was head bookkeeper for L. J. Knowles & Brother, and in 1885 was one of the incorporators of the Knowles Loom Works, and its cashier until the organization of the present Crompton & Knowles Loom Works in 1897, when he became the assistant treasurer of that concern, and now holds that office. He is connected with several other industrial and financial corporations as officer or director, and is actively interested in various charitable and phil-

JOHN M. RUSSELL.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. RUSSELL, INSTITUTE ROAD, CORNER BEECHMONT.

anthropic institutions. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and several similar bodies. In politics he is a strict Republican, and belongs to the Greenhalge, Middlesex, Republican and Home Market Clubs, but has never had a desire for political preferment of any kind, and has uniformly declined every office that has been tendered him, feeling that his active business life demanded the fullest measure of his time, strength and mental ability. He has gained the reputation of a shrewd, careful and conservative manager and a strictly honorable man.

Stephen Salisbury,* the second of that name in Worcester, was born March 8, 1798, and died August 24, 1884. His father came from Boston in 1767, and established in this town a branch of the commercial house of Samuel & Stephen Salisbury, and acquired the foundation of the large fortune which has descended to the present representative of the family. Stephen, second, received his education in the district schools, at Leicester Academy and at Harvard College, graduating in the last-named institution in 1817, in the class with George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, and others of note. He studied law with Samuel M. Burnside, but did not engage in the practice of his profession, his large financial interests and various public and private responsibilities requiring all his attention. He was a selectman of Worcester in 1839, a member of the first Board of Aldermen of the city, representative in 1838 and 1839, State senator in 1846 and 1847, and a presidential elector in 1860 and 1872. He also served as a director of the Free Public Library, and president of that board; as overseer of Harvard College, and as trustee and treasurer of the Peabody Museum for many years. He was

*See portrait on page 364.

a member of several literary bodies, of the American Antiquarian Society from 1840, and its president for thirty years previous to his death. He was a man of much liberality and breadth of view, unassuming in his manner, kindly and charitable towards all, and was universally respected during life, and widely lamented at his death. He was a large benefactor of several institutions, and a list of his gifts is too long to be included in this brief sketch.

He was a director of the Worcester Bank for fifty-two years, and its president thirty-nine years. He was also president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings twenty-six years; and was connected with numerous other financial and railroad corporations. He was the first president of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College in 1875.

Mr. Salisbury married in 1833 Rebekah Scott Dean, who died in 1843, leaving one son, the present Stephen Salisbury. He married, second, in 1850, Nancy Hoard, widow of Captain George Lincoln, who died in 1852; and third, in 1856, Mary Grosvenor, widow of Honorable E. D. Bangs, whom he survived.

Stephen Salisbury,* third, was born in Worcester March 31, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1856, and afterwards traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, studying in Berlin and Paris. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester the following year. He never entered into the active practice of his profession, his large financial interests requiring all his attention.

Mr. Salisbury has contributed largely to the advancement and prosperity of Worcester in recent years by his active public spirit and liberality. Besides his private enterprises, which have aided the growth of the city at the north end, he has made a gift of Institute park, and has improved and beautified it at his own expense. His other benefactions to the city and to various public institutions are numerous. Although his private affairs would naturally claim a large part of his time, he has not shirked public duty. He was a member of the Common Council three years, and three years represented Worcester in the State Senate. He is president of the Worcester National Bank and of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and is connected with numerous other financial institutions and business enterprises. He is much interested in educational, literary and kindred matters; is president of the Trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a trustee of Clark University, president of the American Antiquarian Society, and an active member of many other societies. He has aided archæological and scientific investigation in Central America and elsewhere. His large gifts of land and money established the Art Museum in Worcester.

Ezra Sawyer was born in Boylston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1815. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Holden, and soon after went

* See portrait on page 366.

EZRA SAWYER.

to work in a cotton-mill in Unionville in that town, where he learned the trade thoroughly, and was in charge of the looms four years. On account of ill health he engaged in the wheelwright business in Holden, and continued in it until 1840, coming to Worcester the last day of that year to work for Benjamin Walker, blacksmith and wheelwright, on Exchange street. He was afterwards employed at the Bradley Car Works, and at the Red Mill for Howe & Goddard, removing with them to Union street, where he made some of the patterns for Doctor R. L. Hawes's famous envelope-machines. He remained with the above firm eleven years, having the contract for making the wooden parts of paper machinery; and was also eleven years with Johnson & Tainter, making the woodwork for spinning-jacks. He then, on account of his health, spent three years on a farm in Sterling. After his return to Worcester he engaged in pattern-making with the Union Water Meter Company, and, with Benaiah Fitts, invented the magnetic metal-separator, which machine he now manufactures, having early purchased Mr. Fitts's interest. He acquired an interest in the Union Water Meter Company, and has been a director for the last six years.

Mr. Sawyer was one of the corporate members of the Salem Street Congregational Church, and continued in that connection for forty-six years, and was a deacon there six or seven years. He now attends Park Congregational Church. He was also one of the corporate members of the City Missionary Society. He has been for many years a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association; also a member of the Horticultural Society. He was a Free-Soiler, and a voter in 1848, and has always been a Republican. He married, first, Eliza, daughter of Captain Francis Winn of Holden, and second, Harriet Newell, twin daughter of Sanford M. and Susan Woodcock of Leicester.

An only child, by his first wife, died in infancy. At the age of eighty-three Mr. Sawyer is still active in business, and as able, apparently, to attend to his affairs as many men of half his age.

William Henry Sawyer* was born in Bath, New Hampshire, August 8, 1843. He was educated in the district schools and at Newbury Seminary in Vermont. His early life was passed on the farm, and he received that rugged training which develops self-reliance and physical power. His father was a farmer on a large scale, and owned much lumber-land, on which his sons found the practical experience so valuable in later years in

*See portrait on page 98.

the business which they naturally pursued. On reaching his majority William and his brother engaged in lumbering on their own account, and built a saw-mill from which to turn out products for quick shipment to the cities. After several years of increasing and successful business, Mr. Sawyer in 1870 came to Worcester to engage in the retail lumber-trade, and entered into partnership with Joseph Chamberlain in a lumber-yard on Grove street. A year later, having dissolved his connection with Mr. Chamberlain, he opened a yard on Lincoln street at the location now occupied by his present extensive establishment. By close attention to business he built up a large retail trade. His naturally enterprising nature, however, could not be confined within narrow limits, and he, a few years later, engaged extensively in wholesale business, establishing in 1877 a yard at Tonawanda, New York, a few miles from Buffalo, and in 1880 another at Bay City, Michigan, dealing largely in Michigan, Wisconsin, Canadian and Southern lumber. These adventures proved very fortunate, and Mr. Sawyer accumulated a handsome fortune.

While Mr. Sawyer is, strictly speaking, a business man, he has found time to give to public service and to the gratification of his tastes for books and travel. He was an alderman of Worcester in 1888-'89; was a member of the Parks Commission from 1890 to 1895; and when the new City Hall was projected he was appropriately made chairman of the commission to direct its construction, a duty which he cheerfully assumed, and which he faithfully and ably discharged.

Mr. Sawyer has traveled extensively in this country and more or less in Europe, and by his quick observing powers has gathered a store of interesting and valuable information. He is a constant reader, and has a deep interest in historical and other literature. He has been for many years an active member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and is now one of its vice-presidents. He was a member of the Building Committee, and was a liberal contributor to the fund raised to erect the fine edifice occupied by that society, the general design of which was largely influenced by his good taste and sound judgment. He is a member of several other societies and organizations, was one of the founders of the Hancock Club, and is a director of the First National Bank, of the Worcester Board of Trade and of the City Missionary Society. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sawyer married, first, in 1870, Sylvina T. Child of Bath, New Hampshire, who died in 1872. He married, second, in 1874, Fanny A. Weld, and has four daughters and one son by this marriage.

He lives in a fine residence which he erected several years ago at the corner of Lincoln and Catharine streets. Mr. Sawyer enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, as well as for readiness to lend a helping hand in all approved enterprises. His abundant means enable him to indulge his natural inclination to liberality in aid of the worthy objects of charity so constantly presented. In the furtherance of missionary work he is especially interested. But he is not one to make an ostentatious display or obtrusive boast of his good deeds.

JAMES A. SAXE

James A. Saxe. Among the young lawyers who have won a recognized position in Worcester is Mr. James A. Saxe. He was born in Troy, New York, on the 2d of December, 1863. Wesleyan University gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885, Master of Arts in 1888, and Harvard University gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888 and Bachelor of Laws in 1892. In 1891 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He began the practice of the law in the office of James R. Carret, from whom he learned that care and method so essential to the successful conveyancer and title-examiner. In 1893 the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company gave him charge of its examinations in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds. In 1895 he came to Worcester to examine titles for the Metropolitan Water Board, and early in his work for the State he decided that Worcester county offered a good field for a man with Boston training and methods. In title examination the great essential is the ready command of an immense amount of accurate data. To secure an accurate, elastic, always indexed and ever-ready plant, printed blanks, uniform in size, but differing in color and printed form, were carefully studied out and copyrighted, and "file covers" were specially made which allowed the addition of data at any time in any place in the cover, the same being so arranged in relation to the plates of the latest Worcester city and county atlases that the act of filing was also the act of indexing.

It is not very interesting to examine the individual title, but to build up the city out of the ancient town with its then outlying farms, while the old farm lines are kept in sight, and the story of their subdivision read in the growth of the sparsely settled district into the crowded centres, is very attractive work.

Mr. Saxe is a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and many of its members believe his work will prove also very valuable historically.

Worcester as an Art Centre. It would be an injustice to the good sense of our people to call our city an art centre, or boast of any of her citizens as great artists, still the tendency of late years shows a decided advancement, and with the aid of our Art Museum, art clubs, art exhibitions and advocates of art, we shall in a few years be able to rejoice and live in an artistic atmosphere.

That photography is an art, or rather an aid to the fine arts, we think there can be no question, for what is said of painting, sculpture, music or poetry can also be said with equal truth of photography and photographer's work. Simplicity is the guidance to art, and simplicity is the foundation of art in photography.

HERMAN SCHERVEE.

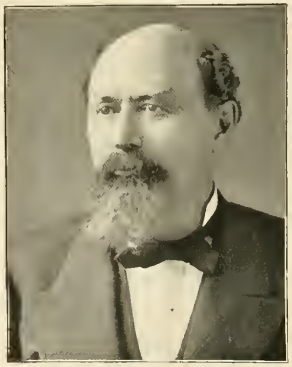
It is a curious fact, though not often insisted upon, that the art of photography is ruled by the same general laws as govern the art of painting. Almost the same teaching, word for word, may be given. Color, light, shadow, grouping, perspective, proportion, selection, treatment, are as important to be considered in photography as in painting.

As the mind of man is scarcely limited in scope of thought and invention, so will photography have no limits to its advance in realms of art.

There is a strong force of intellect constantly working to develop this art, and photographic ranks are filled with men of æsthetic minds who study to present nature in her highest aspect by works infused with poetic thoughts and feelings.

Worcester has done a great deal in promoting art in photography through the efforts of Herman Schervee, who stands to-day at the head of New England photographers, and whose works are admired not only throughout this country, but in Europe as well, where his exhibitions have won for him a name and glory that we are glad to share. His studio is simplicity in itself, and his work is stamped with his individuality and artistic feeling. Born in Tonsberg, Norway, in 1867, after years of study in art schools and studios, he appeared in his present studio in the Paine block, where his efforts and influence have done a great deal to elevate the artistic feeling of his fellow citizens. Mr. Schervee is president of the New England Photographic Society, and a prominent advocate and worker for the elevation of photography, which is untouched art. We may well rejoice in the thought that Worcester can add photography to her laurels.

Moody Edson Shattuck, founder of the present extensive tobacco-dealing and manufacturing business conducted by the M. E. Shattuck Cigar & Tobacco Company, was born in Waterville, Vermont, May 9, 1835. His ancestors were early settlers of that region, and descendants of William Shattuck, the progenitor in America. Lemuel Shattuck, the historian, and Doctor George C. Shattuck, the celebrated Boston physician, were of the same line through another branch.



MOODY E. SHATTUCK.

Mr. Shattuck's youthful life was passed upon the farm, with such educational advantages as the country district schools afforded. At an early age he started out into the world to seek his fortune, and began in a small way as a dealer in cigars and tobacco, and in this line traveled considerably. In 1858 he came to Worcester, and purchased a cigar-store in the Lincoln House block, which he conducted two years. He then removed to the present Walker building, where the business grew to large proportions, and at one time it was the largest in New England. Twenty years later he removed to the store now

RESIDENCE OF MRS. HELEN A. SHATTUCK, 768 MAIN STREET.

occupied by the company. In 1886 Mr. Shattuck took in partnership J. A. Clemence, who was brought up in the business, and John H. Dally; and in 1888 the company was incorporated, with Mr. Shattuck as its president.

Mr. Shattuck was a man of the strictest integrity, upright in all his dealings; a kind husband, and a firm friend. A regular attendant at Plymouth Church, he felt much interest in the work of this prominent religious society, and was a liberal contributor to its building fund. He was generous in his benefactions, and directly or indirectly assisted many friends and worthy objects.

In politics Mr. Shattuck was an old-school Democrat. He was a member of Quinsigamond Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Worcester Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Worcester Continentals.

He married, January 12, 1863, Helen Augusta Prouty of Brimfield, a member of the prominent family of that name in Spencer. Mrs. Shattuck is of Revolutionary stock on both sides. Her father, John Prouty, served the town in various capacities, and was elected to the Legislature against his own wishes.

In 1885 Mr. Shattuck, having accumulated a handsome fortune, erected, at 768 Main street, the large and fine brick mansion in which his last years were spent, and which is now occupied by Mrs. Shattuck. It is one of the most elegant residences in that neighborhood, an engraving of which appears above. Mr. Shattuck died April 10, 1892.

Joseph Alden Shaw, A. M.,* head-master of the Highland Military Academy, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, January 4, 1836. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating in 1855, and at Harvard University with the class of 1858. For six years he was principal of the academy in New Salem, Massachusetts, and a part of that time was secretary of the School Committee of that town. In 1867 he first came to Worcester as teacher in the Highland Military Academy, and in 1871 he was appointed principal of the school. He has been actively connected with this academy for twenty-five years. During a period of six years while he was away from Worcester, he taught the classics in the Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, and at the Trinity School at Tivoli-on-Hudson. For the past eleven years he has been head-master of the Highland Military Academy.

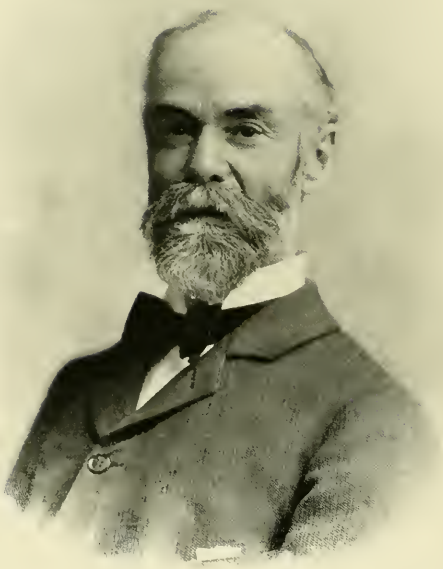
Mr. Shaw has been for over twenty years a member of the American Philological Association; was one of the founders, and for several years a director, of the Hancock Club; and is a member, and for the past ten years has been a vestryman, of St. John's Episcopal Church in this city.

Mr. Shaw is naturally and by education qualified to instruct and govern boys; and his skill and tact have aided in making the Highland Military Academy one of the best schools in the country.

Elliott T. Smith, son of Lewis and Maria (Rice) Smith, was born at Rockland, Maine, July 13, 1833. His parents were natives of Rhode Island,

RESIDENCE OF ELLIOTT T. SMITH, 639 MAIN STREET.

*See portrait on page 187.



ELLIOTT T. SMITH.

and his father was engaged in the manufacture of lime in that state and went to Maine to pursue the same calling, and in 1849 removed to Worcester with his wife and family of eight children, residing in this city until his death, and was well known for many years as a lime-dealer.

Elliott T. received his education in the district schools of his native town, and, arriving in Worcester on his sixteenth birthday, entered the employ of the Western Railroad, in the freight department principally, and remained in that situation three years. He then engaged with Hitchcock & Muzzy, manufacturers of fire-arms, in the Merrifield buildings, and was employed in the boring and straightening of gun-barrels until 1857. The winter of 1857-'58 he passed in New Orleans in the lightning-rod business. In 1858 he started the retail grocery business in a small way in the building at the corner of Shrewsbury and Mulberry streets, which was occupied by his father as a storehouse for lime, and in this locality or near it he has continued to the present time. The business has constantly increased until it has reached its present large proportions. In 1868 he began in the jobbing and wholesale line, and two years later relinquished the retail part of the trade entirely. In 1870 Mr. Charles A. Bigelow was admitted a partner, and after his death in April, 1885, a partnership was formed with Charles F. Bigelow, Frank A. Smith, Charles A. King and Charles H. Robinson, the latter withdrawing in 1885. The present E. T. Smith Company was incorporated in 1896, with Mr. Smith as president. The large block in Washington square erected by Mr. Smith in 1874, and now occupied by Smith-Green Company, was relinquished in 1893, when the company removed to its present quarters on Summer street.

Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic sportsman and a member of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club. He is a member of the Worcester Board of Trade, and is connected with the Free Masons and the Knights Templars. Mr. Smith married in 1860 Elizabeth C. Campbell of Worcester, and their only son, Frank A., born April 1, 1864, is now an active member of the E. T. Smith Company, and the buyer for the concern.

Jesse Smith, at the time of his sudden death November 18, 1897, president of the Smith-Green Company, dealing largely in groceries, lime and cement in Washington square, was born in Rockland, Maine, March 27, 1836, a son of Lewis and Maria (Rice) Smith. His education was obtained in the schools of his native place, and in those of this city after he came here with his father's family in 1849. In 1851 he entered the employ of Thayer & Eames, clothing-dealers at the corner of Front and Main streets, in the same store now occupied by the D. H. Eames Company, and remained in that situation nine years. From 1861 to 1866 he was engaged in the clothing business on his own account in Lewiston, Maine, and returned to Worcester the last-named year and became a partner with his brother, Elliott T., in the retail grocery trade on Shrewsbury street, and in this connection continued several years. When his brother relinquished the retail business and established the large wholesale establishment now conducted by the E. T. Smith Company, Jesse Smith, in company with the late Henry A. Green, continued the retail department under the firm

JESSE SMITH.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. JANE SMITH, 21 OREAD STREET.

name of Smith & Green, which became after the death of Mr. Green the present Smith-Green Company, incorporated in 1893, with Jesse Smith as president. The undertaking proved very successful, and the establishment is now one of the largest in the retail grocery trade in this region, in addition to which an extensive trade in lime and cement is also carried on.

Mr. Smith was a Knight Templar, a 32° Mason, and treasurer of the Worcester Masonic Charity and Educational Association. He was a member of the Commonwealth Club, Tatassit Canoe Club, and of the Worcester Board of Trade. He married, February 17, 1859, Miss Jane Hopcraft, a native of England. Of their children, one daughter, the wife of R. C. Cleveland, now president of the Smith-Green Company, is living.

William Addison Smith, one of Worcester's best-known and justly esteemed citizens, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, March 2, 1824. His father, John A. Smith, was a prominent citizen and manufacturer of that town. Through his mother, Sarah Sargent, he is descended in the seventh generation from William Sargent, who came from England to Malden, Massachusetts, in 1638, and was the progenitor of the well-known and numerous family of that name through John,[2] Nathan,[3] Jonathan,[4] John,[5] Sarah.[6]

William A. Smith was educated at Leicester Academy, Derby Academy in Hingham, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1843 in the class with Charles A. Dana, O. B. Frothingham, Thomas Hill, John Lowell, William A. Richardson and Horace Binney Sargent. He studied law with Emory Washburn and Francis H. Dewey, and practised with the latter until 1848,

when he took a position in the office of the clerk of the courts for Worcester county, and served as clerk *pro tem.* until 1850, when the office of assistant clerk having been created, he was appointed to that place by the Supreme Court and served by successive appointments until 1865, when he went abroad for his health, and on his return resigned the office. From 1866 to 1869 he was engaged in manufacturing. In May of the last-named year he became agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in 1870 he was elected clerk and treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, in which office he still continues.

Mr. Smith was clerk of the first Common Council of Worcester in 1848, and at this present writing is the sole survivor of the first City Government. He served as clerk of the Common Council thirteen years in all, finally retiring in 1861. He was for eight years a director of the Free Public Library from the time that institution was opened, and during a part of this period secretary of the board. He also served on the School Committee in 1876. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and is a commissioner to fix and take bail in criminal cases and to qualify civil officers. He is a man of marked literary tastes, and is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and The Worcester Society of Antiquity. With the Masonic order he has been prominently connected for nearly half a century; was the first master of Montacute Lodge; district deputy grand master, eleventh district, 1874; R. P. G. M., Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, 1867; grand junior warden and grand senior warden of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and was once elected eminent commander of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, but declined installation. He was for several years the only 33° Mason in Worcester, and is now the eldest of three in this city who have reached that honor.

WILLIAM A. SMITH.

Mr. Smith married, April 18, 1849, Eliza Adeline Howe of Worcester, and of this union five children were born, two of whom survive.

Augustus Brown Reed Sprague * was born in Ware, Massachusetts, March 7, 1827, son of Lee and Lucia (Snow) Sprague. His ancestors on both sides were of Puritan stock, his maternal grandmother, Alice Alden, being in the

* See portrait on page 72.

sixth generation in direct line from John Alden who came over in the Mayflower. The subject of this sketch received his education in public and private schools. In 1842 he came to Worcester and entered the employ of H. B. Claflin, afterward the famous New York merchant. Later he was for a time with H. H. Chamberlin, who founded the present establishment of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. He afterward engaged in mercantile business for himself, and as a partner with his father in the firm of Lee Sprague & Co.

He reached his majority and cast his first vote in 1848. He joined the Worcester Guards at the age of seventeen, and served as private, non-commissioned and commissioned officer, beginning a military career that made him of service to his country in her greatest need.

He was adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, and brigade-major and inspector of the Fifth Brigade, M. V. M., holding the latter office at the outbreak of the war. At the first call for troops he was unanimously elected captain of the Worcester City Guards, Company A, Third Battalion of Rifles, M. V. M., under Major Charles Devens, and served from April 19th to August 3d, 1861, during the last month as commander of the battalion, Major Devens having resigned to become colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

In September, 1861, Captain Sprague was active in the organization of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and participated with his command in the famous Burnside Expedition, and served until November 11, 1862, in its battles and skirmishes, and was officially reported for "bravery and efficiency" in the engagements at Roanoke Island and New Berne.

In November, 1862, he was promoted to be colonel of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, serving in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

After the expiration of its term of service, in consideration of the great public peril attending the invasion of Pennsylvania by the army of northern Virginia, Colonel Sprague offered his regiment for further service, which was accepted and ordered to Baltimore, thence to Maryland Heights, joining the Army of the Potomac, and only returned to Massachusetts when Lee was rapidly retreating in Virginia.

February 1, 1864, he reëntered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and later became its colonel. He served with it in North Carolina and southern Virginia, commanding the regiment in its field service, moving with General Schofield to open communication with General Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Colonel Sprague was finally mustered out September 20, 1865, after nearly four years of service, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." In January, 1867, General Sprague was appointed city marshal of Worcester by Mayor Blake. In June of that year he resigned, having been appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eighth Massachusetts District. During the five years of his incumbency $3,980,000 passed through his hands.

On the death of Honorable J. S. C. Knowlton, sheriff of the county of Worcester, General Sprague was appointed his successor July 1871, and afterward was elected for six successive terms of three years each, to January, 1890, holding the office longer than any of his predecessors exeepting Sheriffs Ward and Willard.

Soon after taking the office, the Worcester prison was rebuilt, and greatly enlarged to accommodate the increasing demands. After its completion, the sheriff took personal supervision, and began that work which he and his friends justly regard as a public benefit and a distinguished advance in the improvement of modern prisons. The whole system of accounts was revised as well as the diet table in both this institution and the one in Fitchburg, over which the sheriff has entire control. He did away with the shaving of heads and the wearing of parti-colored garments, believing them unnecessary indignities imposed upon short-term prisoners. Food of better quality, in greater variety and at a less cost was furnished and prepared according to the best hygienic principles of cooking. Better clothing and bedding were added, and later the library was greatly increased by many new and carefully selected books. This work is due to the untiring efforts of General Sprague, who for years devoted himself to the searching out of the latest and best improvements in the prisons of this and of other states. That this work was appreciated by the Commissioners of Prisons may be seen in their yearly reports, where they call the Worcester county prisons the model prisons of the Commonwealth. While holding this office, he was urged by Governor Long to accept the wardenship of the State prison.

General Sprague was commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1868; was junior vice-commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States the same year, and in 1873-'74 was quartermaster general of the Grand Army of the Republic by the appointment of General Charles Devens commander-in-chief. A. B. R. Sprague Post 24, G. A. R., of Grafton was named in his honor.

He is vice-president of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and has been a director in the Worcester Electric Light Company from its organization.

For several years he has been treasurer of the Putnam & Sprague Company, a long-established furniture-house.

General Sprague has served in both branches of the City Government. In December, 1895, he was elected mayor of Worcester, and reëlected the following year, serving from January, 1896, to January, 1898.

The new City Hall was erected and many other important public works were either begun or finished during his administration, and are detailed in another portion of this volume.

General Sprague was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth J. Rice, who died in February, 1889. Of the five children of this union one son, Fred Foster, survives. In October, 1890, he married M. Jennie Barbour, assistant librarian of the Free Public Library of Worcester, and a daughter, Alice Alden, is their only child.

HAMILTON B. STAPLES.

Hamilton Barclay Staples was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 14, 1829. He was descended in direct line from Abraham Staples, the progenitor of the family in this country. The father of Hamilton was a farmer of moderate circumstances, and the boy passed his youthful years in light work on the homestead and attending the district school in the winter. As a lad he evinced a great love for books and inclination towards learning, which caused his parents to gratify his desire for a liberal education. He fitted for college at the Worcester Academy, and entering Brown University was graduated next to the head of his class, which was that of 1851. He delivered the salutatory at the graduation. Selecting the law as his profession, he studied in the office of Chief Justice Ames in Providence, Rhode Island, and with Peter C. Bacon of Worcester. Mr. Staples was admitted to the bar in 1854, and at once began practice in Milford, where he remained fifteen years. In Milford he at once became prominent, and was frequently called upon to act as toastmaster and orator on famous occasions as well as to prepare eulogies of distinguished citizens. In 1869 he removed to Worcester, and entered into partnership with Frank P. Goulding, a connection which proved notable. In 1873 Mr. Staples was elected district attorney for the Middle District, and discharged the duties of this office with marked fidelity and ability for eight consecutive years, something very unusual. He was for one term a member of the Common Council, and also a trustee of the City Hospital. In 1881 he was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court to succeed the late Honorable Francis H. Dewey, who then retired, and he brought to this station the fruit of his ripe experience at the bar, a natural insight and a calm and impartial bearing, which well fitted him for the dignity of the place. He continued on the bench ten years, or until his death.

Judge Staples was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1878, and he contributed several valuable papers to its proceedings. He had a natural taste for the investigation of certain lines of history, to which he resorted as a relaxation from the exacting demands of his profession. He was several times called upon to deliver lectures for the benefit of good causes, and was always willing to assist worthy charities.

Two visits to Europe enabled him to gratify to some extent his desire for more knowledge of the greatest and best works in literature and art. In recognition of his services and abilities, his alma mater in 1884 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAM E. STARR.

Judge Staples was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth A. Godfrey of Mendon. She died in 1867. In 1868 he married Mary Clinton Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Charles A. Dewey of Northampton, who was for nearly thirty years judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State. Judge Staples died on the 2nd of August, 1891. His widow and an only son, Francis Hamilton Staples, survive him. The latter is secretary of the Charles Baker Company. One son, Charles Dewey, died in infancy.

William Eli Starr was born in Thompson, Connecticut, March 1, 1812. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from Doctor Comfort Starr, the immigrant who came from Ashford, in England, to Newton, now Cambridge, in Massachusetts, in 1635, through John[2], Comfort[3], Comfort[4], Ebenezer[5], Darius[6]. Doctor Comfort Starr removed to Duxbury and later to Boston, where he died in 1660. He ministered as a physician in all these places. He was accompanied to New England by three sons, John, Thomas and Comfort; and a deed which the first named gave of the Duxbury property, and which was witnessed by Miles Standish, is preserved in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth.

Darius Starr married Sally, daughter of Jonathan Wilson, and of a family of seven children; the subject of this sketch was the fourth.

William E. Starr attended the district school in that part of Thompson which is now Putnam, Connecticut, and was also a student at Monson Academy for a term and a half, but his education was principally received at home under the immediate direction of his parents, who were comparatively well educated. William early evinced a fondness for books, and manifested a strong predilection for mathematics, in which he attained great proficiency, and the study of which he has assiduously pursued through life. These tendencies naturally influenced him to become a teacher, and he entered into that occupation in his eighteenth year, his first school being in that part of the town of Dudley which is now Webster. During the next seventeen years he was engaged in different occupations in different places, a portion of the time in teaching, but not regularly, and on the 1st of September, 1846, he took charge of the English department in the Classical and English high school at Worcester, where he remained until the close of the year 1856, maintaining a high reputation as a teacher of the exact sciences. For four years succeeding he was superintendent of the State Reform School for Boys at Westborough. In 1861 he returned to Worcester and served one year as city marshal by appointment of Mayor Aldrich. He was president of the Common Council in 1865-'66. From 1863 to 1869 he was assistant assessor of internal revenue in the office of Colonel Ivers Phillips, the assessor for this district. In 1869 he was elected treasurer and clerk of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, and remained in that position until the road was sold to the Fitchburg Railroad Company in 1885.

Mr. Starr served more or less as actuary—which specifically in this country is the technical expert—of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company from 1848 to 1870, and from that year to the present has been regularly elected, being the only person who ever held the office of actuary in the company.

CHARLES F. STEVENS.

The exacting and increasing duties of this position have demanded his full attention during his later years, but time has touched him gently, and he still discharges his responsibilities with his characteristic skill, faithfulness and vigor. Mr. Starr is a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, having held that position since 1875. He is also a charter member and the oldest member of the Actuarial Society of America. He is the oldest actuary now in service in America if not in the world.

Mr. Starr married, in 1837, Pamelia Porter, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Barton) Batcheller of Western, now Warren. She was a sister of the late Mrs. Peter C. Bacon, and a cousin of Clara Barton. Of this union three sons were born : William, now living in New Orleans; Darius, who enlisted from Dartmouth College in the Second United States Sharpshooters, and died a prisoner in Andersonville September 2, 1864; and Daniel Batcheller, who resides in Worcester, unmarried. Mrs. Starr died May 7, 1886.

Mr. Starr is a man of kindly yet dignified presence, normal mental poise, and firm physique. Although he has passed his eighty-sixth birthday, he bears few marks of age, and those who have known him during the past quarter of a century have observed few changes in his appearance. The universal esteem of the community in which he has so long been a familiar figure is a recognition of his especial talent and the just reward of an upright and well-spent life.

Charles Franklin Stevens was born in Worcester August 16, 1855. His early education was received in the public schools and at Howes' Business College. He next studied under private tutors and then took a course at the Harvard University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He returned to the law school in the fall and remained through the school year, taking a post graduate course.

At the December term of the Superior Court, 1877, Mr. Stevens was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts. The same year he received an appointment as justice of the peace from Governor Alexander H. Rice, and during the administration of Governor George D. Robinson he was first commissioned as a notary public. He has always followed his chosen profession, and has been in active practice for upwards of twenty years. During the first five years he was associated with Honorable Henry L. Parker. On the 3rd of December, 1884, he was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Mr. Stevens is a straight Republican, and has always taken an interest in the success of the party. He served Ward 7 in the Common Council for the years 1889 and 1890. His residence is at 96 Woodland street, and it is one of the pleasantest homes in the city.

He has this year built a very fine block next to Trinity Church on Main street. A picture of it appears on page 432. It is a white marble front and six stories high. There are four stores on the first floor and one hundred rooms above, including a large dining-room, intended for a private café. It is one of the finest apartment blocks in the city, being finished throughout in ash, with marble stairs and wainscoting. It is supplied with incandescent lights, electric bells, speaking-tubes, steam heating,

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. STEVENS, 96 WOODLAND STREET.

passenger and freight elevators, and all the modern appliances and conveniences.

Mr. Stevens is a son of Charles P. Stevens, who with his brother was engaged for many years in the sash, door and blind business; the firm was D. & C. P. Stevens. He was married, June 29, 1880, to Miss Mary Bradford Gooding, daughter of Josephus Gooding of Bristol, Rhode Island.

George Sumner,* the youngest son of Erastus and Lavinia (Boyd) Sumner, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, on the 25th of July, 1824. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from William Sumner, the first representative of the family in this country who came to Dorchester from England in 1635. From the same ancestor through a different line descended Charles Sumner, the distinguished Massachusetts senator. The grandfather of George, the Reverend Joseph Sumner, D. D., was an eminent divine, settled as minister of Shrewsbury from 1762 to his death in 1824.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in the store of Bigelow & Goodnow, and afterwards entered into employment at the establishment of Henry W. Baldwin. These were old-time trading-places in Shrewsbury, and he received such training during his two years' experience as fitted him to enter a broader field. In 1842 he came to Worcester, and was engaged by Henry H. Chamberlin, then the largest dry-goods dealer in the town, and now well known as the founder of the extensive

* See portrait on page 413.

business with which Mr. Sumner was so long and prominently connected. In this connection he made his services so valuable that when he became of age he was received as a partner in the concern, under the firm name of Chamberlin, Barnard & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Chamberlin the long-familiar title of Barnard, Sumner & Co. succeeded, to be followed in later years by the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. These successive changes in designation only marked periods of increasing expansion of the business, and Mr. Sumner's influence in developing its proportions into the largest dry-goods house in central Massachusetts was freely acknowledged by his associates, and his business ability universally admitted among those connected with the trade. To the realization of all this he devoted years of untiring work. Mr. Sumner maintained his connection with the company to the end of his life, and his son, Edward P., is still an active partner in the business.

Devoting himself closely to the interests of the enterprise in which he was concerned, Mr. Sumner found little time to give to outside matters, and he felt no inclination to mingle in politics. He had a natural taste for books and antiquarian matters, and in this and the enjoyment of his home life at his city residence and at Shrewsbury on his ancestral estate, he found almost his only relaxation. He was an active member and for several years a vice-president of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, and manifested great interest in the welfare of that association. He was a director in the Worcester Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and a vice-president of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and was connected with various other organizations. A Unitarian in sentiment, he was long a member of the Church of the Unity. He was a man of kindly nature, cordial manner, and generous disposition. After a period of declining health he died on the 5th of January, 1893.

Mr. Sumner married, in 1854, Sarah E., daughter of Charles and Mary Richardson of Manchester, New Hampshire. Four children, George Richardson, Mary Locke, Edward Prentiss and Caroline Allen, were born of this union, all of whom survive.

JESSE P. TABER.

Jesse Partelow Taber was born in Upham, New Brunswick, April 15, 1850. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. His grandfather settled in that place many years before, coming from Newport, Rhode Island. He was a descendant of Philip Taber, who came to Massachusetts in 1634, and whose son married a daughter of John Cook, the last survivor of the Mayflower. Mr. Taber came to Worcester in 1871, and entered the employ of Charles Fuller, distinguished as a church-builder. In 1880 he engaged in business

R. JAMES TATMAN.

for himself, and largely developed real estate in buying land and erecting houses, and has done more to improve and build up Ward 1 than any other man, excepting Honorable Stephen Salisbury. He resides in a fine and attractive home at 198 Park avenue, and his office is at his house.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the City Committee several years. In 1896 he served in the City Council. He is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Malta. In religion he is a Methodist, has been one of the official board of Grace Church for many years, and is now one of the trustees.

Mr. Taber married in September, 1874, Miss Nellie A. Willoughby of Hollis, New Hampshire, a descendant of one of the first settlers of that town. They have two daughters: Bessie M., twenty-one years old, and Florence N., seventeen, both living at home.

Charles Taylor Tatman, son of R. James and Susan M. (Taylor) Tatman, was born in Worcester December 16, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, was graduated from the Worcester high school in 1889 as president of his class; attended the Worcester Polytechnic Institute two years, then took the full three years' course at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He has practised in all the State courts and in the district and circuit courts of the United States, and has rapidly risen in his profession. He has been active in Republican politics, and was chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1898. In November, 1898, he was elected a representative in the General Court from Ward 8, to serve during the term of 1899.

CHARLES T. TATMAN.

Mr. Tatman is a prominent member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and is now a committee of one to revise the ritual. He has taken all the degrees of the York Rite, and to the 32d of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. He served three years in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the Wellington Rifles. He is much interested in the study of numismatics, has written several monographs, and possesses a valuable collection of coins. In recognition of his contributions to this science, he has been made a member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

R. James Tatman. The first Tatman in America was a Puritan, who came from England in 1632 and settled in Roxbury, where his descendants dwelt for a century. In 1737 one of them came to Worcester and settled on the farm which has remained in the family name ever since. A son of the first

Tatman in Worcester married Sally, the daughter of Daniel Gookin, who was the first high sheriff of Worcester county. The sheriff was grandson of Daniel Gookin, one of the three original proprietors of Worcester, whose father had been the leader of a colony in Virginia. From this branch of the family the subject of this sketch is descended.

R. James Tatman was born at the old family homestead on Greenwood street, Quinsigamond Village, February 29, 1836. His father was Reuben Tatman, a prosperous farmer, a man highly respected in the community, and a member of the School Committee. R. James Tatman was brought up on the farm. He received a public school education, and attended Eaton's Commercial College. In 1857 he was a wire-drawer in the wire works of Charles Washburn & Son, which have since developed into the Quinsigamond works of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. At the age of twenty-two he went to Boston, and for four years was a clerk in the freight office of the Boston & Worcester Railroad Company. Next he returned to Worcester and became bookkeeper for Charles Washburn & Son.

At the age of twenty-eight he married Susan M. Taylor, daughter of Charles Taylor of Northbridge. Mr. Tatman was then employed at Taunton by Ransom C. Taylor for nearly two years, and for a like period at Poughkeepsie, New York. He then returned to Worcester, bought an interest in the store of Burbank Brothers, and under the name of Burbank, Tatman & Co. carried on a wholesale trade in fruit and produce at No. 1 Allen court for ten years.

In 1877 he served as assessor of taxes for the city of Worcester. At the end of that year Mr. Tatman was elected secretary of the First National Fire Insurance Company of Worcester, of which Honorable Charles B. Pratt was president. After ten years' service as secretary Mr. Tatman was made vice-president and treasurer of the company, which position he has held ever since. He is now senior partner in the firm of Tatman & Park, general insurance agents, carrying on business in the office of the First National Fire Insurance Company.

In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Tatman served as alderman from Ward 8, being elected on the Citizens' ticket. He served on several of the most prominent committees, including that on finance. At the end of his term he was tendered a renomination by both parties, but declined to be a candidate. He has been prominently mentioned for many years as Republican candidate for mayor, but has always refused to allow consideration of his name. He is regarded as one of the most highly respected citizens, and is a powerful factor in municipal politics.

Mr. Tatman has been very prominent in Masonic circles. He is a member of all bodies of the York Rite and of the Scottish Rite to the 32°. He has been worshipful master of Montacute Lodge and eminent commander of Worcester County Commandery. He is now, and has been for fifteen years, treasurer of the commandery; is also treasurer of Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Fraternity, and for nine years was a trustee of the Worcester County Mechanics Association.

He has two children, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Wright S. Prior, street commissioner of the city of Worcester, and Charles Taylor Tatman, a promising young lawyer.

Ransom Clarke Taylor, son of Charles and Susan (Butler) Taylor, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829. His parents removed during his early childhood to Northbridge, Massachusetts, and at the age of twelve he assisted his father, who was engaged in the retail meat trade, by driving the delivery wagon about the town. Five years later he went to Worcester to take charge for his father of a factory and business for the manufacture and sale of various meat products, and at the age of eighteen, having bought his time for $300, which sum he engaged to pay his father on attaining his majority, he entered into business on his own account in the town of Sutton. Here he remained four years with increasing success, and then returned to Worcester, where he continued in the manufacture of meat products, the enterprise assuming such proportions that within a few years he established branches in New York, Albany, Troy, Hartford, New Haven, Springfield, Taunton, and other places. He employed a large number of men, and his business became one of the most important of its kind in New England.

Mr. Taylor has had, from the time that he became a permanent resident of the city, a strong faith in the prospective and continual growth of Worcester, which he has evinced by extensive investments in real estate, until he is now the largest individual owner and the heaviest tax-payer in this community. He has erected a large number of business and industrial buildings in and around the centre of the city, principally on Main and Front streets, and now owns more than one-half the structures on the last-named thoroughfare. He built the first five-story, the first six-story, and the first seven-story blocks in Worcester, and has always kept in advance of the growth of the city, influencing advancement by providing the requisite accommodations for the expansion of business before the necessity was apparent to the average observer. This prophetic sagacity has worked greatly to his own material advantage, as it has to the advantage of the city at large. To all propositions for public improvements Mr. Taylor gives his firm support, as he believes that collective and individual interests are inseparable. His clear insight, sound judgment and exceptional ability in the management of financial transactions are continually manifested and universally recognized. He has been connected with the First National Bank of Worcester for many years, and is interested in other moneyed institutions in the city.

Mr. Taylor has been an alderman, and was once a candidate of the Democratic party for councilor, but his extensive property interests have prevented him from devoting much time to politics. He is a lover of horses, and the owner of several equine specimens of choice pedigrees, the exercising of which gives him much pleasure. He is a man of powerful physique and strong powers of endurance, which enable him to undertake and perform labor and responsibility what few men are equal to.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married; first, to Mary Louise Chase of Sutton, and in whose memory is named the largest of the buildings erected by him;

RANSOM C. TAYLOR.

and, second, to Mary S. Stevens of Newton. He is the father of three sons and three daughters. He lives at the south end of the city in a fine mansion of colonial style, which is one of the most beautiful residences in that section.

Edward Carrington Thayer.* Joseph Thayer, the father of Edward C. Thayer, the recent donor to the city of Worcester of the magnificent building for the Memorial Home for Nurses, which is now a part of the equipment of the City Hospital, was prominent in central Massachusetts fifty or more years ago by his connection with railroad and other public interests. He was a graduate of Brown University, a lawyer of repute, and was several times a member of the State Legislature, and served his fellow citizens in other capacities. He married Chloe, daughter of Honorable Bezaleel Taft, and settled in Uxbridge, where the subject of this sketch was born, May 10, 1830.

Edward C. Thayer received his education in the public schools of his native town, in the academy there, at Leicester Academy, and at Day's boarding-school in Lanesborough. In 1847 he became a clerk in the office of Welcome Farnum, a prominent manufacturer in Waterford, Massachusetts, where he remained five years. He then returned to Uxbridge to assist his father, who was in ill health, and for several years was engaged in manufacturing enterprises in Worcester and Millbury. In 1871 he leased the Ashuelot Mill at Ashuelot, New Hampshire, and two years later with other parties purchased that and the Turner Mill near by, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of overcoatings and cloakings. Later he became the sole owner of the property, and increased the business until it gave employment to 350 people.

Soon after his removal to New Hampshire, Mr. Thayer became a resident of Keene, where he took a prominent part in public and business affairs. He served in both branches of the City Government, and his large financial interests gave him an influential position in the place. He was president of the Winchester National Bank, a director of the Fitchburg Railroad, and was actively interested in other railroads, commercial, manufacturing and financial corporations throughout New England.

But it was as a public benefactor that Mr. Thayer will be permanently recognized. In his native town of Uxbridge he erected under his own supervision a very handsome library building, in memory of his father and mother, and presented it to the town, with a fund the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books. The present year he gave to his adopted city of Keene a fine and commodious establishment for a public library, and endowed a scholarship at Brown University in memory of his father. These free-handed evidences of generosity and public spirit will give him a place in the memory of those who will receive the benefit of his acts in all coming time.

In the early part of the year 1897 the Trustees of the Worcester City Hospital received from Mr. Thayer a wholly unexpected but most welcome intimation of his desire to supply such a home for the nurses as the board

* See portrait on page 250.

might approve, and later the mayor and City Council received from him a letter, in which, after expressing his wish to erect some monument in Worcester to the memory of his sisters, Mrs. Sarah Thayer Chapin and Mrs. Louisa Thayer Chapin, he modestly suggested that if the city would grant him the right to use and occupy so much of the city's land opposite the hospital buildings as might be required, he would deem it a great privilege to erect and furnish a suitable home for nurses at an expense of not less than $35,000, and to present it when completed to the city as a memorial to his two sisters. This generous offer was accepted, and the completed structure, perfect in all its appointments, and which had largely exceeded in cost the sum above mentioned, was appropriately dedicated and passed into the possession of the proper authorities on the 15th day of June, 1898. By this circumstance the name of the giver is enrolled with those who have so munificently endowed the City Hospital of Worcester.

Mr. Thayer married in Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1873, Julia Beatrice, daughter of David and Fanny (Capron) Ball. They occupied a fine estate in Keene, and also owned a home in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where a portion of the year was passed. In religion Mr. Thayer was a Unitarian, yet his views were broad and liberal towards other denominations. He was true to his convictions, and fearless in their expression. He was justly esteemed for his ability, good judgment, generosity and unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Thayer died suddenly at Keene, New Hampshire, on July 3d, 1898.

Eli Thayer. Eli Thayer was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, June 11, 1819. He is a descendant in the seventh generation in this country through Thomas Thayer,[1] Ferdinando,[2] Benjamin,[3] Aaron,[4] Benjamin,[5] and Cushman.[6] He is sixth in descent from John Alden, who came in the Mayflower, through Ruth, daughter of Reverend Noah Alden of Bellingham, who married his grandfather, Benjamin Thayer.

Eli Thayer received his early education in the district schools of Mendon and the Bellingham high school. Later he attended the academy at Amherst and the Manual Labor School, now the Worcester Academy, at Worcester. In 1835-'36 he kept a school in Douglas, and the next four years assisted his father in a country store in Millville. In May, 1840, he reëntered the Manual Labor School to fit for Brown University, and was entered as a student at that institution in the fall of that year. In 1842 he kept a school in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and while here was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, an honor seldom conferred before the senior year. In September of 1844 the superintendent of schools in Providence, Nathan Bishop, induced him to take charge of the boys' high school for the remainder of the year by the offer of $600. This school, which had proved unmanageable in the hands of several masters, he reduced to order and subjection; but in consequence of these undertakings he lost a year in college. He was graduated in 1845, the second in his class. He immediately came to Worcester to teach in the Academy, and later became principal. In 1845 he purchased of John Jaques four acres and ninety rods of land on what was then called Goat hill, at $150 per acre,

and in 1848 began the erection of the building called the Oread, which was completed in 1852. Here he established the famous school for young women, which he conducted with great success until he entered upon his Kansas and Congressional work. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1852, was an alderman in 1852-'53, and he served in the State Legislature in 1853 and 1854. During his first year he became conspicuous by the introduction of a bill to incorporate the Bank of Mutual Redemption, which was hailed with delight by bankers and moneyed men throughout the State, as it afforded a means of release from the autocratic rule of the Suffolk Bank of Boston. But it was in 1854 that Mr. Thayer accomplished the great act of his life, which will enroll his name among the benefactors of mankind, in originating the plan which saved Kansas and the other territories to freedom, and settled the destiny of the nation; for if the Southern leaders had secured the territories, it would have given them the balance of power for many years to come, and there would have been no Rebellion; the North would have acquiesced, as it always had, in the decision of a Congressional majority.

It was at a meeting to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, held in the old City Hall in Worcester, on the evening of March 11, 1854, that Mr. Thayer announced his celebrated "Plan of Freedom." It was simply to take possession by lawful means of the new territories through organized emigration of free-state men sustained by a base of supplies. This Mr. Thayer tersely defined as "Business Anti-Slavery," distinguished from sentimental and political anti-slavery, both of which had been tried for many years and failed, slavery in the meantime constantly growing stronger. Mr. Thayer clearly saw that whichever side obtained the majority of actual settlers would control the institutions of the new section in spite of all efforts to establish others among them, and to the purpose of securing this majority for freedom he devoted all his energies and all his means until that end was accomplished.

He immediately secured the passage of an act to incorporate the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, and before the vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise was taken, hired a hall in Boston, and began to speak afternoon and evening in promotion of his undertaking. But the intense excitement and strong opposition which had followed the announcement of the purpose to repeal the compromise in a great measure subsided after that act was accomplished, and Mr. Thayer found extreme difficulty during the next three months in persuading a sufficient number of men to join in his enterprise to form the first colony. The Know-Nothing frenzy so fully absorbed the public mind that other considerations were almost entirely excluded, and the Free-Soil vote of 1854 dwindled to a few thousands, the Republican candidate for governor of the State himself deserting his party and voting with the native Americans.

Mr. Thayer traveled over a wide section and addressed many thousand people before he was able to revive the enthusiasm which had greeted his first appeal. But after the departure of the advance colony in July, 1854, there was little difficulty, and the South soon awoke to the fact that it had

ELI THAYER.

at last met a formidable power. The unlawful aggression of the slave element against the free-state settlers in Kansas soon aroused the North, and the conflict which followed is familiar in history. Mr. Thayer gave all his strength, his time, his money, to the work of saving Kansas, until the border ruffians and the powers at Washington abandoned the fight at the end of 1856. He then turned his attention to the colonization of western Virginia, and founded the town of Ceredo. His "Friendly Invasion" of the Old Dominion had the countenance of Governor Wise and other prominent men of that section, and the undertaking progressed to considerable extent; but the opening of the war suspended the work.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Thayer was elected to Congress as the representative from the Worcester District, and at once took a leading position in the national Legislature. His speeches on Central American colonization, on the "Suicide of Slavery," and on the admission of Oregon, brought him great fame. By the former he extinguished the hopes of the Southern propagandists, who were planning a great slave empire to include Mexico, Central America and Cuba; and by the latter and by personal effort he secured the admission of Oregon into the Union against the caucus decision of his own party. In this act he planted himself upon broad and statesmanlike grounds in opposition to partisan dictation, and was sustained by leading Republican organs throughout the country, although he received some censure at home. In 1860, after a most exciting canvass, he failed of reëlection by a narrow margin.

During the Rebellion Mr. Thayer proposed to Secretary Stanton a plan for the military colonization of Florida as an effective method of quelling the insurrection and restoring the Union. The plan was approved by President Lincoln, several of the military leaders, and a majority of Congress, and was supported by great meetings held in Cooper Institute in New York, and in Brooklyn, but other military operations intervened and the opportunity passed, much to the regret of those interested. In recent years Mr. Thayer has advocated his colonization scheme as a remedy for polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Thayer took the initiative in developing the south end of the city for manufacturing purposes in erecting, more than forty years ago, the large shop since known as the Adriatic Mills, and in securing the erection of the Junction shop, the latter the property of the late Colonel James Estabrook. He also laid out and improved several streets and tracts of land in that vicinity. He is the author of "The Kansas Crusade," a graphic account of his great work; and he has written much of history for magazines and newspapers during the past twenty years, showing that in the events above recorded the present and most important epoch of our country's history had its origin.

John Randolph Thayer, congressman-elect from the Worcester District, was born in Douglas, Massachusetts, March 9, 1845, son of Mowry and Harriet (Morse) Thayer. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen became a student at Nichols Academy, Dudley, where he fitted for college. He entered Yale

JOHN R. THAYER.

College at New Haven in 1865, and was graduated four years later, with more than an average standing. While in college he took an active interest in athletics, and rowed on his class crew. He was a member of several college societies, and was popular with his associates.

In 1869, the year of his graduation, he came to Worcester, and began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Henry Chapin, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. He was associated in practice at first with the late Judge Hartley Williams, and later, for six years, with W. A. Williams. He then formed a partnership with Charles S. Chapin, under the name of Thayer & Chapin, and in 1885 the existing connection with Arthur P. Rugg, now city solicitor, was formed, with the firm name of Thayer & Rugg. Mr. Thayer has from the beginning enjoyed an extensive law practice, and has tried many important cases, including several notable ones for capital offences. Perhaps in his profession and practice of law his most conspicuous successes have been achieved in the trial of causes before judges. He is peculiarly adapted by nature and training to this branch of his profession. His position at the bar has been prominent, and he is well known throughout the county and the State. Of late years Mr. Thayer has given more attention to civil cases, which now employ most of his time.

Mr. Thayer early entered into politics, and for many years has been a prominent exponent of the Democratic policy in political campaigns. His powers as a public speaker are generally acknowledged, and he has the faculty of getting in touch with his hearers. His personal popularity is great, and he has always, whenever he has been a candidate for office, received more votes than other nominees of his party. His traits of personality are inborn, and he is a strong believer in the equality of men, a belief which he lives out in his every-day life and conduct. A friend once made is seldom lost by him, and he remembers his friends the year round. His is not a forced assumption of friendship, manufactured simply for ready use during a political campaign, and those with whom he comes in contact thoroughly appreciate this. He was for four years a member of the Common Council, and served a corresponding period in the Board of Aldermen. In 1880 and 1881 he was a representative in the General Court, serving on the Judiciary Committee, and taking a very active and prominent position among the leaders of the House each year. In 1890 and 1891 he was in the State Senate, where he ranked among the first in that body.

Mr. Thayer has been a candidate once for mayor, and received the largest vote ever given a Democratic candidate for that office. In 1892 he contested a seat in Congress with Honorable J. H. Walker, coming within 784 votes of election, the Democratic candidate for president running behind the Republican candidate by more than 3,000 votes in this district. In 1898 Mr. Thayer was again a candidate against Honorable Joseph H. Walker, who had held the office of congressman for ten years, and Mr. Thayer was elected by a majority of 167.

Mr. Thayer is a man of strong personal magnetism, kindly heart, and strong will, which he always holds subject to influence by argument and information, but never by popular clamor. He has the power of making and

CHARLES S. TURNER.

holding many friends. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, president of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club; but, aside from some college societies, never joined any secret societies or clubs of any kind whatsoever.

Mr. Thayer married, January 30, 1872, Charlotte D., daughter of Pitt and Diana (Perrin) Holmes. They have six children: Henry Holmes, John Mowry, Charlotte Diana, Marguerite Elizabeth, Mary Perrin, and Edward Carrington. The first two have graduated from Harvard College, and are now studying law.

Charles Salisbury Turner was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire. He was one of five brothers, sons of Timothy P. Turner, whose father, James, emigrated from Maine to Bethlehem in 1788.

Charles, at the age of twenty-one, left home and went to Norwich, Connecticut, where he found employment with the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company. Later he was station-agent at Putnam, and then for fifteen years was general agent of the railroad and steamboat company. He removed to Worcester, and was sixteen years superintendent of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, and finally, for four years, president of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad. Three of his brothers were prominently connected with railway service in New England.

After his retirement Mr. Turner devoted himself to the management of his private affairs. He was a director of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Railroad, and also of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Street Railway. He was one of the organizers of the Worcester Board of Trade. He was for many years a member of the Church of the Unity.

Mr. Turner married Sarah, daughter of John Andrews of Boston. Mrs. Turner died several years ago. Of their three children, a son is deceased, and two daughters, Harriet I. and Helen Gertrude, survive their parents. Mr. Turner died August 8, 1897.

Roger Freeman Upham, son of Freeman and Elizabeth (Livermore) Upham, was born in Worcester September 13, 1848. He is descended from John Upham, who came to Weymouth from England with the Hull colony in 1635. On his mother's side a prominent ancestor was Oliver Watson, a Revolutionary patriot of Leicester, and through the Livermore line he is a lineal descendant from John, the emigrant, who settled in Watertown in 1638; and whose son of the same name was a lieutenant in King Philip's war. David Livermore, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Ebenezer Mason's company from Spencer, who marched to Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, and joined Colonel Jonathan Warner's regiment. The father of Mr. Upham was a well-known carpenter and builder of this city fifty years ago. Roger was educated in the public schools in Worcester, passing in course through the several grades, and graduating at the high school in 1866 as salutatorian in the English department. Immediately after graduation, he entered the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company of Worcester as entry clerk, and was soon advanced to the position of bookkeeper, and within a few years became assistant secretary. In consequence of losses incurred in the Boston

ROGER F. UPHAM.

fire of 1872, the People's Company was compelled to suspend business, and soon after Mr. Upham formed an engagement with the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to which he has given faithful and devoted service for twenty-six years. This company was formed in 1823, and antedates any other incorporated mutual insurance company now doing business in the State of Massachusetts. Its first president was Levi Lincoln, who resigned within a year to become governor of the Commonwealth, and succeeding presidents have been Rejoice Newton, Frederick William Paine, Anthony Chase, Ebenezer Torrey and John A. Fayerweather, and the secretaries Henry K. Newcomb, William D. Wheeler, Isaac Goodwin, Anthony Chase and Charles M. Miles. Mr. Upham became assistant secretary in 1873, and in 1880 was elected secretary, which office, conjointly with that of treasurer, he still holds. An honor was conferred upon this old company by the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union, composed of the managers of the mutual companies of this Commonwealth, by electing Mr. Upham as its president.

Mr. Upham is a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, secretary of the Home for Aged Men, trustee of the Rural Cemetery Corporation, and is interested in various philanthropic and social organizations.

Mr. Upham was married in 1873 to Clara Story of Worcester. They have one daughter, Edith Story Upham.

Joseph Godfroi Vaudreuil was born in Lotbinière, province of Quebec, November 15, 1850. He spent his early life on a farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native place.

He came to Worcester in the spring of 1868 and commenced work with Mr. J. C. French. Two years later he became the foreman for H. W. Eddy, a leading builder and contractor. In 1889 he went into business for himself, and has been a very successful contractor, building many fine residences. Among them are those of Mr. P. W. Moen, Charles F. Washburn, Charles G. Washburn, Jesse Moore, C. S. Barton and A. B. Woods. He also was the builder of the Worcester Academy buildings and Prentice Bros.' big shop.

JOSEPH G. VAUDREUIL

Mr. Vaudreuil has a shop at No. 93 Foster street, where he manufactures all his house finish and does general cabinet work. He is president of the Quinsigamond Steamboat Company.

He is a member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and was for six years its president. He also belongs to the Casino Club, was its president for many terms, and all the French societies of Worcester. He is a member of the Worcester Continentals and the Hancock Club.

CHARLES A. VAUGHAN.

In politics Mr. Vaudreuil is a staunch Republican, but has never held office, preferring to devote his time wholly to business.

Charles Augustus Vaughan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, August 19, 1847. His father was George P. Vaughan, a well-to-do farmer of the old, substantial Vermont stock. When Charles was quite young the family removed to Thetford, and in the schools of that town he received his education. He left Thetford Academy when he was eighteen years old and came to Worcester, since which time he has made this city his home. He learned the carpenters' trade of Messrs. H. & A. Palmer, and was in their employ for several years. About twenty years ago he started in business for himself, and has become one of the leading builders in this part of the State. His special line has been the erection of elegant and substantial residences, and his work has always given satisfaction. As samples might be mentioned the houses of Gilbert Harrington and L. D. Thayer on Main street; T. P. Brown and Henry C. Taylor, Richards street; William H. Sawyer and George F. Blake, Junior, Lincoln street; George Heywood, Gardner street; J. D. Baldwin, Cedar street, and Frederick S. Taylor, Institute road.

Mr. Vaughan has always been an ardent Republican, but has never held a political office. At the city election this winter he was chosen as alderman from the 1st Ward by a very flattering vote; and he will thus become one of the leading members of our City Government for the year 1899. He has been identified with and interested in the city's growth and prosperity for several years, being a member of the Board of Trade and the Builders' Exchange. For two years he was president of the Exchange, and has ever been one of its most active members. He is a member of the Vermont Association, and was for a time its president. He is also a director in the Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In religious faith Mr. Vaughan is a Congregationalist, and a member of Union Church. He is one of the trustees, and was one of the Building Committee in the erection of the new church edifice. Mr. Vaughan has a fine residence at 28 William street, where he has lived the past thirteen years.

Joseph Henry Walker,* representative in Congress from the Worcester District, was born in Boston December 21, 1829. His parents, Hannah Thayer (Chapin) and Joseph Walker, were residents of Hopkinton during the early boyhood days of the subject of this sketch, and in 1843 removed to Worcester, where the elder Walker established the boot and shoe manu-

* See portrait on page 314.

facturing business, which was continued and expanded by his sons. Joseph H. received his education in the public schools, but acquired most of his information through his own methods and natural aptitude. He is a born debater, and was prominent in the Young Men's Rhetorical Society, where he gained a thorough knowledge of parliamentary practice, and a familiarity with public speaking. He was elected to the Common Council of the city of Worcester at the age of twenty-three, and its president in 1869; and was elected to the State Legislature in 1879, 1880 and 1887. All this time he was actively engaged in business as one of the leading boot and shoe manufacturers in the country. He was for several years a member of the National Hide & Leather Association, and was a vice-president of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, and was president of the Worcester Board of Trade for many years. He gave much attention to the subject of finance, and wrote and spoke frequently on trade, banking and coinage.

In 1888 Mr. Walker was elected to Congress, where he has served continuously by successive reëlections to the present time. His great familiarity with his specialty of finance brought him at once into prominence, and he has made numerous speeches and taken part in the debates on this and kindred questions. He was appointed by Speaker Reed on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, in the Fifty-first Congress, and was made chairman of the former committee when the Republicans regained control in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and still holds that place, which is regarded as one of the most important in the House. There is no man in Congress who has greater practical knowledge of the effects of tariffs or the necessities of the interests involved than Mr. Walker, and his influence in three great tariff debates has been strongly felt.

No citizen writes to Mr. Walker without getting a prompt reply, and what he asks for is obtained if it is possible to get it. He is free from all suspicion of acting as the agent of any corporation, and is beyond all question of serving his own personal interest at the sacrifice of that of the public.

Mr. Walker is a trustee of Brown University, a trustee of Newton Theological Seminary, and president of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy. He is also prominently identified with other public and financial institutions.

Mr. Walker married in 1852 Sarah Ellen, daughter of Jubal Harrington, who died leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Milton Shirk of Peru, Indiana. In 1862 he married Hannah M. (Kelley) Spear, and they have three children, Joseph and George Walker and Mrs. Adams D. Claflin.

Charles Grenfill Washburn,* son of Charles F. and Mary E. (Whiton) Washburn, was born in Worcester January 28, 1857. He received his earlier education in the public schools, was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1875, and at Harvard University in 1880. In 1880 he established the business of the Wire Goods Company of this city, with which he is still connected; and in 1882 became treasurer and manager of the Worcester Barb Fence Company, a corporation which has since ceased to do business. From

* See portrait on page 440.

1884 to 1891 he was connected with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and during the latter part of this period was a director and executive officer. In 1886 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has practised law in Worcester since 1891. He is a trustee and the treasurer of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1897 and 1898, serving the first year on the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and the second year as chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and has been elected to the State Senate to represent the First Worcester District.

Mr. Washburn married, April 25, 1889, Caroline Vinton Slater, daughter of H. N. Slater of Webster. They have two sons: Slater Washburn, born August 3, 1896, and Charles Francis Washburn, born May 10, 1898.

RESIDENCE OF JESSE P. TABER, 198 PARK AVENUE.

Charles Francis Washburn* was born in Harrison, Cumberland county, Maine, August 23, 1827. His father, Charles Washburn, born in Kingston, Massachusetts, was of a good, old colony family, and in direct line of descent from Governor William Bradford. His mother, whose maiden name was Blake, belonged to one of the best and most respected families in Maine.

Charles Washburn, the father, a practising lawyer in Harrison, Maine, came to Worcester in 1835 to engage in the wire business with his twin brother, Ichabod. His son, Charles, then a boy eight years old, attended the schools in Worcester, and was subsequently graduated from the Leicester Academy. He was, however, prevented by ill health from going to college, and went into his father's mill, where he learned the wire business, in which he continued for over forty-five years until his death.

*See portrait on page 459.

He was a director in and vice-president of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, taking a leading part in the administration of the affairs of that great corporation; and to his enterprise and apparently intuitive knowledge of those branches of the wire business which could be most profitably engaged in, is due in large measure the prosperity of this corporation. This is most conspicuously illustrated by his foresight in securing to his company the control of the barbed-wire patents and the commanding position in that large and lucrative business.

Mr. Washburn was so entirely absorbed in his business that he had little time to give to public affairs, and, save one term in the City Council, held no public office. He was upon the governing board of two of Worcester's notable charities, founded by his uncle, Ichabod—the Memorial Hospital and the Home for Aged Women—being vice-president of the former and president of the latter.

He was a man of fine literary tastes, widely read, and found his greatest pleasure and most complete relaxation among his books.

Mr. Washburn was a man of deeply religious nature, and a communicant in All Saints' Episcopal Church.

His life was well described by some of his associates as "that of the good citizen and Christian gentleman, an example to his fellow men and a blessing to the community."

He was married, October 10, 1855, to Mary, eldest daughter of James M. Whiton of Boston, Massachusetts, and Plymouth, New Hampshire. They were the parents of eight children—seven sons and one daughter—all of whom survived their father, excepting one son who died in infancy.

Mr. Washburn died in Worcester July 20, 1893.

John Kelso Warren, M. D., son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Kelso) Warren, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 1, 1846. He received his early education in the public schools and at Mount Vernon and Francestown Academies, and entered upon the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he was graduated on his twenty-fourth birthday in 1870. The expenses of his education he paid by working and teaching vacations.

He began the practice of his profession in the town of Palmer, Massachusetts, where he remained, with the exception of a year's absence abroad, until he removed to Worcester at the close of the year 1882. During a portion of this time he was the only homœopathic physician in practice between Worcester and Springfield.

In 1879-'80 he spent several months in Europe perfecting himself in the study of surgery at the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Paris and Heidelberg, and acquiring the results of the latest scientific research at the great medical centres.

Immediately upon his removal to Worcester, Doctor Warren entered into a large practice, and has maintained a high reputation as a skillful and successful surgeon and physician. In 1893 he established a private surgical hospital, the first institution of its kind in the city. He was foremost in the foundation of the Hahnemann Hospital, which was opened

JOHN K. WARREN.

in 1897. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Surgical Society, and of various local social and other bodies.

Doctor Warren was married in 1873 to Augusta A. Davis of Newport, New Hampshire, who died in April, 1892. Of this marriage there were two daughters. He married, second, Nettie Coffin Balch of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the year 1895. Of this union there is one daughter.

Charles S. Webster was born in the south part of the town of Leicester, Massachusetts, March 3, 1856. His father, Benjamin Webster, a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, came to this country at the age of fourteen, and died in 1890 while on a visit to his native land, and is buried near his birthplace. His mother, Elizabeth Helf, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to America at the age of five years, and is still living on Orchard street in this city.

CHARLES S. WEBSTER.

Charles obtained a partial school education in Leicester, but at an early age went to work in the carding-room of the old Booth Bottomly woolen mill at Cherry Valley, afterwards working at the Ashworth & Jones' mill in the same department, and continued in that situation until he came to Worcester in 1870. Here he attended the Belmont street school and the high school. He afterwards passed six months in England for his health, and finished his education. In 1875 he located in Middletown, New York, where he was employed for three years as superintendent of an eleven-set woolen mill, and after a two years' residence in Yonkers in the same business, returned to Middletown, finally leaving there and coming again to Worcester in 1881. He was in the grocery basiness here between two and three years, and then became a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Babcock & Brigham of Providence, Rhode Island, his territory covering New England, and removed to Providence with his family. Later Mr. Webster was in the employ of Cobb, Aldrich & Co. of Boston, and of the importing house of the R. L. Rose Company of Providence, and left the latter to enter into business for himself, organizing the Worcester Welting Company at Worcester in 1892. This concern did a large business during Mr. Webster's connection with it, exporting shoe welts to several European countries, besides supplying the domestic trade.

From the time that he was a boy working in the mill, and during all the years that he was engaged in business, Mr. Webster had given his spare time to study, particularly of the law, and had always cherished an ambition to enter that profession. He was, therefore, at the time he entered the office of P. T. Carroll, Esquire, to prepare for entrance to the bar, well

GEORGE D. WEBB.

advanced in the knowledge of that branch of learning, and after about two years' study was admitted to practice June 30, 1897. He is now engaged in general law business, principally civil matters, but gives much attention to probate and insolvency cases.

In politics Mr. Webster has always been a Democrat, and has served as delegate in city, county and councilor conventions, but has invariably declined office. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He is a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar of St. John's Commandery of Providence, the oldest commandery in the country; and a member of Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Providence; and is senior past chancellor of Lancelot Lodge, No. 169, K. of P., of Middletown, New York, of which he was the founder and organizer. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of New York, eighteen years.

Mr. Webster married, November 5, 1879, Minnie W., daughter of John B. and Henrietta Tarbell of Worcester. They have no children.

George Daland Webb was born in Barre, Massachusetts, April 16, 1854. He commenced business for himself when very young, coming to Worcester in 1873 and starting the stone business on a small scale at New Worcester. In 1879 he removed to Millstone hill and opened a quarry. Finding this too small for his energy and aspirations, he went into the same business at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, in 1882. Three years later he opened his works at Marlborough, New Hampshire, where he now has one of the largest and finest granite quarries in this country. He disposed of the quarries at Fitzwilliam in 1895.

In 1891 the Webb Granite & Construction Company was incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, with headquarters in Worcester. Mr. Webb is the president and manager. The business has increased rapidly, and its building operations extend all over New England.

The company's quarries are on a branch of the Fitchburg railroad, and it ships out about three thousand cars of stone each year. Much of it comes to its yard in this city, and the works on Crescent street are worth examining. Here it has machinery for cutting, sawing, turning and polishing. It is this year at work on the new County Court House in Worcester; also in erecting a fine substantial block on Waldo street for the Dwight Foster heirs. The stone for the Back Bay station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Boston, is being furnished by this company. The company employs between five and six hundred men. It built the Union Church on Chestnut street, the Holy Cross College extension, the new city Fire Department building on Bigelow court, Curtis & Marbles' new machine shop, Rice, Barton & Fales' new factory, all of this city; First Congregational Church, Nashua, New Hampshire, and the Somerset Hotel, Boston.

Mr. Webb was married in 1875 to Abbie Holman Barnard of New York. They have five children—two boys and three girls. He is a member of the Worcester and Commonwealth Clubs of this city, and the Exchange Club of Boston. He also belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Board of Trade.

FRED W. WELLINGTON.

In politics Mr. Webb is independent, and still retains his residence in New Hampshire.

Fred Williams Wellington was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, May 31, 1851. His father, Timothy W. Wellington, who was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, July 4, 1811, is remembered as a prominent and patriotic citizen of Worcester in the time of the war for the Union, giving four sons to the service of the country, and sacrificing the lives of two of them to the cause; and contributing much in means and effort to ameliorate the hardships and relieve the sufferings of the soldiers. He died in Alburg Springs, Vermont, August 26, 1884, aged seventy-three years. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Captain Timothy Wellington of Lexington, was distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of Captain Parker's company, the first to meet the king's troops on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775. The family descended from Roger Wellington of Watertown in 1639.

Fred W. Wellington came to Worcester with his father's family when the removal from Shirley was made in 1855, and attended the public schools, and also for two years schools in Germany and France. The military instinct was strong in him, and in his youth he was drummer boy, from 1861 to 1865, for the old State Guards. In June, 1868, he became bookkeeper at the First National Bank in Worcester, remaining in that place until October, 1869. He was in charge of the Southbridge street coal yard of T. W. Wellington from October, 1869, to November, 1871, and from that time to June, 1872, was in California. In June, 1872, a partnership was formed under the name of T. W. Wellington & Company, of which firm he was the junior member, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale and retail coal business, and he remained in that connection till May, 1874. In 1874 Colonel Wellington associated himself with James S. Rogers and Arthur A. Goodell, doing business under the firm name of J. S. Rogers & Company. In 1876 the name was changed to A. A. Goodell & Company, Mr. Rogers retiring. In 1877 Colonel Wellington bought the Hammond street yard, and engaged in the wholesale and retail trade on his own account. The following year the two companies consolidated, and the style became Fred W. Wellington & Co. He is the sole owner of the business at the present time, and has been twenty-one years. He is also president of the American Car Sprinkler Company, for watering streets by electric power.

Colonel Wellington joined the militia in 1882, and was commissioned on the 22d of March second lieutenant in Battery B, Light Artillery, First Brigade, M. V. M. In January, 1883, he became first lieutenant, and by his great interest in the militia, evinced in various ways, came to be considered a representative military man, and was very popular with his command. He became captain September 29, 1884. In January, 1887, he was appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Governor Ames, with the rank of colonel. This office he resigned in 1891, and enlisted in Battery B, his old command. He was reappointed to the same position on the staff of Governor Greenhalge in 1894, by whom he was reappointed in 1895; and again by Acting Governor Wolcott, who has continued Colonel

JEROME WHEELOCK.

Wellington in the same position by successive annual reappointments to the present time, making seventeen years' continuous service in the State militia, excepting a short interval during the administration of Governor Russell.

At the breaking out of the Spanish War of 1898, Colonel Wellington earnestly desired to enter the active service of his country, and received the strongest endorsements as to his qualifications from Governor Wolcott, Senators Hoar and Lodge, and Congressman Walker; and his appointment as inspector-general, with the rank of major, was nearly consummated, but Senator Hoar, after his return home from Washington, for some reason best known to himself, withdrew his support, without which the president would not make the appointment, and the cherished ambition of Colonel Wellington's life was defeated.

The Wellington Rifles, attached to the Second Massachusetts Regiment in the Cuban War, was named in his honor. He is a 32° Mason, and a member of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars. In 1892 he was captain-general in that body.

In politics Colonel Wellington has been more or less prominent, serving on the Republican State Central Committee in 1887-'88-'89, and returning in 1893-'94-'95 and '96, and served as a member of the Executive Committee. He was chairman of the Fourth District Senatorial Committee in 1887-'88, and secretary of the Tenth Congressional Republican District in 1886-'87-'88. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee from 1887 to 1898, and still continues in that position.

Colonel Wellington married, September 4, 1883, Lydia A., widow of General Arthur A. Goodell, of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the war for the Union.

Jerome Wheelock, son of Daniel and Susan (Pratt) Wheelock, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, June 20, 1834. He is descended in the seventh generation from Ralph Wheelock, who was born in Shropshire, Wales, in 1600; came to America, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-three, through Samuel,[2] Samuel,[3] Paul,[4] Paul,[5] and Daniel.[6] He received the benefits of such limited opportunities as the common schools of the period afforded, and at an early age left his home without the knowledge or consent of his parents, and his whereabouts and circumstances were unknown to them until he was in a situation of independence. By the assistance of the Honorable Abraham M. Bigelow he obtained a place in the Taunton Locomotive Works, and served a full apprenticeship, leaving that establishment with the highest recommendations as to his ability and trustworthiness.

In 1858 he came to Worcester and entered the employ of the Washburn Iron Works, and while in this situation he invented the now celebrated Wheelock steam cylinder packing, and soon engaged, in company with Mr. Charles A. Wheeler, in its manufacture extensively. After the death of Mr. Wheeler in 1867, Mr. Wheelock carried on the business alone. During the next two or three years several inventions by Mr. Wheelock appeared in rapid succession, and in 1870 the works on Union street were occupied,

where these and the Wheelock engine were developed. With the money obtained through the success of minor patents, he was able to perfect and to bring to a practical demonstration the engine, and the universal acknowledgment by the most competent mechanical experts of its merits is sufficient proof of its excellence.

In 1875 the great gold medal of progress, the only one ever awarded for a steam engine, was given Mr. Wheelock by the American Institute, New York. He also received the medal and diploma of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. At the Paris International Exposition of 1878 he was awarded the grand prize, the only one for a steam engine, and he was one of the eight in this country that received this honor. At London, Edinburgh, Brussels and Cincinnati, the Wheelock engine was given the highest prize, and it has also received the commendation of the highest mechanical experts in all countries. The various stages of development of this engine to its perfect construction were not passed, as is well known to the citizens of Worcester, without a continual and persistent struggle to attain that end. The Wheelock engine is now manufactured in the United States, Canada, England, France, Belgium, and other countries.

In 1888 the Wheelock Engine Company was incorporated, and Mr. Wheelock was relieved of the active management and given time to develop to a fuller degree the usefulness of his inventions. Several years ago he devised a system of ventilation for large halls, which has been successfully demonstrated in Mechanics Hall in Worcester, and he was in consequence given a special vote of thanks by the trustees of the Worcester County Musical Association. Mr. Wheelock has taken out a large number of patents, and has crossed the Atlantic sixty-six times in the interest of his inventions abroad.

Mr. Wheelock is a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and in 1879 the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain made him a member without solicitation, and in 1898 he was made a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of London, one of the oldest scientific bodies in Great Britain. He is a 32° Mason. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought or accepted office, though often solicited. His religious views are liberal. He is against all shams that masquerade as piety under whatever name, but believes fully in the practical application of the doctrine that sixteen ounces make a pound, and one hundred cents a dollar. He is a man of presence and distinguished personal appearance.

Mr. Wheelock married in June, 1858, Lydia Ann Robinson of Concord. Of five children, two sons are living, Herbert and Harvey Lincoln, the latter a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1896, and now of Columbia Law School; he was admitted to the New York bar in June, 1898. A distinguished authority says of Mr. Wheelock: "As an inventor his name occupies a high place on the rolls of those distinguished engineers whose works adorn their country and their age."

Joseph S. Wesby. In a place like Worcester, which one hundred years ago was probably the most important book-publishing centre in this country, and in which the formation of several valuable libraries has been in progress for many years, bookbinding is an important branch of industry. Isaiah Thomas undertook to maintain binderies in connection with his large publishing business, and in a measure succeeded, some of the finest of his editions being bound in his own establishment; but he was obliged to let out much of his less costly and elaborate work to persons in various parts of the county, who took the folded sheets to their homes and clothed them in the wooden boards, covered with dark blue paper and plain sheepskin backs, the style so common at that time. This required little skill or training. It is a singular fact that the origin of Robert B. Thomas's celebrated "*Old Farmer's Almanac*" was in the circumstance that the author, who had bound books for Isaiah Thomas in the manner above stated, and had taken his pay in printed almanacs which he sold about the country, had a falling out with the Worcester printer, which caused his supply of those useful pamphlets to be shut off, and he issued an almanac of his own, which has long outlived the one of which it was a rival.

Early bookbinders in Worcester were George Merriam, who married a daughter of Reverend Doctor Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury. He died in 1802. For many years Clark Whittemore was almost the sole representative of the craft in the town, and he was not all the time in business for himself, but worked for Clarendon Harris and other booksellers in shops which they maintained. Andrew Hutchinson next succeeded with intervals of absence from Worcester, followed by Elijah H. Marshall, William Allen, Jonathan Grout and others. In 1842 Hutchinson & Crosby were running a bindery opposite the old Central Church on Main street, and it is at this time that the subject of this sketch first appeared in Worcester.

Joseph S. Wesby was born in Philadelphia February 18, 1818. The origin of the family name is involved in obscurity, and it has few known representatives. Certain ancestors lived in Madeira, and were extensively engaged in business, and found their way to Philadelphia through the ways of commerce. The life of the boy of whom we write was much like that of others of his time, receiving such advantages as the common schools of the city of his birth afforded, and being early apprenticed to a useful calling, in his case that of a pilot on the numerous water-ways in and around Philadelphia. After a while, however, finding that the duties exacted of him were irksome, and the associations and surroundings not according to his liking, he made his way back to his home, and soon after engaged in the vocation which he followed to the end of his life. He entered the employ of the since well-known publishing house of Lippincott, and there was initiated into and thoroughly mastered the mysteries and difficulties of the art of bookbinding. After the term for which he had been engaged expired, he worked at his trade in Philadelphia, and then made his way to Boston, and was employed in the bindery of the famous Bradleys, and while there an advertisement of the above-named Worcester

JOSEPH S. WESBY.

firm met his eye, and he came to this town about the beginning of the year 1843, and took a place in their establishment as a temporary supply.

At that time John B. Gough, then just beginning his distinguished career as a reformer and orator, was an employee of Hutchinson & Crosby. In his autobiography he states that being distrustful of his ability to maintain himself by lecturing on temperance, he asked permission to leave his work for two weeks, and return if not successful in his new calling. He was binding polyglot Bibles and had fifty of them in process of completion, so he carefully wrapped his apron around them and went away, "and never saw books or apron afterwards." There is evidence that Mr. Wesby finished those Bibles, for he took Mr. Gough's place in the bindery.

Naturally industrious and enterprising, the young man did not long remain in the position of an employee, and as early as 1845 we find him in business for himself, and thus he continued for a period of over forty years until his death, November 3, 1886.

During most of this time he carried on the largest bindery in Worcester, and the only one capable of executing at all times all classes of work. Not a small part of his patronage from the first came from the library of the American Antiquarian Society, and this was supplemented by the binding from the Lyceum Library, which with the Doctor Green collection formed the nucleus of the Free Public Library. This patronage has continued to the present time in increasing proportions, which with the commercial and other work from the several large printing-offices in the city and State, contribute to the extensive business now in the hands of the sons of the founder, Herbert and Edward Wesby, under the name of J. S. Wesby & Sons.

During the half century since the business was established, various locations have been occupied, two nearly opposite the head of Central street on Main, one of them being the southern store in Dickinson block, where he carried on a book-store in connection with the bindery, and was burned out in 1854; another on the site of the Burnside building; and the present quarters at 387 Main street were taken in 1860. Since the death of their father the sons have established a branch at 50 Foster street, where most of the printed bookbinding is done, leaving the blank-book work at the old place, where the business office remains.

Mr. Wesby married Annie E. Puffer, who died October 26, 1898. The children of this marriage, two sons and a daughter, survive their parents.

John Whitaker was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 5, 1839. His father was a silk-printer in that city, and soon after the birth of John the family moved to Staten Island, New York. In 1849, when the California gold fever broke out, the father departed for the Pacific coast, and was never afterwards heard from. The son was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and began at the age of eleven to keep books for a coal-dealer. Some time later he was sent to Worcester to attend school, and within a few months his mother followed him.

After his schooling was completed, he engaged himself to J. Brown, who had a shop on Mechanic street, to learn the machinists' trade, and continued

JOHN WHITAKER.

in that situation until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he began business for himself as a manufacturer of loom-reeds, in which he continued to the end of his life, and in which he achieved great success. At one time he added rail-making to his business, but this was not continued. His loom-reeds were supplied to all sections of the country, particularly to the South, in the equipping of the new mills there. In the manufacture he kept pace with all the modern improvements, and in all his methods he was systematic and practical. At his death he had acquired a handsome competence, the result of his industry and enterprise.

In early years Mr. Whitaker received an injury which resulted in a permanent lameness, which did not, however, affect his activity. He was a man of genial temperament and social disposition, and made many friends. He was a 32 Mason, a life member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association and the Worcester County Agricultural Society, and a trustee and treasurer of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1875 he married Jeanette E. Waite of this city, who died three years later, leaving one daughter, Nettie S. While visiting in the South, he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Mary A. Irwin, a woman of many accomplishments, the widow of a cotton-planter, who after her first husband's death carried on a cotton plantation at Mechanicsburg, near Yazoo City, Mississippi, and they were married on the 6th of January, 1890. Mr. Whitaker died on the 3rd of March, 1897.

Harvey Bradish Wilder, son of Alexander H. and Harriet E. Wilder, was born in Worcester October 12, 1836. He was educated in the public schools and at Leicester Academy. In 1855 he became a clerk with Ticknor & Fields, the widely known publishers of Boston, in their famous "Old Corner Bookstore." He returned to Worcester in September, 1856, and entered the office of the register of deeds as head clerk, holding this position until the death of his father in 1874, when he was appointed by the County Commissioners to succeed him as register. This office he resigned in 1875, but was elected to fill it again in 1876, and by successive reëlections has continued to

HARVEY B. WILDER.

discharge its duties to the present time, having now been connected with the registry for a period of forty-two years, with the exception of the year 1876.

Mr. Wilder has always had an interest in military matters, and was a member of the City Guards from 1856 to 1861, and for many years has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He is connected in Worcester with several social and other organizations. As a public official he is distinguished by his uniform courtesy, and in private life is esteemed for his sterling qualities.

Mr. Wilder has been twice married; first, to Anna F. Chapman of Ossipee, New Hampshire, who died November 12, 1864; second, to Mary J., daughter of Doctor Jefferson Pratt of Hopkinton, June 14, 1870. He has one son, Charles P., by the last marriage.

Samuel Winslow * was born in Newton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, February 28, 1827. He was a descendant from that family which was prominent in the early history of Plymouth colony. He was educated in the common schools, and was in his boyhood employed in the manufacture of cotton machinery, and at the age of twenty he was made foreman of a large shop. In 1855 he came to Worcester, and with his brother, Seth C. Winslow, started a machine-shop in the Merrifield building on Cypress street. In 1857 they began to manufacture skates, which industry is still continued. After the death of his brother in 1871, Mr. Winslow carried on the business alone until the formation of the Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company in 1886, of which corporation he became president and treasurer.

Mr. Winslow was a member of the Common Council in 1864-'65, an alderman in 1885, and represented the Tenth District in the Legislature in 1873-'74. In December, 1885, he was elected mayor and served four years, with one exception, a longer term than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Winslow was early identified with the Mechanics Association, and served it as trustee, vice-president and president. He was a director of the Citizens National Bank, and president from 1889 until his death. He was also a trustee of the People's Savings Bank. During his last years he was interested in organizing and developing the electric railway system of central Massachusetts. He died October 21, 1894.

Mr. Winslow married in 1848 Mary, daughter of David and Lydia Robbins of Newton. Two sons, Frank Ellery and Samuel Ellsworth Winslow, were born of this union.

Cyrus Grout Wood was born in Uxbridge November 16, 1819. He died at his residence, 21 Harvard street, this city, March 3, 1898. Though never identified with the manufacturing interests of Worcester, his home was here from May 8, 1880, and few men had a deeper concern in all that pertained to the city's lasting good. Of long Massachusetts lineage, he early began the battle of life in his native town. As a merchant and manufacturer, he excited and retained the thorough confidence of all his fellow townsmen, and as an Uxbridge business man he continued until in 1874, when the chief

* See portrait on page 66.

CYRUS G. WOOD.

part of his interests were transferred to the town of Holden, where, at Quinapoxet, he developed the extensive satinet business of that thriving hamlet. No man ever gave more complete attention to his duties, yet he always had time to look after the welfare of his employees, and to join heartily in the joys and concerns of his neighbors.

A Republican in politics, he left undone no task that appeared his to perform, and in 1855 he represented Uxbridge in the Legislature. A member of the Unitarian Church in Worcester, he was an interested listener to the ministrations of the Rev. Calvin Stebbins, who, at the funeral of his parishioner, spoke eloquently and feelingly of his worth. He was a charter member of the Uxbridge Lodge of Odd Fellows. In Worcester he was at one time a director of the Citizens National Bank, a member of the Board of Trade, and an active worker in The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

From a tribute written by a personal friend after the death of Mr. Wood, the following extracts are taken:

"His influence was always on the right side. He was open and generous-hearted. In every good cause he was ever ready to contribute of his means and his energy. He had decided opinions, but they were intelligently formed and never offensively expressed.

"He liked to see young people growing up under wholesome influences and starting in right courses of life, and many a young man was encouraged by his friendly and cheerful words.

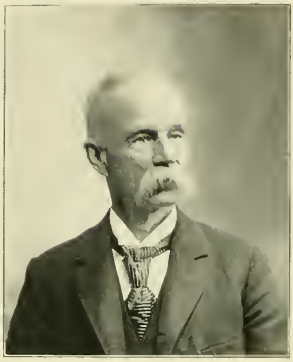
"Integrity was one of his marked characteristics, and it never failed to secure him the confidence of all with whom he was associated in business, while his strong attachments, his love of his home, his family, his friends, his church, and his native town and its associations made him highly esteemed in a wide circle of acquaintances. Though his mind was conservative, he was of an enthusiastic nature. In his age he displayed the enthusiasm of boyhood in whatsoever things he liked."

His widow, née Southwick; his daughters, Gertrude Southwick and Sarah Louise, continue to reside at 21 Harvard street. His elder son, John Franklin, married Mary Leonard of Putnam, Connecticut, and has his home in Quinapoxet; Ernest Henry, the youngest son, married Adelaide Wyman, and resides at 69 West street in Worcester. The business begun by Mr. Wood is carried on by the two sons at Quinapoxet.

Edwin Hayward Wood was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1829, but his parents moved to the old homestead in West Acton when he was a child, and in that place he remained until 1849, when he came to Worcester. His boyhood days were spent in the public schools of his native town and in working on the farm with his father.

He is a descendant of the Hayward family that took a prominent part in the early days of the Revolution. James Hayward, a brother of Mr. Wood's grandfather, was killed while fighting in Captain Davis's company at the battle of Lexington April 19, 1775.

Mr. Wood learned the machinists' trade of Daniel Tainter, and when only twenty-five years old he was given the management of Mr. Tainter's shop. This was one of the largest and best shops of its kind in those days.



EDWIN H. WOOD.

In 1873 he first engaged in business on his own account, and was successfully continuing it when he entered into arrangement with Messrs. Harwood & Quincy for the making of the Bramwell feeder. This was in 1878, and when the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company was organized in 1881, Mr. Wood took a third interest and was made the general manager, a position he has held ever since.

Mr. Wood was married in 1854 to Calista Johnson of Worcester, who died in 1860. One child was born to them, who lived until he was three years and three months old. In 1862 Mr. Wood was married to his present wife, who was Miss Katie M. Heywood of this city. They have two children: a son, Frederick Crosby, born January 3, 1870, who has learned the machinists' trade, and now works in the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company's factory with his father; and Bessie Rutherford, born September 2, 1885. The family reside at 48 Queen street, corner of King, where they have a beautiful home, which was purchased in 1891.

Mr. Wood joined the Masonic fraternity in 1865, and is a member of Eureka Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templars. He is a Republican in politics, and attends Piedmont Church. Though sixty-nine years of age, time has sat lightly on him, and few would believe him to be over sixty.

Oliver Brooks Wood, son of Eliphalet S. and Susan Hudson (Farrar) Wood, was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, February 7, 1857. At the age of twelve he began work in a printing-office in Winchendon, and with the exception of about five years spent in obtaining his education, he has been actively engaged in the printing business from that time. At an early age he became foreman in the newspaper and job office of the *Franklin County Times* at Greenfield, and later was engaged in offices in Fitchburg and Chicago. In 1878 he returned East and took charge of the job-printing establishment of Edward R. Fiske, in Worcester, at that time one of the largest offices in the city. In 1880 he engaged with Sanford & Co., stationers and printers, as foreman of their printing department, and in 1882 purchased a half interest in this department, which was conducted

OLIVER B. WOOD.

under the name of Sanford & Wood until a few months later, when he became the sole owner, and has carried on the business alone to the present time. In 1894, having outgrown the old quarters on Maple street, he removed to the commodious building at No. 50 Foster street, where his establishment occupies the entire second story. Law and mercantile printing is a specialty, and the work of his office has always maintained a high reputation for excellence and accuracy.

Mr. Wood is connected with several Masonic, military, social and other bodies in Worcester, and has been president of the local Typothetæ. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1881 to Jennie Chase Flagg of Grafton. They have had four children: Olive Marguerite, Roger Hamilton (died in infancy), Hamilton Brooks and Gladys Jeannette Wood.

William Woodward,* son of Francis Gardner and Mary (Phillips) Woodward, was born in Worcester October 23, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1874. The same year he entered the Central National Bank as clerk, and successively filled different positions in that institution until he was elected cashier in January, 1892.

Mr. Woodward has been a constant student of financial and economic subjects, and for several years has contributed regularly to current financial literature, articles from his pen appearing from time to time in the *Bankers' Magazine* and the leading New York and Boston journals. He has published two monographs: the first, issued in 1886, entitled "Our Future Money," is a succinct presentation of suggestions regarding a proper basis for our paper currency, and of the relative merits of gold and silver as monetary standards; the second, "A History of Massachusetts Savings Banks," published in 1889, was favorably received as a contribution to our State history.

Mr. Woodward is prominently identified with religious and benevolent activities of the city, and is a member of the Piedmont Congregational Church, in which he holds several official positions. He was for twenty years an officer or director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its president for two years; he is president of the City Missionary Society, and treasurer of the Home for Aged Women.

He is frequently called upon to speak on financial and literary topics, and his efforts are always well received and highly appreciated.

*See portrait on page 378.

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